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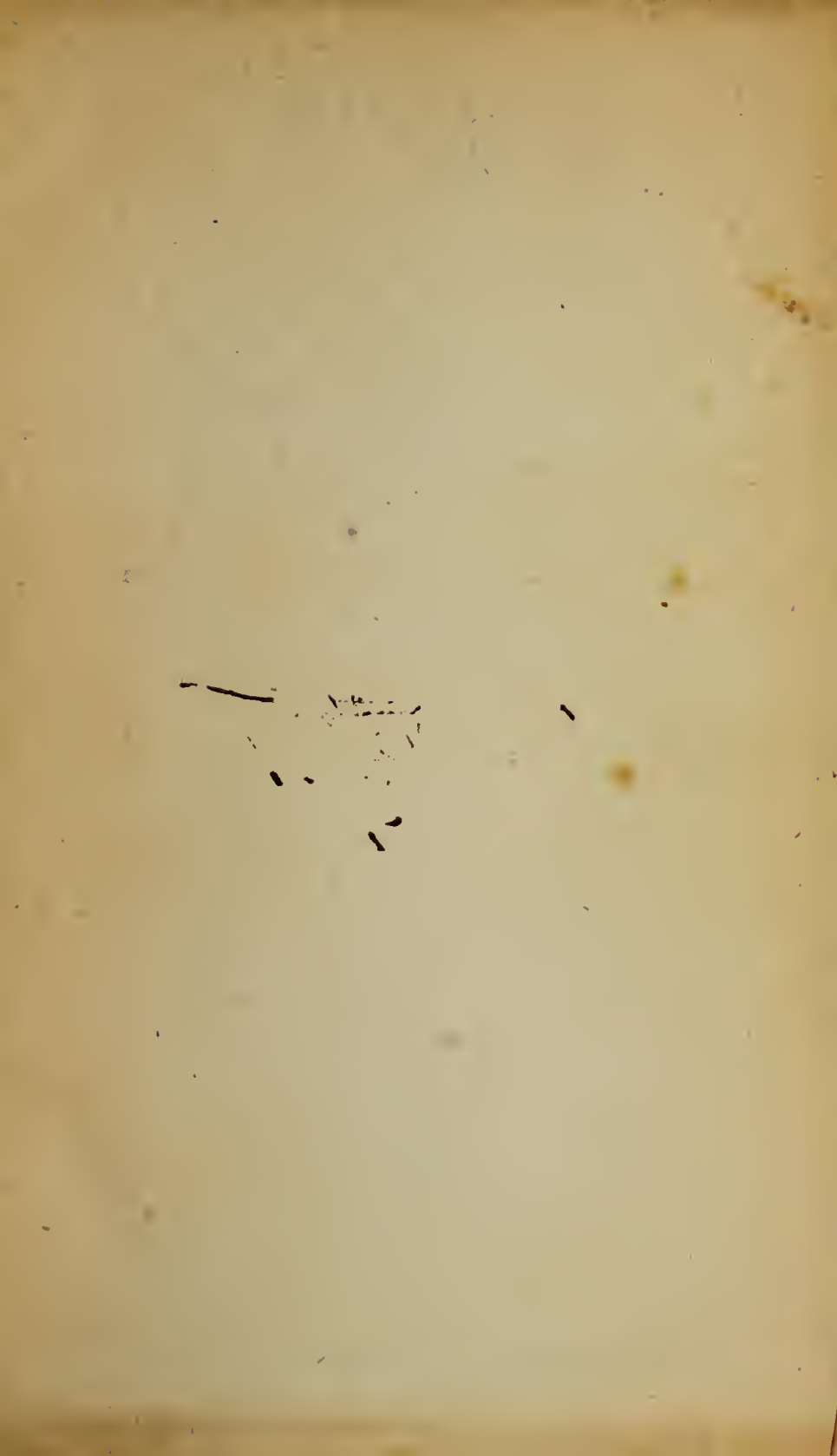
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THE
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M O I T N M

T H E
STATE OF THE NATION,
 WITH RESPECT TO ITS
 PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT, REVENUE, and DISBURSEMENT;
 COMPRIZED IN THE
 R E P O R T S
 OF THE SELECT
COMMITTEE ON FINANCE,

APPOINTED BY
 The HOUSE OF COMMONS, to examine and state the Total
 Amount of the Public Debts, and of the Interest and Charges
 attending the same, to the present Time :

PARTICULARIZING
 The RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the several undermentioned
 OFFICES, *viz.*

POLICE.	VICTUALLING-OFFICE.
STATIONARY OFFICE.	SICK AND WOUNDED
CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF	SEAMEN.
SCOTLAND.	CHATHAM-CHEST, GREEN-
ADMIRALTY, DOCK-YARDS,	WICH-HOSPITAL, AND
AND TRANSPORTS.	CHELSEA-HOSPITAL.

The NAMES of the Principal Officers, their SALARIES, FEES,
 DUTIES, and ATTENDANCE :

TOGETHER

With what other PLACES, PENSIONS or EMPLOYMENT they hold—paid by the Public.

VOL. IV.

L O N D O N :

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE importance and utility of the enquiries of the SELECT COMMITTEE ON FINANCE has been manifested by the public approbation, in the encouragement given to their republication. The great national concern of being accurately (and by authority) acquainted with the resources of our country, and the manner of their expenditure, is a gratification not often to be met with. The laborious duty imposed upon them, and the indefatigable attention they have paid to it, is worthy of public esteem.

This volume contains their Reports upon POLICE; STATIONARY OFFICE; The CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF SCOTLAND, its Revenues, Disbursements, Establishments of the several Offices, &c.—ADMIRALTY, DOCK-YARDS, &c. VICTUALLING OFFICE; SICK AND WOUNDED SEAMEN; CHATHAM CHEST, GREENWICH AND CHELSEA HOSPITALS.

The “Committee, in continuation of their former enquiries,” proceeded to call for an estimate of the total amount of the expence of the Navy for the Year 1798, “It being likely to present to the “House, and to the public, a more distinct and detailed view of “the several Articles which form the estimated amount of this “most important and extensive branch of the public expenditure, “than the usual practice of voting the naval supply has generally “afforded.” In their enquiries whether any new (and what) regulations for the benefit of the public might be made in the Dock-Yards, they solicited the attendance and opinions of some officers of the highest honor in their profession, from whose information it is not doubted but the public will receive considerable benefit.

The particular manner in which the business of the Victualling Office is transacted, in their Report of that branch of National expenditure, must be not only pleasing but useful to the public; novel to those whose enquiries have never extended to the subject; and beneficial to those immediately concerned with the Office.

The Committee in their Report have noticed the large emoluments of some of the officers in this department, and have made some observations thereon; they have detailed some particular instances, and reasons have been assigned to them why they are so, one of which they have particularly noticed, in a Clerk whose salary is £80 per annum, but by the addition of Fees his net receipt for

1797, was £1,574; the reason given by this officer, in the name of himself and others is, "it is only in war time that they have an opportunity of providing, in case, of death, for the future support of their families, who would otherwise, in most cases, be reduced to the utmost distress." If the Committee were silent upon the JUSTNESS of the claim of such (OPTIONAL) Fees, they were not so upon the NECESSITY of continuing them, having recommended measures to be adopted, advantageous to the public, and useful to the individuals connected.

In the investigation of the resources and expenditure of those institutions which are intended as asylums for the brave defenders of their country, the Committee proceeded to an enquiry into our naval and military establishments, anxious "that no means shall be misapplied or dissipated, which ought to be devoted to so noble a purpose."

The institutions of the Chatham Chest, and the Royal Hospitals of Greenwich and Chelsea (those mansions of retirement for well merited services) whilst they reflect the highest honor upon the royal founders, perpetuate the munificence of a nation to those by whose means it has arisen to the highest degree of honor and riches.

The institution of the Chatham Chest (an establishment but little known except to professional men) and the Royal Hospital of Greenwich, are adapted solely for the benefit of those seamen who have served or been wounded in the Royal Navy; their resources and purposes are fully explained.

The Royal Hospital at Chelsea is a military establishment, to afford an asylum of ease and comfort for veterans who have endured long and perilous services. This institution is supported entirely by the public—they are interested in it.

The Establishment of this Hospital is upon a very extensive scale, and many articles of profusion and expence had crept into this institution, which have undergone many considerable retrenchments since the year 1782.

In their concluding observations, they notice that, "The minutes of the Board exhibit many abuses, which the present Governors have shewn a laudable desire to correct; and they have laid the foundation of a reform, which time will gradually carry into effect, if this Hospital continues to be conducted upon the same principles."

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R E P O R T

ON THE

POLICE AND CONVICT ESTABLISHMENTS.

IT appearing in the Course of the Enquiry, made in the last Session of Parliament*, into the actual State and Functions of the Offices of Hawkers and Pedlers, and of Hackney Coaches and Chairs, that the Duties and Attendance of the Officers in these Establishments were inconsiderable; that their Control in Matters of Police was either not very efficient, or such as might be otherwise obtained; and that the Revenue collected by them bore a very small Proportion to the Expence of the Collection, Your Committee were induced to offer an Opinion, that a Reduction in the Expence occasioned by these Offices (which were both instituted with a View to Matters of Police as well as of Revenue) might be made in One of the Three following Modes:

First, That the Two Offices might be consolidated:

Secondly, That by transferring the Distribution of Licences, now granted to each, to the Office of Stamps, and the Duties of the Hackney Coach Office, so far as they related to Matters of Police, to the Magistracy of this Metropolis, both might be suppressed; or,

* 10th and 11th Rep. of this Committee.

Lastly, if it should be thought expedient to retain the Hackney Coach Office as a distinct Establishment, that a material Retrenchment might be made in its Expenditure.

Upon the Re-appointment of Your Committee in the present Session of Parliament, a Proposition has been submitted to them, which appears upon Examination to be well calculated, not only to produce a more salutary and efficacious Control over the different Descriptions of Persons who were under the Superintendence of the Two Offices above named, but to extend that Control, in a Manner highly beneficial to the Public, over a Variety of dangerous and suspicious Trades, the uncontrolled Exercise of which by Persons of loose Conduct is known to contribute in a very high Degree to the Concealment, and by that Means to the Encouragement and Multiplication of Crimes. It is no small Recommendation of this Proposition, that its Effect, as a Measure of Police, will be accompanied by an Increase of Revenue which it is, however, less the Object of this Plan to procure, on account of its pecuniary Advantage, than for the Sake of the Check which will thereby be given to the improper Exercise of those Trades, which it is important to bring under a regular Mode of Inspection and Control.

The Plan to which Your Committee allude will be found detailed in a Paper * annexed to this Report, drawn by the original Proposers, Patrick Colquhoun and Charles Poole, Esquires ; and the Subject is further elucidated † by the Examination of One of those Gentlemen, which is also subjoined.

* Supplement (A.)

† Supplement (B. C. D.)

The House will learn from these Papers, that the double Object of Police and Revenue is meant to be obtained by consolidating the Two Boards above mentioned, and by requiring not only all Hackney Coachmen and Chairmen, and Hawkers and Pedlers, as at present, but also all Persons exercising certain Trades, specified in the above View, to take out Licences from this consolidated Board; by Means of which a correct Knowledge and Register of the Names and Places of Abode, and eventually of the general Conduct of such Persons, will be procured. It is expected that the Amount of the Duty will in some Instances tend of itself to clear the several Occupations of such Persons as are the most likely to exercise them to the Prejudice of the Community, while a Refusal of the Renewal of the Licence to such as shall have been proved to have misconducted themselves, will tend gradually to purge these Occupations from the Imputations which are now but too often deservedly cast upon them, and make them the Instruments of Detection instead of the Means of Concealment of every Species of Fraud and Violence.

Of the Accuracy of the Detail as to the Number of Persons supposed to be employed in these several Trades, or as to the exact Amount of the Duty which it would be proper to impose upon each of them, it would be difficult even for the Proposers of the Plan to be in this State of the Inquiry very confident, and it would ill become Your Committee to form any decided Opinion thereupon; but it appears to them, that the Principle upon which the Plan is founded is liable to no Error; and supposing it faithfully executed, it gives the fairest Prospect of Success.

In the Progress of the Examination of this Subject, which Your Committee have thought it their Duty to make, They were themselves led to suggest the Propriety of making Use of the proposed Board for the Purpose of facilitating Execution of the Acts of Parliament respecting Aliens. By the Act 33 Geo. III. c. 4. continued and amended by an Act of this Session of Parliament, 38 Geo. III. c. 50. various Regulations are made respecting them, by which, among others, all Persons, except Inn-keepers, receiving or retaining Aliens of a certain Description in their Houses, are bound to make a Return thereof to the Overseers of the Poor, by whom it is to be forwarded to the Clerk of the Peace, and so through the Justices of the Peace in Sessions to the Secretary of State; and all Aliens are required, upon Proclamation made, to register themselves, and obtain Licences of Residence from Persons to be appointed by His Majesty for the granting thereof, with certain Conditions and Exceptions; and many other Regulations are made in the said Acts for the Conduct and Guidance of the Chief or other Magistrates within whose Jurisdiction such Aliens should come to reside. It occurred to Your Committee, that this Object of Police would be materially advanced, if the whole Information directed to be given in these several Instances, and the greater Part of the Duties necessary to be performed in Consequence of such Information, were ultimately concentrated in One Board, subject to such Communications between that Board and the other Offices of Police and Departments of State as might be useful to the Public Service.

GENERAL

II.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE EXPENCE OF THE POLICE.

HAVING thus given the Outlines of the Plan respecting the Consolidation of the Offices of Hackney Coaches and Chairs with that of Hawkers and Pedlars, Your Committee have thought it their Duty to make some Inquiry into the general State of the Criminal Police of the Kingdom, which forms a Branch, and that not an immaterial One, of the Public Expenditure.

In this Examination Your Committee find that,

1. The Annual Average of the total Expence of the Seven Public Offices in the Metropolis*, taken from the Time of their Institution in August 1792 to the End of the Year 1797, being a Period of near $5\frac{1}{2}$ Years, amounted to	}	£.	s.	d.	
		18,281	18	6	
2. That the Total of the Expence of the Office in Bow Street, in the Year 1797 †, including Remunerations to the Magistrates in lieu of Fees and Perquisites, or for special Services, including also the Patrole, consisting of 68 Persons, amounted to - - - - -	}	7,901	7	7	
3. That the Money paid to the several Sheriffs for Conviction of Felons in 1797, was	}	9,650	0	0	
4. That the Expence of maintaining Convicts on Board the Hulks (exclusive of 415 under Sentence of Transportation in the different Gaols) amounted in 1797 to - - -	}	32,080	0	0	
5. That the Expenses incurred in the Employment of Convicts by the Navy and Ordnance Boards were by Computation - -	}	1,498	14	$10\frac{3}{4}$	
6. That the Annual Average of cloathing ‡, victualling, transporting Convicts, and of the Civil, Military, and Marine Departments of New South Wales and Norfolk Island, from 1786 to 1797, had been - - - - -	}	86,457	12	$11\frac{1}{2}$	
		£. 155,869 13 11 $\frac{1}{4}$			

* Supplement (H. I.) † Supplement (I. I.) ‡ Supplement (M.)
The

The Articles here enumerated do not include such Expenses relating to criminal Proceedings as are paid out of the County Rates, nor those which are incurred in such Cities, Towns, or Places as have peculiar Jurisdictions ; they do not include any Part of the Expenses of the Establishment of our superior Courts of Justice, nor of our Sheriffs in England, the Expense of whose Functions in Matters of a criminal Nature are hardly distinguishable from those which arise out of the Exercise of their civil Functions ; they do not include any of the Expenses incurred by any of the Public Offices or Boards in the Prosecution of Offences against the Objects of their Trust, or of their Superintendance ; they cannot of Course include the Expenses which are incurred by private Individuals in the Prosecution of Offences, whether of a Public or a private Nature.

In order, however, to render the View given as complete as the Nature of the Subject will permit, Your Committee have required Accounts from the Treasurers of the different Counties, and from the proper Officers in the exclusive Jurisdictions throughout Great Britain, and also from the Crown Agent, Sheriffs Depute, and Sheriffs Substitute in Scotland. Your Committee proceed to lay before the House a Sketch of such Information upon this Head as they have received.

It appears from the Account of the Vice Treasurer of the County of Cornwall, that the Sum charged upon the Rates of that County for Objects relating particularly to the Police, amounted, in the Year ending at Easter 1797, to
 above - - - - - £ 1,800 0 0
 And in the Year ending at Easter 1798, to
 upwards of - - - - - £ 1,900 0 0

It appears from the Account of the Treasurer of the County of Dorset, that the Expenses of that County, for the Year
 ending

ending at Michaelmas 1796, on Account of Matters relative to the Police, amounted to upwards of - - £1,300 0 0 exclusive of Articles of a mixed Nature, the greater Part of which are probably more justly to be classed under this Head than under any other, to the Amount of upwards of - - - £600 0 0

From this Expense incurred in the County of Dorset, must, however, be deducted no less a Sum than £495. os. $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ arising from the County's Share of the Profit of the Labour performed by the Prisoners within that Year. Few examples of a proportionate Reduction of Expense arising from this Source will, it is apprehended, be found in the Accounts of the other Gaols of the Kingdom. Few of them have had the Advantage of so vigilant, active, and zealous a Superintendance.

If in round Numbers the real Expense of the County of Dorset, on the Head of Police, be considered as amounting to £1,000, and if the Expense of that County, whose Magistrates are peculiarly attentive to its Police, and whose Population it is believed does not exceed the Medium of the Population of all the Counties of England, can be taken as the Medium of the Expenses of all those Counties, it will follow that the Expense of all the Counties in England on this Head, including Places having peculiar Jurisdictions, will not amount to a less Sum Annually than £50,000.

These Annual Sums so stated are, however, independent of the very Sums which have of late Years been incurred in most Parts of England, in the erecting of new and in extensive Reparations of old Gaols: Of this Sort of Expense the County of Dorset affords a memorable Example; and we find in the Paper before referred to, that since the Year 1790, there has been expended
in

in that County alone, on this Account, no less a Sum than £19,690.

Of those Parts of the Expenses of the Police, which Your Committee think are so improperly left as a Burden on the Sheriffs in England, it would be difficult to obtain any correct Information; but Your Committee think that they may be warranted in considering it in the Aggregate at no less a Sum Annually than £10,000.

The Expense of the Courts of Justiciary in Scotland *, whose Jurisdiction is solely of a criminal Nature, amounted in the Year 1797, exclusive of the Salary of the Lord Justice General, to

	£2,553	6	8
The Expenses of the Circuits, relating solely to criminal Matters, for the same Year	2,700	—	—
Criminal Prosecutions for Do	2,500	—	—
Salaries of Sheriffs Depute for Do	6,550	—	—
Do - - of Sheriffs Substitute for Do	2,300	—	—
Arrears of Surplusage to Sheriffs Depute and Sheriffs Substitute in the same Year	1,180	14	—
Sheriffs of Edinburgh Do	500	—	—
	<hr/> £18,284 — 8 <hr/>		

If Your Committee shall appear to be justified in these Suppositions, and these Statements, there will remain to be added to the Expenses of Police before enumerated, amounting to

	£155,869	13	11½
The further Sums Annually charged on the County Rates, or incurred in Places having peculiar Jurisdiction in England	50,000	—	—
Borne by the Sheriffs in England	10,000	—	—
Defrayed out of the Public Funds in Scotland	18,284	—	8
	<hr/> £234,153 14 7½ <hr/>		

To these Sums must still be added, as was before remarked, the Expenses defrayed on this Head by any of the Public Offices or Boards; the Expenses of private Individuals incurred in the Prosecution of Crimes; the Expenses which have been recently incurred, and are continually incurring, in the Erection of new Gaols, which are not taken into this Account; and also, such Parts of the Expenses of our Courts of Justice, including the Salaries of our Judges, as may be supposed properly to belong, either in their Nature or in their Proportion, to the Distribution of criminal Justice, but which, according to the Constitution of the English Courts, are incapable of Separation from those which belong to the civil Part of their judicial Administration.

III.

PARTICULAR VIEW OF THE EXPENSE AND EFFECTS OF CERTAIN BRANCHES OF THE POLICE.

§ 1. OFFICES OF POLICE established by 32 GEO. III. c. 53.

YOUR Committee having thought it their Duty to enter into a more minute Examination of such of the component Parts of this general Account, respecting which they have been furnished with official Documents*, find that the Seven Offices of Police as established by 32 Geo. III. c. 53. consist each of them of Three Magistrates with Salaries at £400 a Year each, amounting Annually to - £. 1,200 —
 Of a 1st and 2d Clerk, together, at - - 250 —
 Of 6 Constables at 12s. per Week each - - 187 4
 Of a Housekeeper at about - - - 35 —

In addition to which,

Five of the Offices have each an extra Clerk,
 with Salaries varying from £50 to - - 80 —

* Supplement (H. 1.)

Five of the Offices have each a Messenger
or Gaoler, with Salaries varying from

£20 to - - - - - 46 13

Six of the Offices have each a menial Ser-
vant, with Salaries, varying from £13 to - 35 —

And the total Amount of Salaries in all the
Offices for One Year, is. - - - £.12,313 3

It appears from the Account * presented to your Committee
of the total Expense incurred by these Offices, from the Time
of their Institution in August 1792 to the 5th of January
1798, on the Supposition that this Period be considered as
being exactly Five Years and an Half, that the Average
Annual Amount of the Salaries and Incidents
had been - - - - - £14,971 19 10

It is worthy however of Remark that all
the Salaries, except those of the Justices and
of the First and Second Clerks, are thrown
into the Incidents; and that the Average
Annual Amount of the Salaries actually paid
within the Period, amounts only to £9,828,
instead of £10,150, according to the Estab-
lishment; adding therefore the Difference
between these Two Sums, on the Supposition
that the Establishments are kept full - 322 — —

And the total Annual Amount of Salaries
and Incidents for the Seven Offices will be - 15,293 19 10

And deducting from this Sum the Annual
Amount of all the Salaries, as before stated - 12,313 3 —

Will shew that the Whole of the Incidents,
properly so called, amounted on an Average to £.2,980 16 10

Being at the Rate of £425. 16s. 8½d. per Annum for each
Office.

* Supplement (H. 3.)

Under

Under the Head of Incidents so separated, are comprized House Rent, Rates, and Taxes, Tradesmen's Bills, and sundry Expenses relating to the Business of the Offices.

To the Salaries and Incidents above stated, add the Salary of the Receiver (hitherto unprovided for by Parliament) at £700 per Annum. and the total Amount of Salaries and Incidents is - - £15,993 —

Independent of this Annual Sum there is also a Head of Miscellaneous Expenditure, which has not been provided for by Parliament; the Amount of which, for the whole Period of Five Years and a Half, was £14,401. 3s. 7½d. From the Specification thereof, which may be seen in the Appendix*, it may be presumed that the principal Article, to the Amount of £6,956. 18s. 8d. being for the original fitting and furnishing the Offices, will not occur again to the same Amount in an equal Number of Years. The other Articles, and particularly the Exchequer Fees to the Amount of £4,646. 9s. 6d. must for the most Part be considered as Annual.

It is further stated to your Committee, that upon the Whole there is need of more Constables, and particularly in some of these Offices; and that they want the Means of rewarding them for special Services. And this is a Point which is also stated by Mr. Colquhoun, as one which is peculiarly necessary for giving Energy and Effect to the Endeavours of the Magistrates in the Prevention of Crimes.

When these Seven Offices of Police were first established, it was imagined that the Fees alone, which

would be received in them, would be sufficient to defray their Annual Expense ; and the Amount of the Penalties was therefore directed to be paid into the Exchequer. The Experience of Five Years and a Half has shewn that the Average Annual Amount of the Fees does not exceed £2,605. An Issue to the Amount of £12,000 a Year has therefore been made from the Treasury, to defray such Part of the Expense of the Offices as should not be made good by the Fees, Government having thought itself limited by the Act of Parliament to an Annual Sum of £14,000 a Year for the total Expense of the Offices, independent of the Salary of the Receiver. This Issue, however, with the Addition of the Fees, having proved inadequate to the real Expense of the Offices, notwithstanding the limited Scale of the Establishment, and the moderate Rate of the Salaries, the Receiver has been exposed to great personal Inconvenience by Actions at Law*, brought against him on account of Expenses incurred, over which he has no Control, and to defray which he had no Supply.

To alleviate the Pressure of this Necessity, he has found it requisite to retain in his hands the Whole of the Penalties, which, upon an Average, have amounted to an Annual Sum of £1,329 ; but even this Resource has not been sufficient entirely to remove an Inconvenience which, Your Committee feel, is one that ought not to continue.

It should seem, however (if the Plan, which it is the Intention of Your Committee to propose for the Payment of all these Offices, should not be adopted) that the Annual Sum, which has hitherto been issued by the Treasury, together with the Fees and Penalties, would

* Supplement (H. 2.)

probably cover the Whole of the Salaries, including that of the Receiver, together with the Incidents, properly belonging to the Offices, and that it would be sufficient that an extraordinary Issue should be made for defraying the miscellaneous and extraordinary Expenditure before described, as it might arise.

	£.	s.	d.
The Salaries and Incidents as before, are	15,993	19	10
The Average of Fees	£.2,605		
Average of Penalties	1,329		
Annual Issue from the Treasury	12,000		
	<u>15,934</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

§ 2. OFFICE IN BOW STREET.

The Establishment of the Office in Bow Street *, consists of

3 Justices at £400 per Annum each	£.1,200	—	—
1 Clerk, at	160	—	—
1 Do at	130	—	—
1 Do at	100	—	—
1 Extra Clerk, at	80	—	—
6 Officers at 11s. 8d. per Week	182	—	—
An Office Keeper	35	—	—
An House Keeper	35	—	—
A Messenger	35	—	—
An Assistant Gaoler	17	10	—

Attached to the Office there is a Patrole, con-

sisting of 68 Persons, divided into 13 Parties, each having a Captain at 5s. per Night, the Men having 2s. 6d. per Night; amounting in the Whole, annually, to about

3,695 12 6

There is paid also,

To the Clerks, on Account of the Patrole	71	12	—
And in Remunerations to the Magistrates in lieu of Fees and Perquisites, and for special Services	900	—	—

£.6,641 14 6

The Total paid on Account* of the Establishment, from 5th January 1797 to 5th January 1798, including the Patrole and extra Pay to Clerks, and House Rent, was			£.	s.	d.
			6,188	5	9
Do - - for Incidents	-	-	278	4	9
Do - - Extra Charges	-	-	616	12	2
Do - - Disbursements paid out of Fees	-	-	403	10	5
			<hr/>		
			£.7,486	13	1
Besides Remunerations, as before stated, to the Three Magistrates			-	900	—
			<hr/>		
Total Expende of the Office for 1797			-	8,386	13 1
Of which the Fees of the Office defrayed			-	485	5 6
			<hr/>		
The Remainder, paid out of the Civil List			<u>£.7,901 7 7</u>		

It appears that the Receiver of the Seven† Public Offices was also appointed by the Secretary of State to transact all the Money Concerns of this Office, in the Month of July 1793, when this Office was put, as nearly as could be done without an Act of Parliament, upon the same Footing as the other Seven Offices, with regard to applying the Fees, and the ordering of its Expenditure.

The Receiver, Four Times in the Year, makes out an Account of the Money wanted to defray the Expenses of the last Quarter; this is signed by the Magistrates, transmitted to the Secretary of State, and recommended by him to the Treasury for Payment. The Quarter ending on the 5th of January 1798 was actually paid in the Middle of May last. This, although it cannot under all Circumstances be considered as very dilatory Payment, is probably protracted beyond the Convenience of many of the Parties to whom it is due; and it is particularly desirable that the Patroles at least

* Supplement (I. 2. to 5.)

† Supplement (I. 1.)

should be paid, if possible, on the Quarter Day. Your Committee cannot but observe with Satisfaction, that it appears by Returns made by the Magistrates of these Eight Offices of Police, that the Duties are performed in Person by all the Individuals holding Employments under them, from the highest to the lowest; a Circumstance of peculiar Importance in Situations, whose Efficacy depends so much upon Regularity of Attendance, constant Vigilance, and Promptitude of Action. So long as the Truth of this Principle shall continue to be felt by every Individual employed in this Department, so long will the Public have Reason to be satisfied with the Payment of the additional Expense incurred by so useful an Institution: and while, on the one Hand, it would be proper to grant an Increase of such Parts of any one or other of these Establishments as should appear on further Enquiry to demand Augmentation, so on the other, if by Change of Circumstances any of the Branches of the present Establishments should from local Considerations become more than adequate to the Duties required, they should not be suffered to degenerate into Sinecures, but should be retrenched, till an Increase of Business should appear again to require their Restoration.

It is further stated to Your Committee, that a considerable Defect is felt in the Police of this Metropolis from the limited Jurisdiction of the present Magistrates in every Part of it, and from the Want of an Institution similar to that of the Police Offices to be established in the City of London, as was originally intended and proposed*; that the Delay which necessarily takes place in obtaining the Sanction of the Local Magistracy, in either Case, to the Warrants of those presiding in other Districts, operates in all Cases to the Advantage of

* Supplement (D.)

Offenders against the Laws, and to the Obstruction of Public Justice; add to which, that the numerous and important Avocations, both public and private, of the truly respectable Magistracy of the City, is too often inconsistent with that constant and unremitting Attention which the due Preservation of the Police of the Metropolis requires. That it would be unfortunate indeed if any local Jealousy, founded upon no just Grounds, though entertained by very honourable Minds, should continue to deprive even the Inhabitants of the City itself, as well as those of the Rest of the Metropolis, of that Security which a more permanent Attendance, and a perfect Intercommunity of Jurisdiction in criminal Matters, between the Magistrates of every Part of the Metropolis and of the Four adjoining Counties, could not fail to produce.

It is finally observed to Your Committee, that another great Source of the Impunity, and therefore of the Increase of Crimes, arises from the Unwillingness so often shewn by private Sufferers to attempt the Recovery of their Property, or Redress for the Injuries they sustain from public Offenders, through the Medium of so much Expence, Trouble, and Loss of Time, as are the usual Attendants upon criminal Prosecutions.

Your Committee have called for, but have not yet received, Returns from the several Gaols of this Metropolis, for the Purpose of shewing the Proportion of Prisoners Annually discharged for Want of Proof; no small Part of whom, it is presumed, escape with Impunity from this very Cause.

CONVICTS

CONVICTS UNDER SENTENCE OF TRANSPORTATION.

§ 3. Your Committee have in the next Place analyzed the Papers which have been laid before them, relative to the Numbers, Expence of Maintenance, and Value of Labour performed by the Convicts now on Board the Hulks, or confined in the different Gaols of the Kingdom under Sentence of Transportation.

It appears that the total Number of Persons actually confined under Sentence of Transportation (exclusive of such, if any, as may be in the Gaols of Southampton, Fife, and Kinross, from which no Returns have as yet been made) amounts to 1864, of which 1449 are aboard the Hulks, and 415 in the different Gaols.

That the Average Number of Persons maintained for the Whole of the Year 1797, on Board the Hulks at Portsmouth, and at Langston Harbour, was	-	-	.894
--	---	---	------

The Average Number on Board the Stanislaus Hulk at Woolwich	-	-	-	-	220
---	---	---	---	---	-----

The Average Number on Board the Prudentia Hulk at Ditto, was	-	-	-	-	288
--	---	---	---	---	-----

The Total Average for 1797	-	-	1,402
----------------------------	---	---	-------

It appears also that the total Expence of maintaining this Average Number of Persons on Board the Hulks, for the whole Year 1797, amounted to	-	-	32,080	—	—
---	---	---	--------	---	---

To this Expence must be added the Amount of the Allowances made by the Board of Ordnance to the Convicts employed by them at Woolwich

	-	-	-	102	7	6
Do at Portsmouth and Langston Harbours	-	1,209	7	10 $\frac{1}{4}$		

Carried over	-	£.33,391	15	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
--------------	---	----------	----	-----------------

Brought over	-	£.33,391	15	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
And also the Amount of the Articles supplied, by the Navy Board, to such Convicts as were employed under their Authority in this Year	-	-	-	186 19 6
And the total Expence will be, for 1797		£.33,578	14	10 $\frac{3}{4}$

Comparing the Average Number maintained with the total Expence incurred in the Year, and it will appear to be at the Rate of £23. 19s. per Head per Annum, of which £22. 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. is the Contract Price, at the Rate of 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Day.

The Remainder consists of the Allowances above-mentioned to those who are employed, and of incidental Charges, the Nature of which will be seen stated, with regard to Woolwich*.

It is observable here, that the Contract Price made in the Year 1792 was only 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Day, as appears by the Accounts and Papers printed by Order of the House on the 10th and 26th of March 1792. The increased Price of all the Necessaries of Life, which has taken place since that Period, appears of itself to afford a natural Reason for that Increase.

It appears further to Your Committee, that the Labour performed by the Convicts at Langston and Portsmouth Harbour, in the Year 1797, reckoning it by the	£.	s.	d.
Day, is estimated by the Contractor at	-	9,224	13 3
and that performed at Woolwich during the same Period at	-	6,578	4 7
Together		15,802	17 10

* Supplement (K.)

It

It is perhaps extremely difficult to calculate the Value of Labour, performed under such Circumstances, with any tolerable Accuracy in any other Manner than by actual Measurement of the Work in such Cases as are fit Subjects of Measurement *.

The Difference in the Quantum of Work that can be produced in a given Number of Hours by a Man who is working by Task Work, compared with what is usually produced by one who works by the Day, is in ordinary Cases very observable; and when the Rate of Work produced by a voluntary Labourer is compared by that which is done by one whose Labour is in great Measure the Effect of Compulsion, a considerable Allowance must necessarily be made:

The Value of Labour, as here computed by the Day, is certainly not estimated at a very high Rate, even making Allowance for the disadvantageous Circumstances under which it is performed; it is however to be remarked that the Rate of Valuation now given are considerably higher than those which were adopted apparently for the same Species of Work, performed at the same Place in 1792†.

* The following Memorandum is affixed to a Statement (from the Navy Office) of the Nature, total Amount, and Value of all Allowances made to any Convicts employed in any Works under the Direction of the Navy Board.

“ *Memorandum.*—They come ashore from the Hulks to work about Seven o’Clock in the Summer, and Nine in the Winter; and go off to their Dinner, and return to work in the Afternoon; and go off between Five and Six o’Clock in the Evening.—No Allowance of Wages, or Drink, or any Recompence is made to them for their Work by the Naval Department.”—Appendix N. 11, P. 117. Folio Edit.

† Papers and Accounts ordered to be printed 10th and 26th March, 1792.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT:

Thus, the Value of the Labour of the Artificers at Cumberland Fort and Weevil Lines, at Portsmouth and Langston Harbours, is now computed at 15*d.* per Day, and the Labourers at 9*d.* which in 1792 was computed together at only 9*d.* per Day by the Contractors themselves. The Value of the Labour of the Artificers at the Warren at Woolwich is now computed at 17*d.* per Day, and that of the Labourers at 12*d.*, whereas in 1792 their Labour taken together was only valued at 9*d.* The Value of the Labour of the Artificers in the Dock Yard at Woolwich is now valued at 17*d.* and that of the Labourers at 14*d.* whereas their Value taken together in 1792 was only computed at 12*d.* per Day. These Alterations in the Rate of Valuation would upon the whole Number of Artificers and Labourers employed in 1797, have made a Difference of -£.3,102 18 1

Which, deducted from the Sum before

given as the Value of the Labour per-

formed in 1797, namely - £15,802 — —

Would leave the Value of that Labour

in round Numbers at - £12,700 — —

If this latter Sum be deducted from the

Expense of Maintenance and Em-

ployment before stated, namely - £33,578 14 10³/₄

The neat Expense to the Public, for

the Maintenance of 1,402 Persons for

One whole Year, will have been - £20,878 14 10³/₄

Or at the Rate of £14. 17*s.* 9³/₄*d.* per

Head per Annum.

If the Value of the Labour be estimated, as given in at £15,802. 17*s.* 10*d.* and that Sum be deducted from the Expense of Maintenance, it will leave £.17,775. 17*s.* 0³/₄*d.* as the total Expense to the Public, or at the Rate of £12. 13*s.* 7¹/₂*d.* per Head per Annum.

Your

Your Committee have before observed, that the Average Number of Convicts on board the Hulks, in 1797, was

The Average Number employed was 1,402

The Labour therefore of 370 is for the most Part lost to the Community.

In Confirmation of this Fact, it is stated in the Returns from Portsmouth, “ That the Convicts cannot be employed but in clear fine Weather, for that in dark foggy Weather, which happens very often, but particularly in Cumberland Fort, there would be great Danger of their effecting their Escape.”

“ That a great Number of Convicts on Board the above Hulks were rejected as unfit to proceed to Botany Bay ; and that many received from the Gaols are so emaciated by long Confinement and Debility from former Debaucheries, that they are unable to work ; to these add the Number necessarily employed in keeping the Ships and Wards clean, and they will amount to nearly One Third of the whole Number confined.” This Account is corroborated by a Return since made by the Board of Ordnance, in which it is said, “ That on account of Rain, Fog, High Winds, and other Occurrences, the Convicts are sometimes prevented from leaving their Hulk till late in the Morning ; for the same Reason they are early on Board ; thus in Winter, or in continued ill Weather, they work but a few Hours in the Day, encumbered by Chains, frequently labouring under the Effects of Disease ; even were they constantly diligent, they are by no Means equal to hired Workmen ; but to add to these Disadvantages, some are averse to labour, and
“ only

“ only work while the Eye of their Overseers is particularly upon them.”

Of the Circumstances respecting the Employment or Management of the 415, who are stated to be confined under Sentence of Transportation in the different Gaols of the Kingdom, Your Committee have at present no distinct Information. It is probable, with the Exception of what may take place in One or Two Gaols, which are known to have been more attended to than others, that little Work is upon the whole obtained from them; and if the Observation above quoted from the Portsmouth Return be applicable to the Prisoners received from the greater Part of our Gaols, the Result is not upon the whole recommendatory of the present Mode of managing and disposing of Convicts.

Precarious, however, as must at all Times be the Value of Labour performed under such Circumstances, it is obvious that the Possession of so many idle Hands will sometimes be a temptation to engage in Works, which, but for this Inducement, would not recommend themselves by their intrinsic Utility.

EFFECTS OF THE SYSTEM OF THE HULKS.

AMONG the Circumstances which have the most materially contributed to the Increase of Crimes, and of Expence consequent thereon, we shall, in more than One Passage of these Papers, find the System of the Hulks pointed out as a principal Cause of that Corruption of Morals, which is the Source of every Species of Criminality.

This is much enlarged upon in the Evidence given by Mr. Colquhoun, in which that observing and experienced Magistrate remarks, “ That he had seldom or
“ ever

“ ever known an Instance of an Individual discharged
 “ from the Hulks, who had ever returned to honest
 “ Industry; but that the indiscriminate Mixture of
 “ Criminals, which takes place in those Establishments,
 “ renders them a complete Seminary of Vice and
 “ Wickedness.”

This State of Things, which there is too much Reason to believe to be real, “ though not” (as he says) “ imputable as Matter of Blame to the Contractors, but “ to the System,” is the more to be lamented, since it appears by the Returns made, that the Number of Persons now confined on Board the Hulks amounts to 1,449, and that the Number of Convicts sentenced to be transported in the different Gaols of the Kingdom amounts at least to 415, making in all 1,864 Persons actually confined under Sentence of Transportation. And we are told, in a Note at the Bottom of the Paper, which contains these Returns, “ That the Reason why “ so large a Number of Convicts remain here under “ these Sentences of Transportation, is because it has “ been found inexpedient to send a greater Number of “ Convicts than have been already sent to New South “ Wales, until that Settlement shall have attained a “ greater Degree of Cultivation; and that the Transporta- “ tion thither has always been gradual, according to the “ Advices received from the Settlement of the Capabi- “ lity of receiving them.”

Under these Circumstances there remains but little Hope that the Individuals who have been exposed to the Contagion of such immoral Example, whether they shall finally be sent to New South Wales, or the Periods of their Sentences shall be suffered to expire here, will ever again become useful Members of Society, but
 on

on the contrary it is to be feared, that whenever they shall be again discharged on the Public, they will come more expert in Fraud, and more hardened in Guilt.

PROPOSAL FOR A NEW AND LESS EXPENSIVE MODE
FOR EMPLOYING AND REFORMING CONVICTS.

It did not therefore escape your Committee, that Mr. Colquhoun, in pointing out the Errors of the present Mode, speaks of an improved System for the Employment of Convicts, as one of the chief Means by which the Expenses of the Police are to be diminished.

Your Committee were therefore induced to inquire whether that Gentleman had any particular System in view in making that Observation; and they learnt with considerable Satisfaction, that Mr. Colquhoun (who appears himself to have submitted a Plan to the Secretary of State for this Purpose) did allude to a particular System, from which, according to his decided Opinion, if adopted and carried into Execution, infinite Advantages would arise to the Public, not only in the Diminution of the Expense at present incurred, but in the Improvement of the Morals of the Convicts who may be placed under such an Establishment; Your Committee have therefore annexed to this Report a Sketch of that Plan*, contained in a printed Paper, intituled, "A Proposal for a new and less expensive Mode for employing and reforming Convicts."

Impressed with the Advantages, of which the Perusal of the Heads of the Plan appears to justify the Expectation, Your Committee were gratified in finding that

* Supplement (E.)

it had already attracted the Attention, and obtained the Encouragement of his Majesty's Government.

That so long ago as the 11th of June 1794, the Sum of £2,000 had been actually granted to the Proposer, Jeremy Bentham, Esquire, under Warrant from the Treasury *, “ to enable him to make the necessary Preparations for the Custody of the Convicts to be confined in the proposed Penitentiary Houses.”

That an Act of Parliament received the Royal Assent on the 7th July 1794, 34 G. III. c. 84. not only authorizing but requiring the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, as soon after passing the Act as conveniently might be, to fix upon Ground therein described, or upon any other convenient and proper Spot, within certain Limits, for the Erection of one or more Penitentiary Houses, and giving the usual compulsive Powers of purchasing the Ground that should be so chosen.

That Articles of Agreement † were thereupon drawn up by the Solicitor to the Treasury, and approved by the Attorney and Solicitor General, for the Purpose of carrying the Proposal into Effect, reciprocally binding upon the Proposer and upon the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

That encouraged by these Proofs of Confidence and Approbation, and by these Assurances of Support, Mr. Bentham had proceeded to the Performance of his Part of the Contract ‡, and had incurred an Expence of many Thousand Pounds of his own Money, in Addition to that advanced by the Treasury, in consequence of the

* Supplement (F 1. & 2.)

† Supplement (F.3.)

‡ Supplement (G.)

Preparations which he had made ; but that his further Progress has been impeded, and the Contract has remained without Execution, from Difficulties in regard to obtaining a Spot of Ground proper for the Purpose.

Your Committee, however, are informed by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, that they have always felt a Disposition to carry into Effect the Contract intended to be executed, whenever a proper Spot of Ground could be obtained ; and that the Contract intended to have been entered into has been delayed, because an essential Part of such Contract was to be the giving Possession of the Land upon which the Penitentiary House was to be erected ; but they are ready to enter into the Contract whenever the preliminary difficulties relative to the Ground are removed.

Upon further Inquiry Your Committee find that a Spot has been pointed out, which appears well adapted to the Object, and against the Appropriation of which to a Purpose so interesting to the Public no solid Objection occurs ; and that the preliminary Difficulties above alluded to have arisen from the Rules and Orders of the House relative to Bills of Inclosure, which are supposed to be applicable to the Ground in Question. The Difficulty is therefore One which may be easily removed before the next Session of Parliament ; and Your Committee were glad to receive from Mr. Bentham himself the Assurance of his perfect Readiness to proceed with his Part of the Business.

It is, in the Judgment of Your Committee, no small Recommendation of the Plan alluded to, that the Contractor proposes to employ the Prisoners on his own Account,

count, receiving a proportionably smaller Sum from the Public for their Maintenance.

But it must be noticed and remembered, that the great and important Advantages which distinguish that Plan from any other which has been hitherto suggested, consist in the certain Employment and industrious Livelihood which it insures to those whose Terms of Confinement are expired; in the Responsibility which the Contractor proposes to take upon himself for the future good Behaviour of the Criminals intrusted to his Care, even when they shall no longer be under his Controul; in the Publicity which is meant to be given to the whole Conduct and Effect of the Establishment, moral, medical, and æconomical, as well by an Annual Report of its State and Proceedings, as by that constant Facility of Inspection which will in an unusual Manner be afforded by the very Form and Construction of the Building, upon which the prompt and easy Exercise of the superintending Powers of the Governor himself principally depends.

Your Committee are led to dwell the more on the Importance of these Advantages, when they contemplate the Accounts which have been furnished to them of the Periods of Enlargement of the several Convicts now confined in the Hulks*, to which they desire to direct the most serious Attention of the House, bearing in Mind, as they do the Evidence given by an experienced Magistrate of the pernicious Effects produced upon the unfortunate Persons who are confined in those Seminaries of Vice; recollecting too, not only that New South Wales is at the present Moment fully supplied, but it affords no Security for the future good Behaviour

* Supplement (D.)

of those who, having outlived the Periods of their Sentences, may return again to afflict the Society from which they have been separated.

It appears, that of 1,534 Convicts on Board the Hulks, on the 5th of June 1798, 93 will be enlarged in this Year, 346 in the next, and 1,411 within the Period of Seven Years.

If a similar Progress be made in the Enlargement of those who are still confined in the different Gaols, the whole Number of Felons that will be turned loose on the Public, will amount to 1,791, a Discharge at the Rate of 254 per Annum, continuing for a Period of Seven Years.

Of the 2,934, unemancipated and unsettled Convicts existing in New South Wales and Norfolk Island, on the 22d of October 1796, it is probable from a Consideration of the Years in which they have been severally sent thither, that the Periods of Discharge of a still greater Number will have expired in the same Seven Years; and if it could be supposed that the whole or the greater Part would endeavour to avail themselves of that Circumstance to return to the Scene of their former Delinquency, the Prospect would indeed be dreadful, when viewed through the Medium of the Experience which the Magistracy of this Metropolis has already had of the Effect of such Returns.

Mr. Colquhoun's Testimony on this Point is, That all of the Delinquents that have returned from these Settlements, who have come within his Knowledge, are either at this Moment Thieves on the Town, or have been executed for New Offences.

Your

Your Committee therefore trust, that no further Delay will interfere with the Execution of the Contract above mentioned, not only because any such Delay would add to the Loss already sustained by the Contractor, and thereby enlarge his Claim to Compensation, but because it would deprive the Public for a longer Time of the Benefits of a Plan which they cannot but look to as likely to be productive of the most essential Advantage, both in Point of Œconomy and Police. A Mode of Compensation has indeed been proposed by the Contractor, which, so far as it goes, has the Advantage of not being attended with any Expence to the Public, and to which it does not appear to Your Committee that any substantial Objection can be made.

§. 4. C O N V I C T S

TRANSPORTED TO NEW SOUTH WALES AND NORFOLK ISLAND.

ON the Subject of the Colony of New South Wales (under which Denomination must be included the Colony of Norfolk Island, though situate at 1,200 Miles Distance) the Attention of Your Committee has principally directed itself to the ascertaining of the Rate of Expence per Head, as deduced from the total Expence incurred by these Establishments compared with the Number of Convicts conveyed thither and maintained there; and this in the View of judging whether that Rate were in the Way of Increase or of Decrease, and if of Decrease, whether the Decrease were such as to promise, within a moderate Compass of Time, to reduce the Expence of this Mode of Provision to a Level with the Expence of the other Modes, which stand in Competition with it.

The

The Convicts unemancipated were, it is evident, the only Persons who could be taken into Account in this View, these being the only Persons comprized in the Expense of those other Plans.

By the Account received from the Treasury *, it appears that the Total of Expense (exclusive of Naval Expense) from the Commencement of the Business to the End of the Year 1797, making Twelve Years, amounts to - £ 870,889 1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
That the Total of naval Expense, during that Period, amounts to - - - 166,341 4 11

Grand Total - - - £ 1,037,230 6 7 $\frac{3}{4}$

N. B. It not being said at what Part of the Year the Expense upon the Ships purchased in 1793 commenced, it is here calculated as for Half the Year.

Expense per Year upon an Average - - - £ 86,435 17 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

Expense per Head per Year upon 5,765, the total Number shipped off in the Course of the Period, supposing an equal Number shipped off each Year, and supposing none to have gone off the List by Emancipation, Return from the Colony, or Death, Suppositions which will remain to be corrected - - - } £ 27 14 — $\frac{1}{4}$

Dividing the total Period of Twelve Years, into Two Half Periods of Six Years each, in order to see at which of the Two the Rate of Expense per Head was greatest, the Result is as follows:

First Half Period		£.	s.	d.
Total of the General Expense	- -	337,449	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Half Do. upon the whole Period	- -	435,444	10	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Difference	- - - -	97,995	3	9

* Supplement (M.)

Add

Add the Half of the naval Expence of the whole Period	£	s.	d.
- - - - -	83,170	12	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Grand Total for the First Half Period	420,619	19	7
Half Do. upon the whole Period	518,615	3	4
Difference as before	97,995	3	9

N. B. The extra Expenses, by Accident and otherwise, which swelled the Account of the naval Expence during the First Half Period above that of the last, being Expenses incident to the Foundation of the Colony, must (it should seem) be distributed throughout the whole Period; therefore no separate Account is here attempted to be taken of the naval Expenses of this First Half Period, in Contradistinction to those of the Second, nor do the Documents furnish Materials for such an Account.

Expence per Year, upon an Average, for this First Half Period	£	s.	d.
- - - - -	70,103	6	7

Second Half Period

Total of general Expence of this Half Period	-	-	-
- - - - -	533,439	14	7 $\frac{1}{4}$

Half Do. upon the whole Period as before	435,444	10	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
--	---------	----	------------------

Difference	-	-	-
- - - - -	97,995	3	8 $\frac{1}{4}$

Total Do. of the First Half Period as before	337,449	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
--	---------	---	-----------------

General Expence of the last Half Period more than that of the First Half Period	-	-	-
- - - - -	195,990	7	5 $\frac{3}{4}$

Grand Total of the Expence of this last Half Period, naval Expence included as before	-	-	-
- - - - -	616,609	7	— $\frac{3}{4}$

Expence per Year upon an Average	-	-	-
- - - - -	192,768	4	6

Expence per Year of this last Half Period more than Do. of the First Half Period	-	-	-
- - - - -	32,664	17	11

Which is little less than Half as much again

An Increase in the Total of the Annual Expense of the whole Establishment taken together, is what must of course go on (except in so far as any natural Resources furnished by the Colony may have operated in Diminution of it) until the Establishment has received the Whole of its intended Compliment, or till the Colony shall be in that State of Advancement, that the Value of Convict Labour to the Colonists shall be such as to counterbalance, as it did in the Case of America, the Expense of Transportation.

At the same Time what might naturally be expected is, that the Rate of Expense per Head should, during and notwithstanding the Increase of the total Expense, be reduced. If ever the Rate of Expense per Head, under this Mode of Provision, should be reduced below, or to a Level with the Rate of Expense per Head under the other Modes of Provision which come in Competition with it, no Increase in the Total of Expense would (it is evident) form any Objection in point of Economy to this Mode; but till the Arrival of that Period, unless the Arrival of it should appear tolerably certain and not very remote, it is equally evident that an Increase in the Total of Expense will form an Objection in point of Economy to this Mode, notwithstanding any Reductions that may take Place in the Rate of Expense per Head.

How the Prospect stands in relation to this Point, may appear in some Measure from the following Comparison between the Two Half Periods:

1. First Half Period of Six Years :

- Numbers shipped off, and thence provided for in the Course of this Period, exclusive of Children, 4,466.

Annual

Annual Expence per Head, on the Sup-
position of there having been gra-
dually sent during this First Half
Period - - - - -

£ 26 1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$

Second Half Period of Six Years :

During the First Half Period, the Colony being with-
out Inhabitants at the Commencement of it, the Num-
bers shipped off give the whole of the Number provided
for. During the Second Half Period the Numbers
pre-existing in the Colony must be taken into the Ac-
count, and they form the principal Object. Seven Years
is by far the most common Term of Transportation,
so much so, that without any material Error it may be
taken for the only one ; but before they come respec-
tively to be transported, a considerable Part of the Term
must, in the Instance of each Convict, have elapsed ;
call this One Year ; then, by the Commencement of
the Second Period, a Number equal to all that were
transported the First Year will, upon the Supposition
of an equal Rate of Influx, have gone off the List ; and
supposing the same Rate to continue, the Numbers that
go off the List every Year will be as great as the Num-
bers that come on, even without taking Deaths into
the Account. During this Period then, the Number
to be assumed in Default of direct Information, as
the Average Number for the whole Period, must be the
whole Number of any One Year. The Number existing in
the Colony, by the last Returns, was 3,070 ; taking this
therefore for the Number provided for in each Year,
upon an Average throughout the last Half Period.

The Annual Expence per Head on this Sup-
position, during this last Half Period,
will be - - - - -

£ 33 9 5 $\frac{1}{4}$

The Times at which this Number of 3,070 was returned as the Number existing in the Colony, were as long ago (it may be said) as August and October 1796, since which 672 more have been added to the List; viz. in 1796, 279 (none of which can well have arrived in that same Year so as to form Part of the Number of 3,070); and in 1797, 393. So far is true: but then on the other Hand, in the Remainder of the Year 1796, and in the Whole of the Year 1797, a proportionate Number must, according to a preceding Remark, have gone off the List by Emancipation.

From the Cause which is said to have swelled the Amount of the Expense defrayed in the Year 1797, it would not be just to adopt that Year as the Standard of the future probable Rate of Expense of the following Years; although some Considerations tending to justify the Adoption of that Standard are not altogether wanting, as will be seen below.

But if (instead of the Expense of an Average Year of the last Half Period) we take the Expense of this last Year of all as a Sample of what is to be expected in future Years, the Rise in the Rate of Expense per Head will appear considerably greater:

Actual Expenditure of this last Year	£. s. d.
(composed of the general Expense £120,372. 4s. 8½d. with the addition of the Annual Part of the naval Expense, viz. £5,720, together) - - - - -	126,092 4 8½
Rate of Expense per Head upon this Sup- position (£126,092. 4s. 8½d. divided by 3,070) will be - - - - -	41 1 5½

If

If we add to this £5,329. 5s. 6½d. being a proportionate Part of that Portion of the naval Expence incurred within these Four or Five Years, which is over and above the Annual Expence, the Rate of Expence upon this Supposition (£131,412. 10s. 2¼d. divided by 3,070) will be

£.	s.	d.
42	16	1¼

If to this proportionate Part of the naval Expence of the Four or Five last Years we substitute, as before, a proportionable Part of the naval Expence of the whole Twelve Years (£140,621. 4s. 11d. divided by 12) £11,718. 8s. 8¾d. the Rate of Expence upon this Supposition will be £138,010. 13s. 5½d. divided by 3,070

£.	s.	d.
44	19	1

In the Account referred to, the Annual Part of the naval Expence is stated at the old Rate of £4 a Month; the present Rate is £7. At £4 the Expence is £5,720 a Year, as above; at £7 it will be £10,010; Difference £4,290. If this Difference should come to be added to the Annual Total of Expence, it would raise the £126,092 4s. 8¾d. to £130,382. 4s. 8½d.; the £131,412. 10s. 2¼d. to £135,702. 10s. 2¼d.; and the £138,010. 13s. 5½d. to £142,300. 13s. 5½d.; giving respectively for the Rates of Expence per Head; £42. 9s. 4¼d. £44. 4s. 0¼d. and £46. 7s. 0¼d.

Above One Half of the Expenses of the last Year, 1797, appear to have been occasioned by an Excess to that Amount, over and above the usual Amount of Bills drawn from the Colony; and it is remarked at the Foot of the Account above alluded to, by way of Explanation, that the Bills paid in 1797 were drawn from South Wales in the Years 1793, 1795, 1796, the greater Part of which were not presented at the Treasury until the Year 1797; but it is not stated, nor can it probably be known, whether Bills of the Year 1794, or of any subsequent Year, are still to be expected or not.

This is among the Inconveniences attending such distant Establishments. The greater the Distance the greater the Difficulty of auditing and checking the Expense; while at the same Time, the greater the Distance the greater the Difficulty, not to say Impossibility, of disallowing the Practice.

The Smallness of the Supply from hence in this last Year (1797) seems to be a natural Forerunner of a correspondent Abundance in the Amount of Bills drawn from thence in succeeding Years, unless in so far as the Quantity of Grain now raised in the Colony, which is said to be more than sufficient for the Consumption of the Settlement, according to the last Returns, may account for this Difference. No inconsiderable Reduction of Expense, it is said indeed, has been obtained in the Article of Tools, by sending out either the raw Materials, or such Parts only as could not be easily supplied in the Colony. With respect to Cloathing, as the finest Flax in the World grows there, it is expected that a Period will arrive when this Article, together with the Produce of the Live Stock, will furnish every Species of Cloathing adapted to the Mildness of this Climate, to which coarse Linens are better suited than Woollens, and Steps have accordingly been taken to establish such a Manufacture there. What Expectation of Reduction of Expense is to be entertained from the Supply of Live Stock actually existing in this Colony, may be collected from a List of the Numbers, according to the last Return on the 1st of September 1796.

In 1796, the Amount of the Supply on these several Heads is above £55,166; in 1797 not above £18,823, little more than a Third; yet in 1796 the Number of Convicts sent out were no more than 279; in 1797 no fewer than 393.

The

The Supply for the Embarkation of 1797 may however prove more abundant perhaps than it appears; a great Part of the Expence may be found to fall upon the succeeding Year, viz. upon the present Year 1798: The Ground for this Conjecture is, that in a former Instance, in the Year 1790, in which the Embarkation was (2,029) the Home Expenditure was no more than £28,444; but the Burthen fell, it should seem, upon the next Year (1791) in which the Numbers shipped off (408) scarce amounted to more than One Fifth: For in this same Year (1791) the Home Expenditure was no less than £78,640 and a Fraction. Thus when the Embarkation was as Five to One, the Expenditure was little more than as One to Three.

As to Bills, the Increase in the official Establishment, Civil and Military, may perhaps account in some Degree for the Increase in the Expenditure under that Head. The Civil has increased from £2,877 to £5,523, the Military from £6,857 to £16,906. While these common and naturally fixed Expenses, the Expenses of the Establishment, remain fixed, the natural Result is, that under any Increase of Number among the Convicts, the Rate of Expence per Convict should be diminished; but this Ground of Expectation fails, if those naturally fixed Expenses are to go on increasing likewise. Nor do the Numbers of the Convicts appear to have kept pace with the Increase in those Expenses, nor do they seem to be in a Way of increasing, at least for some Time to come. This Increase in the Establishments may probably have had for its Cause the Multiplication of Posts; a Multiplication to be always looked at with Jealousy, as entailing certain Expence, weakening the Power of Control, and, in a military point of View, diminishing the Strength of the Colony.

It may be worthy of Remark here, that in the Year 1792, a Year of Peace, £ 20. per Head was deemed by the Commissioners of the Navy to be a reasonable Price for Freight, including such Stores and Provisions as are generally sent out for the Use of the Persons so sent, on their Arrival, and the Supply of a few Articles of Cloathing for the Voyage.

After a Trial of Twelve Years, it seems to Your Committee not too early to inquire, whether the peculiar Advantages likely to arise from this Plan are such as may be considered as compensating for its probable Expense; and to say whether any, and if any, what, shall be the Limit of that Expense. A Reduction in the Rate of Expense per Head does not appear an Event either so near or so certain as to form an Ingredient in the Composition of that Advantage, especially when this Mode of Provision is compared with the Plan before alluded to *, which bids fair to put an End to all Expense upon the Extinction of the Lives of Two middle-aged Persons.

The Security held out by the Difficulty of Return on the Part of the Convicts is the only Advantage that strikes the Eye; but the Nature of this Advantage, the Amount of it, and the Certainty of it, seem not altogether undeserving of Inquiry; nor whether a Security of the same Sort, more at command, and more to be depended upon, might not be purchased upon less exceptionable Terms.

It may also be worth Inquiry, whether the Advantages looked for from this Establishment may not be dependent upon its Weakness? and whether, as it grows less disadvantageous in point of Finance, it will not be apt

* Supplement (D.)

to grow less advantageous in the Character of an Instrument of Police?—The more thriving the Settlement, the more frequented; the more frequented, the less Difficulty of Return; the more thriving too, the less terrible. To Persons in some Circumstances, to Persons who otherwise would have been disposed to emigrate, it may lose its Terrors altogether, especially if by Money or other Means the Servitude be avoidable. This Inconvenience had already become sensible in the Instance of the comparatively old-planted Colonies. Many, though Innocent, went thither voluntarily, even at the Price of Servitude, while others, under the Notion of Punishment, were sent thither for their Crimes; so that while to some the Emigration remains a Punishment, to others it may become an Adventure; but a Punishment should be the same Thing to all Persons, and at all Times.

Your Committee forbear to enlarge upon any of the Contingencies, by which the Utility or Propriety of the Establishment may be diminished, or the Expense of it increased. Bad Seasons, and Destruction to the vegetable Part of the Stock of Food; Mortality among the the as yet scanty Stock of Cattle; Mischief from the Natives, from Insurrection among the Convicts, or from the Enemy.

Here, as at Sierra Leone, Malice may produce an Expedition of Devastation; the Illusions to which the Spirit of Rapine is so much exposed may even give Birth to an Enterprize of Depredation. Apprehensions of any such Event entertained here would necessarily give Birth to Preparations of Defence. The Apprehensions may be well or ill grounded; the Measures taken for Defence successful or unsuccessful; but the Expense in the mean Time is incurred. The Distance is unex-
ampld ;

amplified ; and all Danger as well as all Expense swells in Proportion to the Distance. All these are Topics which Your Committee are altogether unprepared to scrutinize into with Effect, but they are such as appear to merit Consideration.

Another Circumstance, not altogether undeserving of Attention, is, that the Labour of the whole Number of Persons sent to these Colonies, whether as Convicts or Settlers, whether in the civil, military, or marine Departments, is entirely lost to this Country ; nor can any Return to compensate for such Loss be expected, till that very distant Day when the improved State of the Colony may by Possibility begin to repay a Part of this Advance by the Benefits of its Trade.

Supposing Abundance established, and remaining for ever without Disturbance, it may again be deserving of Consideration, in what Shape, and in what Degree, and with what Degree of Assurance, Government, in point of Finance, is likely to profit by the Abundance ; for the Stock of the Individuals, which each Individual will consume, lay up, or sell on his own Account, is not the Stock of Government. The Saving to Government depends upon the Probity, and Zeal, and Intelligence of Bailiffs in Husbandry acting without personal Interest in the Concern at that immense Distance.

A great deal of what is above suggested is but Conjecture ; many Points might probably be elucidated and explained to Satisfaction on further Inquiry, but on the Part of Your Committee further Inquiry is impossible. In the Year 1792, a considerable Body of Evidence relative to the State of this Colony up to that Period, was printed by Order of the House. Conscious of the extreme Imperfection of their own Labours on this Head,
Your

Your Committee cannot but recommend, as a Measure necessary to enable the House to form a proper Judgment, that as soon as convenient after the next Arrivals, Information should be called for on a Plan equally copious, exhibiting the State of the Colony down to the latest Period.

IV.

MEASURES PROPOSED.

§. 1. HAVING thus traced some of the principal Defects of the several Branches of our Police, as they affect the Security of the Person, or of the Property of the peaceful Subject, the Morals of the People, or the general Finances of the Country; having seen that our actual Establishments of Magistracy are in Want of many of those Means of Information, and of those Powers of Action, which are the most likely to operate beneficially towards the Prevention of Crimes:

That our principal Places of Confinement and Modes of Punishment, so far from effecting the Correction and Reformation of the Criminal, tend to send him forth, at the Expiration of the Period of his Imprisonment, more confirmed in Vice:

That the general Tendency of our œconomical Arrangements upon this Subject, is ill calculated to meet the accumulating Burthens, which are the infallible Result of so much Error in our System of Police:

Your Committee are of Opinion, that no inconsiderable Portion of these Imperfections might be removed,

1. If the Offices above mentioned were reduced into one Board of Police Revenue, as proposed under the

Direction of a competent Number of Commissioners, with such Salaries as should bid fair to engage Talents adequate to the Situation, and as should be sufficient to command the whole Exertion of those Talents.

2. That with a View to avoid any unnecessary Increase of Officers, the Receiver of the Police Offices should be at the same Time the Receiver General of the Funds proposed to be collected by this Board.

3. That with the same View the Superintendence of Aliens, established by 33 Geo. c. 4. should make a Part of the Business of this Board.

4. That the Fees and Penalties received in the several Offices of Police, together with the Licence Duties and Penalties, if any, which shall be in the Collection of this consolidated Board, should make one common Fund, out of which all Salaries and Expenses of the several Offices of Police should be defrayed, as well as all those of the consolidated Board; and that all Payments whatever should be made by the Receiver, under the Sanction of this Board, subject to the Approbation of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

5. That the Accounts of the Receiver should be audited and signed by the Board before they are delivered into the Treasury, or to the Office for auditing the Public Accounts.

6. That the Balance of all Monies remaining in the Hands of the Receiver, after paying or retaining sufficient to defray the current Expenses of the several Offices, should be paid into the Exchequer at frequent and fixed Periods.

7. That

7. That a Power of distributing small Rewards to Constables or others for meritorious Services in Matters of Police, should be given to the Magistrates of Police, subject to the Control of this Board, to be paid by the Receiver after obtaining the Sanction of the Board.

8. That the Board should have the Power of making Bye Laws for the Regulation of such minor Objects of Police, as relate to the Objects of their Superintendance, and to the Control of all Coaches, Chairs, Carts, Barrows, and the Conduct of all Coachmen, Chairmen, Carters, &c. and the Removal or Prevention of all Annoyances, and the Correction of all Offences against the Cleanliness, the Quiet, and the free Passage of the Streets of the Metropolis; in like Manner as is now possessed by the Commissioners of Hackney Coaches, and subject in like Manner to the Approbation and Sanction of the superior Judges of the Courts of Westminster Hall.

9. That Two additional Offices of Police should be established in the City, consisting each of Three Magistrates, to sit at the Mansion House, and at Guildhall, for the Purpose of assisting the Lord Mayor and the Court of Aldermen; such Magistrates to be named by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, and paid out of the general Funds arising from the proposed Regulations; to sit permanently as in the other Offices, with Commissions from the Crown, extending over the whole Metropolis, and the Counties of Middlesex, Kent, Essex, and Surry.

10. That the Commissions of the Magistrates of the other Eight Offices of Police should extend in like

Manner over the whole Metropolis, and the Four above-mentioned Counties.

Lastly, That no Time should be lost in taking the proper Steps for carrying into Effect the Plan above referred to, for employing and reforming Convicts, which seems to bid fairer than any other that was ever yet offered to the Public, to diminish the public Expenditure in this Branch, and to produce a salutary Reform in the Objects of the proposed Institution.

§ 2. Your Committee cannot quit the Subject, without observing that there occur, in the important Papers annexed to this Report, a Variety of other Suggestions, which appear to deserve the attentive Consideration of this House; but which, perhaps, may be better matured after the official Arrangement here proposed shall have taken Place.

Of this Nature is the Power which it is proposed to give to the Attorney General, of appointing Counsel for the Crown, with moderate Salaries, to conduct all criminal Prosecutions. Of a similar Nature is the Suggestion of rendering the Solicitor to this Board useful to the Public generally, either in such Prosecutions as any of the Public Offices might find it necessary to institute, or in such criminal Prosecutions at the Suit of Individuals as the public Justice of the Country might render expedient.

Such is the Proposition for registering all Lodging Houses in the Metropolis; a Regulation which, discreetly used, might probably afford the Means of materially assisting both the Police and the Revenue.

Such

Such is also the Establishment of a Police Gazette, to be published by the Board, circulated generally at a very low Price, and furnished gratis to all Persons under the Superintendence of the Board who shall pay a Licence Duty of a certain Annual Amount.

Such is also the proposed Annual Report of the State of the Police of the Country. All of which appear to be Measures well calculated to reduce the Expense which is now borne by the Public, or sustained by private Individuals, in the Maintenance of a very inefficient Police ; to facilitate the Means of Detection and Conviction of Criminals, and thereby diminish, or at least keep down the increasing Multitude of Crimes.

June 26th, 1798.

Supplement (A.)

Copy of a LETTER from P. COLQUHOUN and CHARLES POOLE, Esquires, to GEORGE ROSE, Esquire, relative to the Establishment of a Central Board of POLICE REVENUE.

SIR,

3d May, 1798.

IN obedience to your Instructions, we have the Honour to state to you in Writing, for the Information of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury:

1st. Such Ideas as have occurred to us with regard to the Functions of the Commissioners of the proposed Board of Police Revenue, or by whatever other Name it may be thought proper to call the consolidated Boards of Hawkers and Pedlars, Hackney Coaches, and the other Objects connected with these Branches of Revenue.

2d. The Description and Numbers of the different Officers which would be necessary to form the Establishment.

3d. A more detailed View of the different Branches of Revenue, which might, with Advantage to the Public, be placed under their Management.

I. — FUNCTIONS.

It will be the Duty of the Commissioners,

1st. To attend to the Operation of the Laws which may be made, as well as those already enacted, so as to be able to suggest Improvements from Time to Time, beneficial to the Revenue and Police.

2d. To sit in Rotation, for the Purpose of adjusting such Disputes between the Public and Hackney Coachmen as may not be carried before the Police Magistrates; and to be watchful in correcting the Abuses, Frauds, and Felonies arising from Coachmen assisting Burglars, and uttering base Money.

3d. To establish a System, with respect to Hawkers and Pedlars, that, if possible, those Mischiefs may be prevented which arise from many of this Class becoming the Medium through which stolen and smuggled Goods are introduced into the Country, and Counterfeit Money is circulated to a great Extent.

4th. To

4th. To establish such Regulations respecting Horse Dealers, that, if possible, a Preventive may be found against the Losses sustained by Farmers and others from the stealing of Horses; at least it is hoped a considerable Check may be given by watching them narrowly, and refusing Licenses to depraved Characters.

5. To suggest such a System of Superintendance, with respect to Auctioneers and Auctions, as will protect the innocent Part of the Community from the Frauds which are practised at the Auctions of Pawnbrokers, and at the Shops of diurnal Auctioneers.

6th. To look carefully to the Conduct of Pawnbrokers, and not only to be cautious with respect to Persons who apply for Licenses, but to establish such a System as shall keep this Class within the Rules prescribed by Law, that while the Poor are accommodated, they may be protected against those Frauds which it is well known are too often practised upon their Ignorance.

7th. It will, under this System, be the Duty of the Commissioners, in a particular Degree, to attend to the Lottery, to understand it in all its Mazes, and to point out the best Means of preventing illegal Insurances.

8th. It will be their Duty to superintend, in conformity to the Rules which may be established by Law, the several Classes of Dealers who are proposed to be licensed, and from which Source a new Revenue is to be raised for Police Purposes, by establishing proper Surveyors and Inspectors, that such Dealers may be prevented from following the fraudulent Part of their respective Trades, and from affording those Facilities to the Commission of Crimes, which tend in a great Degree to the Corruption of Morals among the lower Orders of the People, particularly in the Metropolis.

9th. That besides a strict Attention to the general Detail of Regulations, which may apply to the different Branches of Revenue, it will be the Duty of the Commissioners to call for regular Returns from the the Whole of the Gaols in the Kingdom, of Prisoners charged with or convicted of criminal Offences, stating the Nature of the Offence, and the Punishment inflicted in Cases of Conviction, with the Description of each Prisoner, and whether to be executed, transported for 7 or 14 Years on the Hulks at Langston or Woolwich, under Fine and Imprisonment, or at large upon the Public, with their Pursuits when out of Confinement, and Place of Residence, as far as can be known, so as to form a GENERAL REGISTER.

10th. To

10th. To watch over all Matters relating to the Disposal of Convicts under Sentence of Transportation, and to suggest the Means, wherever it can be done; to render the Labour of those who are destined to remain at Home as productive as possible; and to prevent the most depraved and hardened Villains from being mixed with Country Convicts and young Thieves, who are not associated with Gangs, and in a Situation to be reformed and rendered useful to Society, in which great Assistance will be derived from the Register above-mentioned.

11th. To allot a Department for receiving Information, and paying moderate Rewards in respect to Robberies, Burglaries, coining, selling, and uttering base Money, Forgeries, and other criminal Offences, so as not only to add Energy to the Proceedings of the Magistrates, but to form a Center Point of Action and Intelligence.

12th. To establish a Correspondence with a select Number of the most active and intelligent Magistrates in every Part of Great Britain, for the Purpose of communicating and receiving Intelligence relative to criminal Offences, and of detecting Offenders of all Descriptions, but particularly those depraved Characters who generally leave the Metropolis in the Spring, after the Drawing of the Lottery, and frequent Fairs with E. O. Tables, counterfeit Money, stolen and smuggled Goods, for the Purpose of cheating and defrauding the most ignorant Class of the Country People.

13th. To collect the Revenues entrusted to their Care, and to pay the same into the Receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer Weekly, retaining a sufficient Sum for the general Expenses of the Establishment.

14th. To Report Annually to Parliament the State of the Metropolis and the Country, with respect to the Increase or Diminution of Crimes; the Number of Persons tried, with the various specific Offences with which they are charged; the Number convicted, and the Punishments to which each Class is sentenced; the Numbers discharged each Year from Prisons in consequence of Gaol Deliveries, Acquittals, Pardons, or Expiration of Sentences, together with the Number of Convicts discharged from the Hulks, in consequence of the Period of their Confinement having expired; and also the Total Annual Expense of the proposed Establishment.

15th. That the proposed Board shall, upon all Occasions, when required so to do by the Executive Government, give its Assistance in all Prosecutions conducted at the Public Expense.

II.—The DESCRIPTION and NUMBER of the different OFFICERS, which, we conceive, will be necessary to form this ESTABLISHMENT.

1st. The proposed Board shall consist of Five Commissioners, who shall sit every Day, Sundays excepted.

2d. That the Offices at present occupied by the Commissioners of Hackney Coaches, and of Hawkers and Pedlars, shall be converted into Offices for the Use of the proposed Board, unless they can be exchanged for others more suitable.

3d. That such of the Officers and Clerks now belonging to those respective Establishments, as can be employed with Advantage to the Public, shall be put into the Departments they are best qualified to fill, in order to diminish the superannuated List as much as possible.

4th. That at the Outset of the Establishment there shall be appointed, by the Executive Government, the following Officers; namely:

5. COMMISSIONERS.

Chairman	-	-	at	-	-	£600	-	-	Per Annum:
4 Commissioners			at	-	-	500 each	}	-	£2,600
1 Secretary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450
1 Cashier	-	-	-	at	-	£300	-	-	400
Assistant to Do	-	-	at	-	-	100	-	-	400
1 Chief Clerk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400
1 Clerk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300
1 Do	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
1 Do	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150
1 Do	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
3 Clerks	-	-	at	-	-	£90	-	-	270
3 Do	-	-	at	-	-	80	-	-	240
3 Do	-	-	at	-	-	70	-	-	*210
									£5,320

* N. B. The Charges of Collection in the Two Offices to be abolished, amounted on the 5th January 1797, to £5,062.

To be increased afterwards as Occasion shall require, and exclusive of

Solicitor,
Surveyors,
Superintendants,
Servants,
Stationary,
Postages,
Coals and Candles,
Law Expenses,

(in which may be included, Charges incurred in prosecuting for Penalties, and small Rewards proposed to be paid for useful Information, tending to the Discovery of Crimes and Misdemeanors, &c. &c.)

estimated at - 9,680

Total - £15,000

5th. That the Commissioners shall have Power to suspend all Officers for Neglect of Duty, and to discharge such as are found to be inefficient, and incapable of executing the Duties assigned them.

III. — Those BRANCHES of REVENUE which, we conceive, might, with Advantage to the Public, be placed under the Management of the proposed Board.

EXISTING REVENUES.	No. of Persons to be registered.	Present Income, Net.	Expected Income, Gross.
		£.	£.
1st. Hackney Coaches and Chairs -	1,400	23,700	28,000
2d. Hawkers and Pedlars - - -	2,000	5,304	13,000
3d. Dealers in Horses - - - -	200	931	3,000
4th. Pawnbrokers, having an additional License as Salesmen of Unredeemed Pledges and Old Metals, £10 more in Town, and £5 in the Country.	650	4,598	10,000
		£.	
		34,533	54,000

NEW

NEW REVENUES,

As suggested by Mr. Colquhoun to the Committee on Finance.

5th. Persons licensed to keep Houses for slaughtering Horses and other Animals, for other Purposes than for Butchers Meat, under the Act 26th Geo. III. cap. 71. estimated to produce, at a Licence Duty of £.10 - - - - - N ^o 100 - £.1,000	£.	
6th. Persons keeping Livery Stables, or letting out Horses for Hire, a Licence Duty of 1s. 6d. each Stall, presumed to yield - 7,000 - 10,500		11,500
7th. Dealers in Old Naval Stores for inferior Uses, and not for making Paper - 1,800 { London £.5. Country 50s. }		6,000
8th. Dealers in old Naval Stores, and Hand Stuff, for making Paper wholesale - 1,500 { London £.5. Country 50s. }		5,000
9th. Dealers by Retail in Hand Stuff and Rags, for making Paper - 4,500 { London 20s. Country 10s. }		3,000
10th. Dealers in Second-hand Wearing Apparel - 8,000 { London 30s. Country 15s. }		10,000
11th. Itinerant Dealers in Wearing Apparel - 1,500 { London 20s. Country 10s. }		1,000
12th. Wholesale Dealers in Old Iron, and other Metals Second Hand - 1,500 { London £.5. Country 50s. }		5,000
13th. Retail Dealers in Old Iron, and other Metals Second Hand - 3,750 { London 40s. Country 20s. }		5,000
14th. Manufacturers purchasing Old Metals from unlicensed Dealers - 4,500 { London 40s. Country 20s. }		6,000
15th. Founders and others having and using Crucibles and Smelting Pots - 1,500 { London 40s. Country 20s. }		1,000
16th. Persons keeping Draught Carts, for conveying Old Ship's Stores, Rags, Old Iron, and other Metals - 750 { London £.5. Country 50s. }		2,500
17th. Persons keeping Truck Carts for the same Purpose - 4,500 { London 40s. Country 20s. }		2,000
18th. Auctioneers, an Additional Duty to bring them under Regulations - 3,000 £. 2.		6,000
Total - £.		118,000
Deduct the Amount of the existing Revenue on the Four First Branches - - - - -		34,533
Remains, as the additional or new Revenue, which it has been conjectured might arise from the Adoption of the proposed System, exclusive of the Charges of Management - - - - -		83,467
Deduct, to make good Deficiencies - - - - -		13,467
	£.	70,000
To which again add the Amount of existing Revenues, as above stated - - - - -		34,533
In all - £.		104,533

It may further be reasonably presumed, that under a System, where the professed Object is the Diminution of Crimes, the Number of Convicts will annually lessen; and that by a consequent Reduction in the Charges attendant on Punishment, the Public will be eased of a considerable Burden; and hence, that at all Events the Increase upon the old Revenues, and the Produce from the new Sources which have been pointed out, will be found nearly sufficient to answer every Demand, and that the Police will ultimately be made to support itself, without drawing upon the general Resources of the Country, as hitherto done, at an Expense amounting in the Year 1797 to about £100,000.

We have the Honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient and
very humble Servants,

(Signed)

*Patrick Colquhoun.
Charles Poole.*

Supplement (B.)

5th March 1798. — EXAMINATION of PATRICK COLQUHOUN, Esq. one of the Magistrates of Police.

QUESTION I.

THE Committee having understood that you have turned your Attention to the Means of improving the Police of the Metropolis, you are desired to state such Measures as appear to you to be most expedient for reducing the Public Expenditure, on the Subject of Police?

ANSWER.

In stating to the Select Committee, the Opinions I have formed respecting the Mode of reducing the Expense at present incurred in the various Branches of Police, it will be necessary to enter into a short previous Explanation of the Causes from whence this Expenditure proceeds.

- 1st. The Expenses of the Police, from the great and progressive Increase of Crimes, and from the Want of proper Regulations, tending in a greater Degree to prevent the growing Corruption of Morals, have considerably increased.

2d. The

- 2d. The Expenses have also increased in consequence of the System of the Hulks, and Transportation to New South Wales, in a very great Degree, as nearly Two Thirds of the aggregate Expense arises from the Maintenance and Transportation of Convicts.
- 3d. These Expenses are increased for Want of a Center Point, or general Superintendence, friendly to economical Arrangements, and competent to the Task of investigating and carrying into Effect those Measures which shall be best calculated to protect the Privileges of Innocence, to diminish Crimes, and thereby lessen the national Expense applicable at present to Objects of Police.
- 4th. These Expenses have also been a Burden upon the Public Revenue for a longer Period than could have been wished, in consequence of the unavoidable Delays which have occurred in bringing forward a Bill framed in 1794, for regulating certain Classes of Persons occupied in Trades, or other Pursuits, in their Nature calculated to give Facility to the Commission of Crimes, from which Source a considerable Revenue might be obtained for Police Purposes, arising as it were out of the Vices of the People, and calculated in its Operation to destroy those Facilities which at present encourage the Increase of Crimes, from the ready Means of disposing of every Article that is pilfered or stolen.

Estimating the Annual Expense of the present Police Establishment at about £100,000 a Year, it will be found that only about One Fifth Part of this Sum is allotted for the Expenses of the Eight different Offices, where no pecuniary Energy is peculiarly necessary, as a Means of detecting criminal Offenders, but, where, in consequence of the Want of adequate Funds in the First Instance, it is to be feared the ultimate Expense is greatly increased, since it is evident, where there does not exist the Means of embarrassing and checking the Progress of Crimes in these First Stages, that criminal Offenders will multiply, and therefore augment the ultimate Expense of maintaining and transporting Convicts.

Although it is in vain to expect that Crimes can be wholly prevented, yet every System which has for its Object their Diminution, cannot fail to operate favourably to the Finances of the Country.

If a System has been devised, which, in its Operation, shall not only produce Difficulties in disposing of stolen Property, which do not at present exist, but which, while Crimes are thus in some Degree prevented, a Revenue shall arise out of it, calculated to relieve the Finances of the Country of nearly the whole Burden of the present Police Establishment, it is humbly presumed, that every Suggestion calculated to produce Consequences so beneficial to the Country, cannot fail to obtain from the Select Committee on Finance that Attention which is due to its Importance.

But as a System of Finance which must necessarily combine in its Management and Detail various Regulations of Police as well as Revenue, it is humbly suggested to this Committee, that if, instead of abolishing the present Establishments for Hackney Coaches, and Hawkers and Pedlars, these two Boards were consolidated into what might, from the Nature of the Institution, be properly enough denominated a Board of Police Revenue, infinite Advantages, as can clearly be demonstrated, would arise to the Public, both as a Measure of Finance and as a beneficial Regulation of Police, and this too without any new Expense, and with scarce any additional Patronage.

In Addition to the Hackney Coaches and Hawkers and Pedlars, this Board might, with great Advantage to the Public, take under its Management not only all other existing Revenues in any Degree connected with Police Regulations, such as Pawnbrokers, Dealers in Horses, and Auctioneers, but also a Description of Persons already alluded to, from whom, by Means of License Duties, considerable Resources might be drawn for Police Expenditure, such as

Dealers in Second-hand Naval Stores.

Dealers in Hand-Stuff and Rags.

Dealers in Second-hand Wearing Apparel, and Bed and Table Linen, &c.

Itinerant Dealers in the same Articles.

Manufacturers purchasing old Metals from unlicensed Dealers.

Founders, and others keeping Crucibles.

Persons keeping Draft and Truck Carts for conveying the above Articles.

To which may be added,

Persons licensed by the Act of 23d Geo. III. to slaughter Horses, &c.

Persons keeping Livery Stables.

As

As the chief Part of the vast Multitude of smaller Offences, as well as not a few of the most atrocious Crimes, are committed in consequence of the Facilities afforded, more or less, by some of the above Description of Persons, placing them under Regulations, and imposing on each Class a moderate Licence Duty, would answer the Two important Purposes of adding to the Finances of the Country, and of improving the Police.

It is, however, humbly suggested, that the First Step towards this Object would be the Institution of a Police Revenue Board, for without a proper System of Superintendence, where Two great Objects are in View, the Prevention of Crimes and the Collection of the Revenue, no correct Execution could be insured, especially in the Number of Licenses in Great Britain would probably exceed 40,000, the Labour of watching so many Individuals would therefore be immense; but if the whole Revenues already mentioned as connected with Police are put under this Board, the Expense of Establishment and its Officers would not probably much exceed 15 per Cent. on the Sum Annually paid into the Exchequer, estimating the whole Amount at about One Hundred Thousand Pounds.

P. Colquhoun,

No. 21, James Street, Westminster.

Supplement (C.)

FURTHER EXAMINATION of PATRICK COLQUHOUN, Esq.

QUESTION FIRST, *continued.*

THE Committee having understood that you have turned your Attention to the Means of improving the Police of the Metropolis, you are desired to state such Measures as appear to you to be most expedient for reducing the Public Expenditure, on the Subject of Police.

A N S W E R.

At least Four Fifth Parts of the Expense of the Police Establishment arises from Rewards paid on the Conviction of certain

certain Description of Felons, and the subsequent Charge of maintaining Convicts in the Hulks, and in transporting them to New South Wales*.

The Measure therefore that appears to me best calculated to reduce this Expense, is the Establishment of a more correct and energetic System for the Prevention of Crimes, as the surest Means of lessening the Number of Convicts, and thereby diminishing the Expenses which are at present incurred in Rewards for Detection and Apprehension, and in maintaining and transporting of convicted Felons.

The Increase of Crimes, and of course the vast Accumulation of convicted Felons within the last Twenty Years, and particularly since the Adoption of the System of the Hulks, and of Transportation to New South Wales, has occasioned a great Augmentation of Expense, compared with what was incurred the preceding Twenty Years previous to the breaking out of the American War, when a Custom prevailed of assigning the Services of Convicts to Merchants, who transported them to Virginia and Maryland, at first on receiving a Premium of 5 £. for each, and afterwards (as I have been informed) without any Premium at all, and paying the whole Expenses of Transportation.

As, however, this System cannot now be followed up, the most obvious Means of easing the Public of the enormous and increasing Burden of the Police Establishment is, "by certain legislative Arrangements, which shall in their Operation

* 1. Expense of the Bow Street Establishment, including 67 Patroles, paid out of the Civil List, about	6,000
2. Expense of the Seven Public Offices, subject to a Deduction of about £3,000 for Fees and Penalties, the whole Amount subject to a Charge on the Consolidated Fund	14,000
Total Expense of the Police, for detecting and apprehending Delinquents	£ 20,000
3. Expense of Rewards for certain Classes of Felons, after Conviction from Civil List, supposed to be about, per Annum	£ 15,000
4. Expense of maintaining Convicts at Home, about	30,000
5. Expense of transporting and cloathing Convicts sent to New South Wales, supposed about	35,000
Total presumed Expense after Conviction, exclusive of a very large additional Sum paid out of the Rates of the different Counties	£ 100,000
	" net

“not only tend in a certain Degree to prevent the Commission of Crimes, but also establish a Fund, as it were, out of the Vices of the more depraved Part of the Community, perhaps equal to the whole Expenses of the Police Establishment.”

To effect this salutary Purpose, the first Object would be to impose a Licence Duty, and to place under proper Regulations all those Classes of Dealers who are known to be generally Purchasers or Receivers of stolen Goods, or who, by giving certain Facilities to criminal and depraved Characters, tend in a certain Degree to promote Larcenies and Felonies of every Description.

In turning my Thoughts particularly to this Subject, aided by the Information derived from my official Situation as a Police Magistrate, I some Years since selected the following Classes of Dealers, as proper to be placed under Regulations, from a full Conviction in my own Mind, that infinite Advantages would arise to the Public from such a Measure being adopted, namely:

	No.	£.
1st. Dealers in old Naval Stores, not used for the Purpose of making Paper, to pay £ 5. Licence Duty in Town, and £ 2. 10s. in the Country; and estimating the whole Number at - -	1,800	- - 6,000
2d. Wholesale Dealers in Naval Stores, Hand Stuff, Rags, &c. for making Paper, to pay £ 5. in Town, and £ 2. 10s. in the Country - - -	1,500	- - 5,000
3d. Retail Dealers in Rags, Hand Stuff, &c. for making Paper, to pay a Licence Duty of £ 1. in Town, and 10s. in the Country - - -	4,500	- - 3,000
4th. Dealers in Second Hand Wearing Apparel, Bed and Table Linen, &c. to pay a Licence Duty of £ 1. 10s. and 15s. - - - - -	8,000	- - 10,000
5th. Itinerant Dealers in Wearing Apparel, &c. to pay a Licence Duty of £ 1. and 10s. - - - - -	1,500	- - 1,000
6th. Dealers in Old Iron and other Metal, by Wholesale, a Licence Duty of £ 5. in Town, and £ 2. 10s. in the Country - - - - -	1,500	- - 5,000

7th. Retail Dealers in Old Iron and other Metals, a Licence Duty of £ 2. and £ 1.	} No. 3,750	£. - 5,000
- - - -		
8th Manufacturers purchasing Metals of Persons not licensed, Licence Duty £ 2. in Town, and £ 1. in the Country	} 4,500	- - 6,000
9th. Founders and others having and using Crucibles and Smelting Pots, &c. a Licence Duty of £ 1. and 10s.	} 15,000	- 1,000
10th. Persons keeping Draught Carts, for conveying Stores, Rags, and Metals, Duty £ 5. in Town, and £ 2. 10s. in the Country	} 750	- 2,500
- - - -		
11th. Persons keeping Truck Carts for the same Purpose, a Licence Duty of £ 2. in Town, and £ 1. in the Country	} 1,500	- 2,000
- - - -		
	<u>£. 33,300 - 46,500</u>	

This Estimate was formed in the Year 1794, when it was in Contemplation to bring in a Bill, which I had then prepared, for regulating those Dealers, who were supposed at that Period to conclude every Class of open Traders, who either directly or indirectly promoted Larcenies and Felonies. In ascertaining their Numbers, and the Amount of Licence Duty such Classes of Dealers were supposed to be able to pay, I had Recourse to the Assistance and Opinion of Persons acquainted with the various Traders; but in an Investigation so extensive, Calculations of this Sort, where so much hangs on Conjecture, cannot in the Nature of Things be correct; but no Doubt can be entertained of a very considerable Sum being raised in this Way, to which may be added the following Branches, which have since occurred to me as proper to be regulated, namely :

1st. Persons licensed under the Act 26 Geo. III. to slaughter Horses, &c. £ 10. in Town, and £ 5. in the Country - - - - -	£.
	1,000
2d. Persons keeping Livery Stables, and letting Horses for Hire, at 1s. 6d. a Stall, presumed to yield - - - - -	10,000
3d. Auctioneers, and additional Licence Duty, to bring them under Regulations, £ 2. - - - - -	6,000
	<u>£ 17,500</u>

But

But as a necessary System of Energy cannot be established, so as to give Effect to the Regulations which have been thus proposed for the Prevention of Crimes, and as a Board of Commissioners appears to be necessary for this Purpose, I would beg Leave humbly to suggest to the Committee, whether instead of abolishing the Two Boards of Hackney Coaches and Hawkers and Pedlars, it would not be a beneficial Measure, in a financial Point of View, to consolidate them into One Board, and to place under their Management, as a Board of Police Revenue, not only the Revenues for Police Purposes above suggested, or such Part thereof as Parliament should approve of, but also every other Branch which in its Nature requires an Attention to Police as well as Revenue, and where Regulations become necessary with a View to the Prevention of Crimes, and to the Protection of the innocent Part of the Community against Fraud and Depredation.

The existing Revenues, which appear to fall within this particular Description are these following:

	N ^o	Present In- come, Net.	Expected In- come, Gross.
1st. Hackney Coaches - - -	1,000	£. 23,700	£. 28,000
And Chairs - - -	400		
2d. Hawkers and Pedlars - - -	2,000	5,304	13,000
4th Pawnbrokers, including an additional Duty of £ 10. and £ 5. for Permission to deal in unredeemed Pledges and old Metals - - -	650	4,598	10,000
5th. Dealers in Horses - - -	200	931	3,000
		£. 4,533	54,000
Deduct the present from the expected Income			34,533
Supposed Increase of Revenue under a new and improved System			19,467
To which add the Licence Duties on the Eleven Descriptions of Dealers, detailed on the other Side, estimated at - -			46,500
To which add also the Three other Descriptions of Dealers -			17,500
			83,467
Deduct, to make good Deficiencies - - -			13,467
Remains of presumed new Revenue for Police Purposes -			70,000
To which add the old Revenue at present, existing as above stated			34,533
Prefumed Amount of the Revenue, which, according to the Sug- gestions offered to this Committee, would be placed under the Management of the proposed Board of Police Revenue -			104,533

In contemplating Systems of Economy and Retrenchment, these Considerations have weighed considerably in my Mind, while I venture to propose a Measure to the Committee, comprehending in its Structure some Conceptions which may appear to be novel, though strictly in unison with the Object of this Enquiry, since, in order to reduce Police Expenditure, it is necessary to establish Regulations for the Diminution of Crimes, and for this Purpose not only to collect together under One Management, all those Branches of Revenue through which Mediums Offences are committed, but also to place them under a System of Superintendence calculated to give Energy to the Arrangements which may be formed for so useful and beneficial a Purpose to the Community.

Considering this Object alone in a financial Point of View, it is my Duty to state to the Committee, that through the Medium of the Arrangements I have suggested, other Advantages, beneficial to the Revenue of the Country, would be derived in the Protection which would be afforded to Property in the Naval and Military Arsenals, and in Ships of War, from the Regulations which are proposed with regard to Dealers in Second Hand Naval Stores, Old Iron, and other Metals, which are the great Receptacles for this Species of Plunder, too clearly evinced by this Class of Dealers being generally implicated as often as Discoveries are made; nor would the Finances of the Country be less benefited in the new Checks which would be established through the Medium of the various Regulations that are proposed, strengthened, and invigorated by a general Superintendence, for the Protection of the Revenue against illicit Trade, in promoting which several of the Classes now proposed to be placed under Regulations contribute in an eminent Degree.

In proportion too as Crimes can be prevented, and criminal Dealers kept in Check, in the same Degree will the Expenses of the Treasury, and the various public Boards for criminal Prosecutions, be diminished. These Expenses amount to a large Sum Annually, without appearing among the Disbursements, connected with the Police Establishment.

It is by the Prevention of Crimes, therefore, in the first Instance, and by an improved System with respect to the Employment of Convicts, that the Expenses of the Police are to be diminished; the Ramifications are, however, various, and may be summed up under the following Specifications:

1st. The

- 1st. The Institution of a Board of Police Revenue, or Center Point of Action.
- 2d. By passing a Bill, which have been prepared some Years, for regulating the various Classes of Dealers, who have already been specified.
- 3d. By passing another Bill, which has been some Months under the Consideration of the Attorney and Solicitor General, and which was drawn up with the Assistance of the most experienced Counsel in that Part of criminal Jurisprudence, for improving the Mint Laws, and for defeating the various Tricks and Devices to which the numerous Hordes of Coiners and Utterers of base Money resort, for the Purpose of eluding Justice. By this Measure the Finances of the Country would be considerably improved, in as much as upwards of £ 2,000 a Year is disbursed for Mint Prosecutions without lessening the Evil; nor can it be expected until the Bill in Question shall pass into a Law.
- 4th. By improving the Laws with respect to the Receivers of stolen Goods of every Denomination, and to make the Offence of receiving Money, Bank Notes, Horses, Cattle, Poultry, or any other Property, the same as Goods and Chattles.
- 5th. By empowering inferior and superior Magistrates, by small Rewards, to encourage Officers of Justice, who have rendered meritorious Services to the Public, whether the Offence may be of a superior or inferior Class in point of Enormity, and whether there is a Conviction or not.
- 6th. Authorizing the proposed Board of Revenue to require Security from all Coachmen who shall drive Hackney Coaches after 12 o'Clock at Night, and to require that such Coachmen should take out Licences under certain Restrictions.
- 7th. Improving the Laws relating to Cheating and Swindling.
- 8th. Revising the existing Laws relative to Handicrafts and Labourers, and including menial Servants in the same Regulations and Punishments, in respect of such Breaches of Civil Contracts, as tend in an eminent Degree to the Corruption of Morals.

- 9th. Improving the Act of 2 Geo. III. cap. 28, for preventing Pillage and Plunder in the River Thames, commonly called the Bumboat Act.
- 10th. Revising, consolidating, and improving the Laws now in being, and introducing new Checks for preventing Frauds, Plunder, and Pillage, in the naval and military Arsenals, &c.
- 11th. Investigating the Causes why the Labour of Convicts has not hitherto been more productive, and why the Expenses in maintaining them have not diminished; and considering what legislative and other Regulations may be necessary to reduce the enormous Expence, and to prevent the shocking Corruption of Morals, which arise from the System of the Hulks.
- 12th. Impowering the Attorney General for the Time being to appoint Counsel for the Crown to conduct all criminal Prosecutions.

All these Objects are so far connected with Finance, that in Proportion to the Extent of the Measures adopted for promoting and enforcing the Improvements here suggested, in the same Proportion would the Finances of the Country be improved, by the Diminution of the Number of Persons convicted of Offences, and the Saving of Expence, which that would be the Result of, by a Reduction in the Number of Crimes.

P. Colquhoun.

No. 21, St. James Street, Westminster.

Supplement (D.)

4th May 1798. — Further EXAMINATION of PATRICK COLQUHOUN, Esquire.

QUESTION II.

IN stating that the Central Board of Police, which you recommend, would not much exceed in all its Branches the Amount of £15,000 per Annum for its Establishment, what is the Nature of the Establishment which you have in View?

ANSWER,

A N S W E R.

THE Establishment I have in view is a Board consisting of Five Commissioners, Two Secretaries, and a Cashier, with a certain Number of Clerks, Surveyors, and other Officers, which cannot be determined with Precision until the System is in Operation.

I had conceived that in consolidating the Two Boards, a System of Economy, superior to what at present exists, might be introduced, inasmuch as the Surveyors and other Out-door Officers at present under the Direction of the Commissioners for licensing Hawkers and Pedlars, and Hackney Coaches, might also be employed in all the other Branches of Revenue which I propose should come under the Management of the Central Board.

From a detailed Plan of the Functions, and an Estimate of the probable Expense of this Board, which have been recently prepared and transmitted for the Information of the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury (in consequence of Instructions from George Rose, Esq. to Charles Poole, Esq. one of the Commissioners of Hawkers and Pedlars, and myself) it would appear, that after making Allowances for various Services, not less connected with Police than Revenue, the whole Establishment might be conducted at an Expense not exceeding £ 15,000 a Year.

By the Desire of the Committee, Mr. Colquhoun produced a Copy of the Letter, signed by himself and Charles Poole, Esq. bearing Date the 3d of May 1798, which had been transmitted to George Rose, Esq. Secretary to the Treasury, in which is contained a detailed Account of the proposed Functions of the Central Board, and also an Estimate of the Annual Expense, being Supplement (A.)

Qu. 3. From what Document did it appear to you that the Rewards on the Conviction of certain Classes of Felons amounted upon an Average to £ 15,000 a Year?

I obtained my Information from the detailed Account of the Civil List Expenditure for the Year ending the 1st January 1786, printed in the 639th Page of the 41st Volume of the Journals of the House of Commons.

Qu. 4. Did you, in making your Estimate of the Number of Dealers in each of the Trades you have specified, and the Duty which they could respectively pay, obtain any actual Enumeration of these Dealers?

In

In estimating the Number of Dealers, and the License Duty proposed to be imposed on each Class, I had recourse, in the first Stage of the Investigation, to a Person of Property who had been himself a Dealer in Old Iron and other Second-hand Metals, Hand Stuff, and Rags, for above 20 Years, and from whom (he having an extensive Knowledge of the Trade, and being also disposed to communicate freely) I received a great Body of useful and important Information; and it was principally by his Assistance that I was not only enabled to form an Estimate of the Number of those Dealers in the Metropolis, but also a Judgment of the Revenue which might be obtained by Means of Licenses.

This Information was afterwards confirmed by another Person, who had also been in the same Trade, and whom (he being a Person of Intelligence) I employed to procure such additional Information as enabled me ultimately, after a vast deal of Investigation and Labour, to form the Estimates which I have laid before the Committee (Supplement C). At the same Time, in an Inquiry so extensive, it is not to be presumed (especially as I had no Means of Information with respect to the Country Dealers) that the Estimates can be considered as accurate. I can only in general state, that in the Opinion of Persons who are practically informed on the Subject, they are not considered to be over-rated, either with respect to the Number of Persons, or their Ability to pay the Duties proposed; but as this Investigation took Place in 1793 and 1794, at which Period I wrote many Papers on the Subject, and also drew a Bill for regulating these Dealers, it will be obvious to the Committee that such Estimates can apply only to that Period. Not having had an Opportunity since 1794 of making particular Inquiries relative to these Dealers, I can only state generally, from what has fallen under my Notice as a Magistrate, that the Mischiefs arising from their continuing without Regulations appear in no Respect to be diminished, and those Mischiefs (if previous Measures are not adopted) will unquestionably increase very rapidly on the Termination of the present War, a Period at which the existing Stock of criminal Delinquents cannot but receive a very great Accession.

Qu. 5. As it should seem that the Objects of Controul and Regulation will be obtained by the License alone, does there exist any Reason, except that of Increase of Revenue, for adding so considerably to the Duty already paid
by

by Pawnbrokers, and for making the Duties on some of the Dealers enumerated so high?

With respect to Pawnbrokers, the additional Duty proposed is not a Duty for exercising the trade of a Pawnbroker; but for dealing in Metals and other Articles, arising from Pledges which have not been redeemed, or which have been purchased for the Purpose of being afterwards sold in Retail. An additional Duty laid on Pawnbrokers, as Salesmen and Dealers in old Metals, old Cloaths, and other Articles, seems to be reasonable, in contemplation of similar Duties being laid on other Persons dealing in the like Articles. What might also be urged, as another Reason why Pawnbrokers should pay an additional Duty, is—the Check which would thus be given to disreputable Persons, who might, under an improved System, be prevented from obtaining Licences. Under the present System, in which Revenue more than Police appears to be the Object (since every Person is licensed who can raise £ 10. for the Metropolis and £ 5. for the Country) infinite Injuries are felt by the lower Orders of the People, and frequently great Discredit and Obloquy are thrown upon the reputable Part of the Trade, from the Malpractices of Persons of suspicious Characters, through whose Influence Crimes are generated, and the utmost Facility afforded to the Sale and Disposal of stolen Goods, all which Evils would in a great Measure be prevented, if a Power existed to refuse Licences to Persons of evil Fame, who could produce no Testimonials of Character, and who could not find Security for good Behaviour; it is therefore to be presumed that a Duty by Licence (grounded on Security for good Conduct) on Pawnbrokers, in their Capacity of Dealers in Metals, old Cloaths, and other Articles, as well as upon similar Trades, who do not besides exercise the Functions of Pawnbrokers, and which have been enumerated (Supplement C.) would tend in an eminent Degree, under the Regulations which are proposed, to prevent Crimes, by rendering it difficult, if not impossible for disreputable and criminal Persons to obtain Licences, or to commit Offences without Detection, though they should have obtained Licences.

Qu. 6. Might it be useful, with a View to mere Police, that without being subject to any Licence Duty, all Lodging Houses should be registered, and required to give a regular Account to the Police Office of all Lodgers received by them?

I have long been of that Opinion; and in the Bill for the Prevention of Crimes, which I drew in the Year 1794, I had

it in Contemplation to introduce some Clauses for the Purpose of registering all Lodging Houses, where the Weekly Rent did not exceed Ten Shillings. Not that I had any material Objection to extend the Register to every Description of Lodging Houses; but I was restrained from going farther by an Apprehension that Objections might be raised from the Novelty of the Measure, and the unprepared State of the Public Mind to discover the Benefits which would arise from its Adoption; but the Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis having since explained this and other Regulations calculated for the Protection of Innocence, the same Objections certainly do not now present themselves which existed at a Period when Subjects of Police were less understood.

Qu. 7. In the present Situation of the Country, do there not appear to be additional Reasons for extending such a Regulation to all Lodging Houses?

Unquestionably; and in order more particularly to direct the Attention of the Police to such Houses, I think it might be extremely useful to impose a very small License Duty upon each Person having a Lodging House; not less than 6*d.* nor more than 2*s.* 6*d.* on any one House. By such Means, aided by an accurate Register at all Times of the Lodgers, the Police would obtain useful Information without Offence or Inconvenience, and would also ascertain what particular Houses required a more active and vigilant Attention. This however could not be effected by the mere Operation of a Register without any immediate Interest; while on the other Hand, by the periodical Collection of a License Duty, however small, the Attention would be directed to each Lodging House, and hence would arise an accurate Knowledge of the Whole.

Qu. 8. Would not all Public Houses, and the granting of their Licenses, properly come under the Control and Inspection of such Central Board?

I am afraid it would be too strong a Measure; and besides it does not appear to be at all necessary. Since the Establishment of the Police System by the Act of 32*d.* of His present Majesty, aided by another Act of the same Year, cap. 59. relative to Alehouses in Middlesex and Surrey, considerable Improvements have taken Place with respect to Public Houses in the Metropolis, and the Number of disorderly Houses has not only been considerably reduced in several of the Divisions, but greater Regularity prevails in general. It appears to me, therefore, that it would be unsafe and inexpedient to alter or disturb the present System of licensing Public Houses, and more especially as it would not preclude the proposed Central

tral Board from recommending to the licensing Magistrates all over the Kingdom (being priviously authorized by his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State) such general Measures, from Time to Time, as might appear to be calculated to correct the existing Abuses upon a regular and uniform Principle, from which great Advantages would unquestionably arise; and perhaps this is as much as could be reasonably expected in the present State of Things.

Q. 9. What are the Regulations to which you allude in the Paper delivered in by you (Supplement C.) with regard to Dealers in Second Hand Naval Stores, old Iron, and other Metals?

The Regulations proposed are such as have a Tendency to prevent the receiving of stolen Goods, particularly in the Night Time, and also the Purchase of Metals in a molten State. The Regulations go to a Variety of minute Objects, tending to prevent the Corruption of Morals, which can only be explained and understood by having Recourse to the Bill already mentioned, drawn in the Year 1794, for regulating those particular Dealers, with such Additions and Improvements as have since occurred as proper to be made, and which would be immediately applicable to the Suggestions contained in that Paper, and in the Letter also already mentioned, written by Charles Poole, Esq. and myself, by Desire of the Secretary of His Majesty's Treasury, for the Information of that Board.

Q. 10. Having stated that it is by an improved System with respect to the Employment of Convicts, that the Expenses of the Police are, among other Means, to be diminished, have you any particular improved System for the Employment of Convicts in view, by which you think the Expenses of the Police may be diminished?

Very soon after I became a Police Magistrate, I was so thoroughly convinced of the Practicability of rendering the average Labour of Convicts, with certain Exceptions, nearly equal to the Expense of Maintenance, that I laid before the then Secretary of State for the Home Department a Plan of a Village of Industry, not only for minor Convicts, but also a separate Establishment for Persons discharged from Gaols, and unable to gain a Livelihood, or to get into regular Employment for Want of Character; thereby suggesting the Means of enabling Convicts imprisoned for small Offences (whose Labour is at present totally unproductive) to support themselves in a Manner calculated to ease the Public of the present enormous Expense, and of preventing that shocking

Corruption of Morals which is generated in all Gaols where Prisoners live idly together.

Since that Period I have had Occasion to consider a Plan digested by Jeremy Bentham, Esq. of Queen's Square Place, Westminster, in which all the Ideas I had formed on this interesting Subject seem to be concentrated, with many other Improvements which had not occurred to me; and I have no Difficulty in giving it as my decided Opinion, that if the Plan proposed by that Gentleman is adopted and carried into Effect, infinite and incalculable Advantages will arise to the Public, not only by a very considerable Diminution of the enormous Expence at present incurred, but in respect to the Improvement of the Morals, and the future Utility of the Convicts, who may be placed under such an Establishment.

The Witness, in Explanation of the Outlines of Mr. Bentham's Plan, delivered in a Paper, intituled,
 " Proposals for a new and less expensive Mode of
 " employing and reforming Convicts, together with
 " the Outline of a new Plan of Construction for a
 " Building adapted to that Purpose." (Supplement E.)

Qu. 11. What Grounds have you for supposing that a great Corruption of Morals arises from the System of the Hulks?

As far as my Observations have been directed to Convicts who have been discharged from those Establishments, I have seldom or never known an Instance of their Return to honest Industry; on the contrary, many of them have been detected immediately afterwards in the Commission of new Crimes, from which it may be inferred, that this Species of Punishment has not answered the Intention of the Legislature, so far as relates to the Reformation of the Convicts; but the chief Cause of the general Corruption of Morals, which is so apparent, may be traced to the indiscriminate Mixture of hardened and irreclaimable Thieves with Country Convicts, who, under other Circumstances, might have been reclaimed, but with so many evil Examples before them too often become as hardened at the Period of their Discharge as the worst Class of Felons, thereby rendering the Establishment a complete Seminary of Vice and Wickedness. In giving, however, such a decided Opinion against the System of the Hulks, I would wish to be understood as not imputing the smallest Blame to the Contractors; the Error is in the System and not in the Management, and the Evils arising from it must continue until a better Mode is adopted, whatever the Management may be.

Qu. 12,

Qu. 12. Does the Plan proposed by Mr. Bentham appear to you to contain an easy and practicable Remedy to those Abuses?

It certainly does, and its immediate Adoption would be a most important Object to the Public, not only in a financial but also a moral Point of View.

Qu. 13. What are the Ramifications of your Plan of Police with respect to the Country? Whom do you look to as the Correspondents of your Central Board; and who do you propose should grant the Licences to the different Traders in the Country?

The Classes of Persons I look to as Correspondents of the proposed Central Board are the acting Magistrates in every Part of Great Britain, whether for Counties or Towns Corporate, together with Persons at present employed as Surveyors and Officers under the Authority of the Hawkers and Pedlars Office, with such additional Surveyors, Inspectors, and other Officers as it may be found necessary to appoint, in consequence of the proposed very considerable Increase of the Number of the Persons to be licensed, and of the Revenue proposed to be obtained.

I look also to all other Persons as Correspondents, who, either from Motives of public Spirit, or from having suffered from Acts of Delinquency, may be disposed to give Information useful to public Justice. The Central Board would of course be the general Office for the Reception of all such Intelligence, and for the timely and universal Circulation of whatever tended to the Detection of Offenders, a Business which would receive infinite Assistance from a periodical Publication or Police Gazette upon an improved Plan, which should contain a detailed Account of the Crimes committed, a Specification of the Goods, Horses, Cattle, or other Articles stolen, with a Description of the Persons suspected to have been concerned.

The same Publication might also prove highly useful as a Means of conveying Instruction to the innocent and well disposed Part of the Community, respecting Frauds and other criminal Devices, for the Purposes of putting them on their Guard, and occasionally serve as an Instrument for the Promulgation of such Laws, as might not otherwise come within the Knowledge of those whose Conduct they are designed to regulate.

The proposed Police Gazette being published by the Central Board, and confined solely to One Object (every Thing

Thing else that enters into the Composition of a News-paper being excluded) there would be no Profit, but rather a Loss, in its being charged with either Stamps or Postage.

Its Utility as an Instrument in the Hands of executive Justice would be in Proportion to the Ease and Facility with which an extensive Circulation could be promoted. To attain this Object, therefore, I should humbly propose, that such of these Gazettes as are not transmitted gratis to Magistrates and others connected with the Central Board, should be sold at a Price not exceeding One Penny.

Under such a System, well and ably conducted, it is highly probable that no Crime, or at least none in the Punishment of which any Individual felt a special Interest, would remain unpunished for Want of Information.

In the present State of Things, in which the Receipt as well as the Circulation of Intelligence useful to public Justice is so expensive, and the Means of bringing it under the Review of executive Justice so difficult, the Number of Crimes brought to Punishment, or even so much as brought to light, may well be suspected to be very small, in Proportion to the whole Number with which the innocent Part of the Community is afflicted.

With respect to Licences I would humbly propose, that the Magistrates, in their different Divisions in the Country, should be empowered, at their General Meetings for licensing Alchouses, also to grant Licences to the other Classes of Dealers resident in each Division; their local Knowledge would give them the best Opportunities of being informed with respect to Character, and of every other Qualification which may be required under the proposed Act of Parliament; and the Clerks of the different Licensing Divisions might, under the Direction of the Magistrates, be authorised to receive and remit the Licence Duties, in Conjunction with the nearest resident Surveyor employed by the Central Board.

Qu. 14. Have you thought of any Mode of controlling and checking the Power which you propose to give to inferior and superior Magistrates, of distributing small Rewards for meritorious Services, whether attended with Convictions or not, with a View of preventing Abuse in such Distribution?

The Rewards proposed to be granted by Justices of the Peace, or inferior Magistrates, should in the first Instance at least be confined to Offences committed in or near the Metropolis, and these Magistrates (being Magistrates of Police) should
make

make a regular Return Monthly to the proposed Central Board, and instead of paying Money should make Order upon the Secretary of the Central Board for such Reward, signed by at least Two Magistrates, specifying in such Order for what Services the Rewards have been allowed.

Were this Mode adopted, no Money would pass through the Hands of the Magistrates: and it is presumed that under the Directions of the Board, the Orders so granted would always sufficiently explain the Purpose, and afford the Commissioners the Means of checking an improper Expenditure of Public Money, if in any Instance it should appear to them that an Abuse had taken Place.

With respect to the Judges or superior Magistrates, it is to be presumed that no Check whatsoever would be necessary, and that a discretionary Power of giving Rewards upon Conviction might be exercised by them in all Cases whatsoever, without any Danger to the Public; the high Character and great Purity of the Judges preclude all Suspicion of any Abuse of public Money passing through such a Medium, and such Rewards, being paid by the Sheriffs out of the Fund already established, would not be under the Management of the proposed Central Board.

Qu. 15. Would not a regular Annual public Account of all such Expenditure be a wholesome subsidiary Means of preventing any possible Abuse?

I certainly think that a regular Annual Account of all Expenditure connected with Police would, under the System which is contemplated, be indispensably necessary; and it is none of the least of the Advantages which I conceive to be likely to arise from the Establishment of a Central Board, that not only the Whole of the Disbursements of that Board should come under the Review of Parliament Annually, extending to all Branches of Police whatsoever, but also a digested Report, relative to all Persons tried for Offences in every Part of Great Britain, and likewise all Persons convicted, distinctly specifying in Columns "The particuler Offence charged to each Individual; the Number of Prisoners discharged by Proclamation or Gaol Delivery; the Punishments ordered by the Sentences of the Judges on Prisoners convicted; the Numbers (Male and Female) who suffer Death, who are sent to the Hulks, to New South Wales, to Gaols and Houses of Correction in different Parts of the Kingdom, or to Penitentiary Houses, or who are discharged by free Pardons, or by the Expiration of the Term of the Punishment in each Year; together

gether with a general View of the aggregate Number of Convicts at New South Wales and Norfolk Island, by the last Returns; the aggregate Number in the different Hulks at Woolwich, Langston, or Portsmouth; the aggregate Number of Convicts in Penitentiary Houses, Houses of Correction, and Gaols, in every Part of Great Britain, distinguishing in all Cases the Sex and Age, and every other Fact which can contribute to convey a complete View, not only of the State of the Criminality of the Country, but also of the Expenses attending it:” And if the Plan of a Police Gazette can be established, this useful Information will not only be regularly conveyed to every Person connected with the Police of the Country, but no sooner would any Offence be committed than Information would be sent from the Central Board to every Part of the Country, with such a Description of the Delinquents as would probably lead to a prompt Detection, and by the Comparison of the Number of Offences thus known to be committed, and the Number of Crimes ascertained to have received Punishment, a most useful Test would be obtained of the Efficacy of the Measures of all Kinds taken for the Prevention of Crimes.

Qu. 16. Might it not be desirable to give to the proposed Central Board of Police a Power similar to that now enjoyed by the Hackney Coach Office, and similar to what is enjoyed by many Corporations, of enacting Bye Laws for the better Regulation of minor Objects of Police, such Laws to be subject to the Revival, and to require the Approbation and Sanction of the superior Judges of the Courts of Westminster Hall?

If it is intended that the proposed Central Board shall exercise the Functions of the present Board of Hackney Coaches, it seems to follow as a clear Proposition, that this Board should be invested with the same Powers in every Respect (subject to the ultimate Approbation of the Judges); and I should certainly conceive it to be extremely useful to extend to this proposed Board the Power of making Bye Laws for all minor Objects of Police which may fall within the Scope of its Functions, whether these relate to Hackney Coaches or any other Matter. The Advantages derivable from such a Power are great and obvious, and free from all possible Injury, as such Bye Laws would be valid, and consequently could not be enforced, until confirmed by the Judges.

Qu. 17. In what Manner is the criminal Police of the City of London carried on?

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The criminal Police of the City of London is carried on by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, who execute the Functions of ordinary Magistrates or Justices of the Peace, by taking Cognizance of all Offences charged upon Persons brought before them.

Qu. 18. In what Part of the City is Business of this Nature transacted?

The criminal Business of the City of London is transacted at the Mansion House and at Guildhall.

Qu. 19. Who are the presiding Magistrates?

The Lord Mayor for the Time being sits constantly at the Mansion House, assisted occasionally by One of the Aldermen, where the Proceedings require Two Magistrates; but as this does not occur often, the Lord Mayor for the most part sits alone.

An Alderman in Rotation sits also for a Week at Guildhall, assisted occasionally by another City Magistrate, where the Case requires Two. The Prisoners committed to the Poultry Compter the preceeding Night are always carried before the Lord Mayor; and those sent to Giltspur Street Compter are carried to Guildhall, before the Sitting Alderman.

Qu. 20. What are their usual Hours of Attendance?

The usual Hours of Attendance, both at the Mansion House and Guildhall, are from 11 till 2 o'Clock. No Attendance is given in the Evening, neither do the Aldermen attend to judicial Business at their own Houses; from which Circumstance, it is presumed, some Delay, and frequently great Inconvenience to public Justice, may arise from the Want of the proper Application and Access to the Magistrates, particularly in Cases of Robberies or other Felonies of Importance requiring immediate Directions for the Purpose of Detection. Persons apprehended under Charges of Felony, as well as for the slightest and most trifling Offence, after Three o'Clock, must remain in Prison till next Day at Eleven, which in the First Instance is frequently productive of Evil in defeating Justice, and in the latter, in some Cases, may be oppressive, by subjecting Individuals to a certain Imprisonment who deserved no Punishment, and would of Course have been discharged, if a petty Sessions had been held in the Evenings upon the Plan of the Police Offices.

Qu. 21. Are not the usual and necessary public and private Avocations of the Chief Magistrate, and of the greater Part of the Aldermen, such as are very inconsistent with a regular Attention to this Branch of criminal Police?

Although Justice is certainly administered with great Purity by the Magistrates of the City of London, it has always appeared to me, that the unavoidable Avocations of the Chief Magistrate, as well as of the major Part of the Aldermen, most of whom are engaged in Trade, and several of them Members of Parliament, are extremely unfriendly to that Energy, which a due and proper Execution of criminal Police requires.

The Time allotted by the Lord Mayor for judicial Business is much engaged in signing Affidavits, and other Matters which occupy his Attention, and which are irrelevant to the great Features of Police; and both the Chief Magistrate and the Aldermen (the latter of whom seldom sit more than Two, or at most Three Weeks in the Course of a whole Year in Petty Sessions) have, besides that peculiar Duty which is connected with criminal Police, the other multiplied Affairs of the Corporation, which are constantly claiming their Attention, either in Committees, or in attending the various Courts of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council, Common Hall, Wardmotes, Conservancy, Courts of Request, Court of Orphans, and General and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and Justice Hall at the Old Bailey; when to this are added the private Avocations, and the Engagements in Business, which must claim the Attention, and occupy a considerable Portion of the Time of the City Magistrates, it cannot reasonably be expected that they can devote much Time to Matters of Police, either in considering the various intricate Cases of Delinquents brought before them, or in following up Informations, instructing Peace Officers, and devising Plans for the Detection of Offenders.

Qu. 22. Does any Inconvenience arise to the Public from the Magistrates of the City having no Force beyond the Limits of the Jurisdiction of the City, and from the Warrants issued by the Magistrates in other Parts of the Metropolis having no Effect in the City, unless backed by the Authority of the City Magistrates?

Real Inconvenience unquestionably arises to the Public from the City Magistrates having no Jurisdiction in the neighbouring Counties; and also from Police Magistrates having no Authority quickly to follow up Informations, by issuing Warrants to search for stolen Property, and to apprehend Persons charged with Offences in the City. This Inconvenience appears to arise more from an ill grounded Jealousy than any real Cause, since by extending the Jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, Privileges would be given, and

and none would be taken away; a closer Union would be promoted between the City and Police Magistrates in all Matters regarding the general Interest of the Metropolis and its Environs, making the Suppression of Crimes one common Cause, and permitting no Punctilio respecting Jurisdiction to prevent the Operation of the united Energy of both in the prompt Detection of Offenders, and in the general Suppression of Crimes.

The peculiar Situation of the Times calls for the united Energy of all Magistrates, unshackled by uselefs and mischievous Obstructions; and the Interest and Safety of the Public at large being paramount to every minor Consideration, and the Metropolis in its extended State being now felt and understood to be One great Whole, it is impossible to introduce a System of complete Security, until a closer Union and a concurrent Jurisdiction, so far as relates to Detection, shall take Place between the City and the Police Magistrates.

Qu. 23. Would it not be very instrumental to the general Purposes of Police, if a certain Number of Magistrates, to be named by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, and approved by His Majesty, and commissioned for the whole of the Metropolis, and the Counties of Kent, Surry, Middlesex, and Essex, should permanently sit, to assist the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, at the Mansion House and Guildhall, as is practised in the Offices of Police established in the other Parts of the Metropolis, with similar Salaries, and under similar Regulations?

For the Reasons already stated, I certainly think it would be a most useful Measure, tending in an eminent Degree to the Improvement of the Police of the Metropolis, and to the general Security of the innocent Part of its Inhabitants, if stationary Magistrates, having Jurisdiction in the Four Counties, as well as in Westminster and the Tower Liberty, were to be appointed to execute the criminal Department of the Police of the City of London, as Assistants to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and who shall be pledged to sit both in the Morning and Evening regularly, with Power to distribute small Rewards for useful Information, and to hold Communication with the other Police Magistrates, who should have a similar Power with respect to small pecuniary Gratuities, the Want of which hitherto has shackled the Exertions of every active Magistrate, and paralyzed the Police in a very great Degree, even under the new System.

Qu. 24. You will be pleased to explain to the Committee the Object you have in view in proposing that the Attorney General should appoint Counsel for the Crown to conduct all criminal Prosecutions?

The Object I have in view in proposing that the Attorney General shall appoint Counsel for the Crown to conduct all criminal Prosecutions, is the more effectual Distribution of criminal Justice, as a Means of ultimately preventing Crimes, which I do conceive are encouraged and increased under the present System, from the Number of Chances which a Prisoner, although guilty, has of escaping Justice, in Cases where its being administered depends upon the Party injured, who is frequently prevented by the Dread of Expense from coming forward at all for the Purpose of disclosing the Loss he has sustained, or intimidated by the Threats of the Culprit or his Friends, or bought off by corrupt Means, extending also to the Witnesses, who are too often open to Seduction when under no Control.

The vast Numbers discharged at every Gaol Delivery, partly from the Carelessness or Inattention of Prosecutors, who are either unable or unwilling to sustain the Expense of Counsel to oppose the Arguments and Objections which will be offered on Behalf of the Prisoner, afford another Reason why a Prosecutor for the Crown appears to be necessary.

Sufferers under the present System, either sowered by the Expense or Loss of valuable Time experienced perhaps in former Prosecutions; or ultimately from false Scruples entertained by timid Persons, who when they consider, that by prosecuting they take away the Life of a Fellow-creature, often conceal Losses and Injuries as the least of Two Evils, and hence, for Want of a public Prosecutor, Justice is defeated.

The Object I have in View therefore is, by placing the Prosecution of public Offences under the Charge of an Officer of the Crown, to give full Effect to public Justice, by extending to such Prosecutions that necessary Energy that does not at present exist, and never can exist under the present System. In thus conducting all criminal Prosecutions, through the Medium and under the Direction of Counsel for the Crown, the Frauds, Tricks and Devices of old and professed Thieves would be defeated, and such Offenders would not, as at present, so often escape Justice, and continue their Depredations on the Public with Impunity.

The Expense of such a Deputation from the Attorney General would not be great, since it would be considered as an honourable

honourable Introduction by all young Counsel, who would solicit the Situation at any Salary, however small or inconsiderable it might be.

Such an Institution would do much to prevent Crimes; it would terrify the Hordes of Offenders now upon the Town in a greater Degree than any one Measure that could be proposed or adopted for giving Energy to the Police System.

It would be the Means of destroying those Hopes and Chances which encourage criminal People to persevere in Depredations on the Public.

It would not only remove that Aversion which (as has been already stated) Prosecutors manifest on many Occasions to come forward for the Purpose of promoting the Ends of Justice, but it would prevent in a great Measure the Possibility of compounding Felonies, or of suborning Witnesses.

Such a System, while it counteracted the Tricks and Devices of old Thieves, and placed them on the same Footing as the Novices in Crimes, would protect real Innocence, as the Public Prosecutor in that Case would never fail to move an Acquittal.

While a Principle adopted by our Laws impels the Judge to permit every Informality to operate in favour of a Prisoner, without a Prosecutor for the Crown every trifling Inaccuracy in an Indictment becomes an Obstacle fatal to Conviction, and Circumstances which would frequently throw Light upon the Charge are not brought forward at all on many Trials; and hence it is that public Justice is defeated, and Crimes increase, because the Guilty in so many Instances escape Punishment.

Qu. 25. If the Solicitor to the proposed Central Board, being paid by an established liberal Salary, were obliged to give his Assistance to all public Boards, and to all private Individuals, in Prosecutions for Felonies, &c. committed within the Metropolis, might it not be productive of considerable public and private Economy, and of great Advantage in the Detection and Conviction of Offenders, and become a powerful Instrument in the Diminution of Crimes?

If it is thought a proper Measure to have established Prosecutors for the Crown, Solicitors become necessary to prepare the Briefs and the Indictments, and to collect the Evidence. This Duty might certainly be performed by the Solicitor to the proposed Central Board, with the Assistance of a competent Number of able and experienced Clerks; and such
a Regu-

a Regulation would certainly be of great Importance, and a most powerful Instrument in the Diminution of Crimes, and of course productive both of public and private Œconomy, in as much as every Measure tending to lessen the Number of Prosecutions, and of course the Number of Convicts, must operate as a Saving to the Individual as well as to the Public; and it would seem also that a Sufferer under the present System would be able to conduct his Prosecutions at much less Expence through the Medium of a general Solicitor charging nothing for his personal Trouble, than by the Mode that now takes place, while at the same Time the Indictment would probably be more correct, and the Expenses upon the whole would be less to the Prosecutor; but it is humbly suggested, that until there are regular Prosecutors for the Crown appointed, the System cannot be complete.

Qu. 26. Have any Instances occurred of Criminals returning from Botany Bay, either before or after the Expiration of their Sentences, and being again convicted of new Crimes?

The new Police Establishment having only commenced in August 1792, sufficient Time has not been yet afforded to ascertain this Fact with Precision, as to its Extent with respect to the Number of Convicts who have actually returned from Botany Bay, none of whom, it may be fairly stated, are known to me to be employed in any creditable Pursuit; on the contrary, all who have come within my Knowledge are either at this Moment Thieves upon the Town, or have been executed for new Offences; among these last is one Nicholas Inglish, who begged his Passage home, arrived two Years ago, was tried for a Burglary Two Months after, and hanged.

There are several very notorious Thieves, and in particular one of the greatest Pickpockets that ever existed, now upon the Town, who have been transported, and who have returned from Botany Bay; and one of these has actually got a Licence as a Hawker and Pedlar, as well as some other notorious Thieves, who use it as a Kind of Cover to enable them to mask their nefarious Designs when travelling into the Country, and to prevent them from being vagranted under the Police Act while in Town.

Qu. 27. Are you of Opinion that if Mr. Bentham's Plan were carried into Execution, according to the Agreement entered into between the Lords of the Treasury and that Gentleman, that at the probable Expiration of the Term proposed for the Duration of that Agreement (being for the Lives of Mr. Jeremy and Mr. Samuel Bentham,

Bentham, and the Survivor of them) it would be possible to save to the Public the whole Annuity proposed to be paid to them, by the Opportunity which would have been afforded by that Experiment of rendering the Labour of Convicts as productive as possible?

I think it highly probable that Mr. Bentham's Plan for employing and reforming Convicts, if carried into Execution according to his Proposal (which I presume is the same as his Agreement with the Lords of the Treasury) would be the Means of training both Sexes to productive Labour, to such a Degree as to render it an Object to new Contractors, after the System became fully matured, to take upon them the Management of Convicts, merely for the Profits of their Labour; and that there might arise a Competition for such a Contract, without stipulating for any Annuity from Government, and thereby save to the Public the whole Annual Sum proposed to be paid to the present Contractor.

This would arise from the Introduction of ingenious Machinery, rendering it practicable for every Class of Convicts, while in Health, to earn a Sum equal to their Maintenance, while the major Part would be able to earn a vast deal more. It seems to be from a Confidence in the Superiority of the System (which to me appears to be well founded) that Mr. Bentham has been induced at the Outset to propose to maintain and employ Convicts for Twenty-five per Cent. less than they cost Government at present. As the Institution advances to Maturity, under a Plan so admirably adapted to render Labour productive in the greatest possible Degree, in the same Manner will the Profits gradually increase Year after Year, until thus rendered obvious and certain, and not as at present depending upon speculative Opinion. By the proposed Annual Report to the Court of King's Bench, and by being generally promulgated, the Contract, as soon as it is open by the Death of the Two Gentlemen, will have a precise Value like any saleable Commodity, and thus it may naturally be supposed that great ultimate Advantages may arise to the Public by an Experiment so peculiarly adapted to render the Labour of Convicts a Species of Property, finding its true Value in a Competition of Purchasers.

This was exemplified in the Instance of Convicts transported to America, which for a great Length of Time cost Government a large Sum Annually, until it was generally discovered that the adjudged Services of Felons became a saleable Article in Maryland, and were extremely profitable to the Contractors; hence arose a Competition which (if I am rightly informed

informed) enabled Government, some Years previous to the American War to make Contracts for transporting Felons without any Expence whatsoever.

Supplement (E.)

PROPOSALS for a new and less expensive Mode of Employing and Reforming CONVICTS.

THE Author, having turned his Thoughts to the Penitentiary System from its first Origin, and having lately contrived a Building in which any Number of Persons may be kept within the Reach of being inspected during every Moment of their Lives, and having made out, as he flatters himself, to Demonstration, that the only eligible Mode of managing an Establishment of such a Nature, in a Building of such a Construction, would be by Contract, has been introduced to make public the following Proposal for maintaining and employing Convicts in general, or such of them as would otherwise be confined on Board the Hulks, for 25 per Cent. less than it costs Government to maintain them there at present; deducting also the Average Value of the Work at present performed by them for the Public; upon the Terms of his receiving the Produce of their Labour, taking on himself the whole Expence of the Building, fitting up and stocking*, without any Advance to be made by Government for that Purpose, requiring only that the Abatement and Deduction above-mentioned shall be suspended for the First Year.

Upon the above-mentioned Terms he would engage as follows:

- I. To furnish the Prisoners with a constant Supply of wholesome Food, not limited in Quantity, but adequate to each Man's Desires.
- II. To keep them clad in a State of Tightness and Neatness, superior to what is usual even in the improved Prisons.

* All these Articles taken into the Account, the originally intended Penitentiary House, on the late Mr. Blackburne's Plan, would not have cost so little as £200 per Man: for 1,000 Prisoners, £200,000: exclusive of the whole Annual Expence of Maintenance, &c. to an unliquidated Amount.

- III. To keep them supplied with separate Beds and Bedding, competent to their Situations, and in a State of Cleanliness scarcely any where conjoined with Liberty.
- IV. To insure to them a sufficient Supply of artificial Warmth and Light, whenever the Season renders it necessary, and thereby save the Necessity of taking them prematurely from their work at such Seasons (as in other Places) as well as preserving them from suffering by the Inclemency of the Weather.
- V. To keep constantly from them, in Conformity to the Practice so happily received, every Kind of strong and spirituous Liquor, unless where ordered in the Way of Medicine.
- VI. To maintain them in a State of inviolable, though mitigated Seclusion, in assorted Companies, without any of those Opportunities of promiscuous Association, which, in other Places, disturb, if not destroy, whatever good Effect can have been expected from occasional Solitude.
- VII. To give them Interest in their Work, by allowing them a Share in the Produce.
- VIII. To convert the Prison into a School, and, by an extended Application of the Principle of the Sunday Schools, to return its Inhabitants into the World instructed, at least as well as in ordinary Schools, in the most useful Branches of vulgar Learning, as well as in some Trade or Occupation, whereby they may afterwards earn their Livelihood. Extraordinary Culture of extraordinary Talents is not, in this Point of View, worth mentioning; it would be for his own Advantage to give them every Instruction, by which the Value of their Labour may be increased.
- IX. To pay a penal Sum for every Escape, with or without any Default of his, irresistible Violence from without excepted; and this without employing Irons on any Occasion, or in any Shape.
- X. To provide them with spiritual and medical Assistants, constantly living in the midst of them, and incessantly keeping them in view.
- XI. To pay a Sum of Money for every one who dies under his Care, taking thereby upon him the Insurance

ance of their Lives for an ordinary Premium, and that at a Rate grounded on an Average of the Number of Deaths, not among imprisoned Felons, but among Persons of the same Ages in a State of Liberty within the Bills of Mortality.

XII. To lay for them the Foundation Stone of a Provision for old Age, upon the Plan of the Annuity Societies.

XIII. To insure to them a Livelihood at the Expiration of their Terms, by setting up a subsidiary Establishment, into which all such as thought proper should be admitted, and in which they would be continued in the Exercise of the Trades in which they were employed during their Confinement, without any further Expense to Government.

XIV. To make himself personally responsible for the reformatory Efficacy of his Management, and even make Amends in most Instances for any Accident of its Failure, by paying a Sum of Money for every Prisoner convicted of a Felony after his Discharge, at a Rate increasing according to the Number of Years he had been under the Proposer's Care: viz. a Sum not exceeding £ 10, if the Prisoner had been in the Penitentiary Panopticon One Year; not exceeding £ 15, if Two Years; not exceeding £ 20, if Three Years; not exceeding £ 25, if Four Years; not exceeding £ 30, if Five Years or upwards; such Sum to be paid immediately on Conviction, and to be applied to the Indemnification of the Persons injured by such subsequent Offence, and to be equal in Amount to the Value of the Injury, so long as it did not exceed the Sums respectively above specified.

XV. To present to the Court of King's Bench, on a certain Day of every Term, and afterwards print and publish, and at his own Expense, a Report, exhibiting in Detail the State, not only moral and medical, but æconomical, of the Establishment; shewing the whole Profits, if any, and in what Manner they arise; and then and there, as well as on any other Day, upon Summons from the Court, to make Answer to all such Questions as shall be put to him in relation thereto, not only on the Part of the Court or Officer of the Crown, but by Leave
of

of the Court, on the Part of any Person whatsoever; Questions, the Answer to which might tend to subject him to Conviction, though it were for a capital Crime, not excepted, treading under Foot a Maxim, invented by the guilty for the Benefit of the guilty, and from which none but the guilty ever derived any Advantage.

XVI. By Neatness and Cleanliness, by Diversity of Employment, by Variety of Contrivance, and above all by that Peculiarity of Construction, which, without any unpleasant or hazardous Vicinity, enables the whole Establishment to be inspected at a View, from a commodious and insulated Room in the Center, the Prisoners remaining unconscious of their being thus observed, it should be his Study to render it a Spectacle such as Persons of all Classes would, in the Way of Amusement, be curious to partake of; and that not only on Sundays, at the Time of Divine Service, but on the ordinary Days, at Meal Times or Times of Work:—Providing thereby a System of Superintendence, universal, unchargeable, and uninterrupted, the most effectual and indisputable of all Securities against Abuse.

Such are the Methods that have occurred to him for accomplishing that Identification of “Interest with Duty,” the effectuating of which in the Person of the Governor, is declared to be one of the leading Objects of the Penitentiary Act.—[19 Geo. III. ch. 74.]

The Station of Gaoler is not in common Account a very elevated one; the Addition of Contractor has not much Tendency to raise it. He little dreamt, when he first launched into the Subject, that he was to become a Suitor, and perhaps in vain, for such an Office. But Inventions unpractised might be in Want of the Inventor: and a Situation thus clipped of Emoluments, while it was loaded with Obligations, might be in Want of Candidates. Penetrated therefore with the Importance of the End, he would not suffer himself to see any Thing unpleasant or discreditable in the Means.

OUTLINE of the Plan of Construction alluded to in the above PROPOSAL,

THE Building circular—An Iron Cagé, glazed—a Glass Lantern, about the size of Ranelagh—The Prisoners in their Cells, occupying the Circumference—The Officers, Governor, (Chaplain, Surgeon, &c.) the Center.

By Blinds and other Contrivances, the Inspectors concealed (except in as far as they think fit to shew themselves) from the Observation of the Prisoners: hence the Sentiment of a Sort of invisible Omnipresence.—The whole Circuit reviewable with little, or if necessary, without any Change of Place.

One Station in the Inspection Part affording the most perfect View of every Cell, and every Part of every Cell, unless where a Screen is thought fit occasionally and purposely to be interposed.

Against Fire (if under a System of constant and universal Inspection any such Accident could be to be apprehended) a Pipe, terminating in a flexible Hose, for bringing the Water down into the Central Inspection Room from a Cistern of a Height sufficient to force it up again by its own Pressure on the mere Turning of a Cock, and spread it thus over any Part within the Building.

For Visitors, at the Time of Divine Service, an annular Gallery, rising from a Floor laid immediately on the Ceiling of the Central Inspection Room, and disclosed to View by the Descent of a Central Dome, the superior Surface of which serves, after Descent, for the Reception of Ministers, Clerk, and a select Part of the Auditory: the Prisoners all round, brought forward within perfect View and Hearing of the Ministers to the Front of their respective Cells.

Solitude, or limited Seclusion, *ad libitum*.—But, unless for Punishment, limited Seclusion in assorted Companies is preferred.—An Arrangement upon this Plan alone exempt from Danger. The Degree of Seclusion fixed upon may be preserved in all Places, and at all Times inviolate. Hitherto, where Solitude has been aimed at, some of its chief Purposes have been frustrated by occasional Associations.

The Approach, one only—Gates opening into a walled Avenue cut through the Area. Hence no Strangers near the
Building

Building without Leave, not without being surveyed from it as they pass, nor without being known to come on Purpose. The Gates of open Work, to expose hostile Mobs; on the other Side of the Road, a Wall with a Branch of the Road behind, to shelter peaceable Passengers from the Fire of the Building. A Mode of Fortification like this, if practicable in a City, would have saved the London Prisons, and prevented the unpopular Accidents in St. George's Fields.

The surrounding Wall itself surrounded by an open Palisade, which serves as a Fence to the Grounds on the other Side; except on the Side of the Approach, no public Path by that Fence. A Centinal's Walk between, on which no one else can set Foot without forcing the Fence, and declaring himself a Trespasser at least, if not an Enemy. To the Four Walls Four such Walks flanking and crossing each other at the Ends. Thus each Centinal has Two to check him.

Supplement (F. I.)

TREASURY LETTER respecting Penitentiary Contract.

SIR,

I AM commanded by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, to acknowledge the Receipt of the Order of the Select Committee of Finance, directing that there be laid before that Committee,

“ Draft of an intended Contract between Jeremy Bentham, Esquire, and the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, for the Erection and Management of a Penitentiary House, for maintaining, confining, and employing Convicts, in Pursuance of the Statute 24th Geo. III:—Also,

“ An Account of any Sum or Sums of Money, which may have been advanced to the said Mr. Bentham on the said Account:—Also,

“ A Statement, how far the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, consider themselves to be now under an Obligation to Mr. Bentham to fulfil the said Contract, so far as depends on them, as well as how far they conceive themselves entitled to require, or likely to procure the Fulfilment of the said Contract on the Part of Mr. Bentham, on the same or nearly the same Terms,”

And

And in return to such Order I am commanded by their Lordships to transmit to you, for the Information of the Committee,

Draft of the intended Contract between the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, and Jeremy Bentham, Esquire.

Copy of a Warrant for issuing to Jeremy Bentham, Esquire, £2,000, to enable him to make the necessary Preparations for the Custody of the Convicts to be confined in the proposed Penitentiary Houses.

Their Lordships further direct me to acquaint you, that they have always felt a Disposition to carry into Effect the Contract intended to be executed between their Lordships and Mr. Bentham, for the Erection of a Penitentiary House, and the Care of Convicts, whenever a proper Spot of Ground, for the Purpose of the said Building, could be obtained.

Great Difficulties have occurred in endeavouring to procure the Possession of the Ground fit for this Purpose, and the Contract intended to have been entered into with Mr. Bentham has been delayed, because an essential Part of such Contract was to be, the giving Mr. Bentham Possession of the Land upon which the Penitentiary House was to be erected. The Lords of the Treasury are ready to enter into the Contract with Mr. Bentham, whenever the Preliminary Difficulties above referred to are removed; and Mr. Bentham, on his Part, has always expressed his Readiness to do the same.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

Treasury Chambers,
4th May 1798.

Charles Long.

Supplement (F. 2.)

KING's WARRANT, JEREMY BENTHAM, Esquire,
£2,000 to enable him to make the necessary Preparations for the Custody of the Convicts to be confined in the proposed Penitentiary Houses.

GEORGE R.

OUR Will and Pleasure is, that by virtue of our General Letters of Privy Seal, bearing Date the 5th of November 1760, you do issue and pay, or cause to be issued and paid, out of
any

any Our Treasure or Revenue in the Receipt of the Exchequer, applicable to the Uses of Our Civil Government, unto Jeremy Bentham, Esquire, or to his Assigns, the Sum of Two Thousand Pounds, by Way of Imprest, and upon Account, to enable him to make such Preparations as may be necessary for the Custody and Care of the Convicts proposed to be confined in the Penitentiary Houses, intended to be erected at Battersea Rise, or on such other Piece or Pieces of Ground as may be appropriated for that Purpose; and for so doing, this shall be your Warrant. Given at Our Court at St. James's, this 11th Day of June 1794, in the Thirty-fourth Year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

W. Pitt.

R. Hopkins.

J. Smyth.

To the Commissioners of Our Treasury.

Supplement (F. 3.)

DRAFT of a CONTRACT between the LORDS COMMISSIONERS of the Treasury and JEREMY BENTHAM, Esquire.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT indented, had, made, concluded, and agreed upon, this Day of in the 36th Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-six, between the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, on the Part and Behalf of His Majesty of the one Part, and Jeremy Bentham, of Lincoln's Inn, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, of the other Part.

WHEREAS in and by an Act of Parliament, made and passed on the Seventh Day of July, in the Year of our Lord 1794, and in the 34th Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for erecting a Penitentiary House or Houses for
" confining

“ confining and employing Convicts.” it was enacted (among other Things) that the Commissioners of the Treasury for the Time being should, as soon as conveniently might be, fix upon a certain Piece or Pieces of Ground therein described, or upon any other convenient and proper Spot of Ground which might be lawfully purchased under the Powers of the said Act, and to be situate as therein is mentioned, upon which should be erected One or more Penitentiary House or Houses, for the Purpose of confining and employing in hard Labour such Convicts as should be removed thither by Order of His Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, under the Powers therein mentioned, and should and might contract or agree with any Person or Persons for the erecting and building One or more Penitentiary House or Houses upon the Ground to be appropriated for that Purpose, in such Manner, and under and for such Considerations, Terms, Conditions, Powers, Limitations, and Restrictions as the said Commissioners should deem necessary and expedient, and should cause to be inserted in such Contract or Contracts such lawful Clauses, Covenants, and Agreements as should be requisite to enforce the Execution of the same accordingly, and within a Time to be limited; and might also, if such Commissioners should think fit, appoint a proper Person or Persons to superintend the Erection of such House or Houses, and the due Performance of such Contract or Contracts as should be entered into touching the same, with such Power as the said Commissioners should judge proper; and the said Commissioners should also appoint a Feoffee or Feoffees to treat for the absolute Purchase in Fee Simple, and to accept a Conveyance of such Pieces of Ground whereon the said Penitentiary House or Houses should be intended to be built, and from Time to Time to appoint others in the Stead of those who should die or resign; and that when such Piece or Pieces of Ground should be fixed upon and approved by the said Commissioners, and such Feoffee or Feoffees should be appointed, the Inheritance in Fee Simple of such Piece or Pieces of Ground should be vested in and conveyed to and to the Use of such Feoffee or Feoffees, and his and their Successors for ever, who was and were thereby made and declared to be a Corporation Sole or Aggregate (as the Case might happen) for the special Purpose of being capable to take and hold in perpetual Succession such Piece or Pieces of Ground, with all Buildings and Erections thereon, for the Uses and Purposes of the said Act. And it was further enacted, that when such Penitentiary House or Houses should be erected in Pursuance of and according to such Contract or Contracts as aforesaid, or sooner if Occasion should require. it should
and

and might be lawful for his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, from Time to Time, by an Order in Writing, to be notified by the Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, to appoint One or more fit and discreet Person or Persons to be Governor or Governors of the said Penitentiary House or Houses, to continue in such Office or Offices respectively for such Time and under such Conditions as His Majesty should direct, who being appointed thereunto, should have the Care, Management, Superintendence, and Control of the same, and of all and every Offender and Offenders who should be delivered unto his or their Custody, by the Direction of His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, under such Powers, Directions, Limitations, and Restrictions, as are therein mentioned or referred unto, as by the said Act of Parliament, Recourse being thereto had, may more fully appear. And whereas the said Lords Commissioners have accordingly fixed upon a certain Piece or Parcel of Ground for the Purposes of the said Act, situate and being in the Parish of _____ in the County of _____ containing

_____ Acres, or thereabouts, and late in the Possession or Occupation of _____ and by an Instrument in Writing, bearing equal Date with these Presents, the said Lords Commissioners have appointed the said Jeremy Bentham, Party hereto, the sole Feoffee, for the Purpose of purchasing and taking a Conveyance of the said Piece or Parcel of Ground, pursuant to the Directions of the said Act. And whereas the said Jeremy Bentham hath proposed, at his own Expence, but upon such Terms and Conditions, and for such Considerations as are hereinafter mentioned, to erect and build a Penitentiary House on the said Piece or Parcel of Ground, or some Part thereof, and to adapt the same for the Purposes of the said Act in such Manner as hereinafter is mentioned; and the said Lords Commissioners are consenting and desirous to enter into a Contract with the said Jeremy Bentham respecting such intended Penitentiary House, and for that Purpose the several Articles, Clauses, Conditions, Provisoes, and Terms of Agreement hereinafter expressed, inserted, and contained, have been prepared and approved of, and are agreed to be entered into, performed, and executed by and on the respective Parts and Behalves of the said Parties hereto, according to the Tenor, true Intent, and Meaning of the same respectively. Now therefore these Presents witness, that for and in Consideration of the Premises, and for divers other good and valuable Causes and Considerations each of them the said Parties, hereunto respectively moving, he the said Jeremy Bentham for himself, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, doth covenant, promise, and agree to and with the said Lords Commis-

sioners and their Successors; and the said Lords Commissioners, for themselves and their Successors, do, and each and every of them doth covenant, promise, and agree to and with the said Jeremy Bentham, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, by these Presents, in Manner following; viz.

Article 1st.—The said Jeremy Bentham, for and in Consideration of the Sum of Thirty-one Thousand Pounds to be paid by the said Lords Commissioners or their Successors, at the Times, in the Proportions and Manner hereinafter mentioned, and also in Consideration of his being to be appointed Governor of the Penitentiary House intended to be erected on the aforesaid Piece or Parcel of Ground, when the same shall be built, with such Powers and Allowances, and also with such Agreement respecting the future Appointments of Governors as are hereinafter respectively mentioned, shall and will, within the Space of Twelve Calendar Months next after he the said Jeremy Bentham, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, shall have obtained full and peaceable Possession of the Piece of Ground aforesaid, at his or their own proper Costs and Charges, cause to be erected, fitted up, properly stocked, and otherwise in every Respect effectually adapted to or for the Purposes aforesaid, a Penitentiary House on some Part or Parts of the same Piece of Ground, of proper Form and sufficient Magnitude and Conveniences for effectually and healthfully confining, maintaining, and employing therein 1,000 Male Convicts or Prisoners at the least, as also for the proper and convenient lodging and maintaining of a Chaplain, Surgeon, Taskmaster, Schoolmasters, and such other Officers, with their Subordinates, as may be found necessary for the said Purposes; in which said Penitentiary House or Building, or in some other Building or Buildings thereto next or near adjacent, a proper Chapel, fit for the Use of such Convicts or Prisoners, Officers and Subordinates as aforesaid, and also a proper and sufficient Infirmary, shall be included; and that such Penitentiary House, Chapel, and Infirmary, with the Storehouses, Warehouses, and other Buildings which may be thought necessary for the Purposes aforesaid, shall be respectively erected, built, fitted up, stocked, and adapted, and from Time to Time kept in good and sufficient Order and Repair, to the Satisfaction and good Liking of such Person or Persons as the said Lords Commissioners, or their Successors, may from Time to Time think proper to nominate or appoint for the Purpose of superintending such Erections and Buildings, and the due Performance of this present Contract or Agreement, on the Part and Behalf of the said Jeremy Bentham, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns; which Person or Persons

Persons it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Lords Commissioners, and their Successors, to nominate accordingly, if, and when, and so often as they shall think it necessary or expedient so to do: Provided nevertheless, that if the said Jeremy Bentham, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, shall be dissatisfied with the Opinion of such Person or Persons so to be nominated by the said Lords Commissioners, or their Successors, for the Purposes aforesaid, and shall desire that such Difference of Opinion may be adjusted by Referees, the same shall be adjusted by Two Persons, One to be named by the said Lords Commissioners or their Successors, and the other by the said Jeremy Bentham, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns; and in case such Referees shall differ, they shall appoint an Umpire, and the Decision of such Referees, if they shall agree in Opinion, or of such Umpire, if appointed, shall be final.

Article 2d.—The said Sum of £ 31,000 shall be paid to the said Jeremy Bentham, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, at Three several Instalments (that is to say) £ 12,000, Part thereof, immediately, upon the Execution of these Presents, £ 12,000 other Part thereof upon the Expiration of Three Calendar Months next after the Date hereof; and the remaining Sum of £ 7,000 so soon as the said Penitentiary House and Buildings shall be in Readiness for the Reception of the said Number of 1000 Convicts or Prisoners, to the Satisfaction of the said Lords Commissioners, or their Successors, or of such Person or Persons as they may have thought proper to appoint for the Purpose of superintending the same, Three Weeks Notice at the least having been given of such Readiness to the said Lords Commissioners, or their Successors, on the Part of the said Jeremy Bentham, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns; and such Payments shall be respectively made, clear of all Deductions, together with Interest for and upon the same several Sums, at the Rate of Five per Cent. per Annum for every such Day (if any) as the same shall have continued respectively in Arrear or unpaid.

Article 3d.—And, in as much as it may happen that at or after the Time when the said Jeremy Bentham shall be in Readiness to receive such Number of 1000 Convicts or Prisoners as aforesaid, there may be more than 1000 Convicts or Prisoners, which, under the Powers of the said Act, might be committed to his Charge, it is therefore hereby also agreed, that he the said Jeremy Bentham, and his Successors in the Office of Governor, to be appointed as hereinafter expressed, shall receive every such supernumerary Convict or Prisoner as may be committed to his or their Custody, on the same Terms.

of 12 a Year, as is hereby agreed to be paid for each of the above-mentioned original Number of 1,000 Convicts or Prisoners, with the Addition of only £18 for each such supernumerary Convict or Prisoner, payable the Half thereof on the Reception of every such Supernumerary, and the other Half on the Expiration of Twelve Calendar Months then next following, clear of all Deductions, with Interest, in case of Arrear, as above is mentioned, which said Addition of £18 for every such Supernumerary, shall be in lieu of all Expenses incident to or attending the providing additional Buildings and other sufficient Accommodations for the Reception of every such supernumerary Prisoner, which the said Jeremy Bentham, or his Successors as aforesaid, shall provide accordingly, in like Manner as hereinbefore expressed with respect to the Buildings and Accommodations for 1000 Convicts or Prisoners as aforesaid: Provided that when such additional Sum of £18 shall have been once paid for any Number of such Supernumerary Convicts, or Prisoners, no further Sum shall be payable in respect of any Number of such supernumerary Convicts or Prisoners, which the said Jeremy Bentham, or his Successors, shall be required to receive as aforesaid, unless the total Number of such Supernumeraries, at any one Time, shall exceed the Number of Sums of £18 which shall have been paid for such supernumerary Convicts or Prisoners, in which Case the further Sum of £18 shall in like Manner be paid for each of such supernumerary Convicts or Prisoners which the said Jeremy Bentham, or his Successors shall be required to receive beyond the Number already paid for as aforesaid (that is to say) if 200 Supernumeraries shall in the First Place be committed to the Charge of the said Jeremy Bentham, or his Successors, and the Number of such Supernumeraries shall be afterwards reduced to 100, then the Addition of £18 for any Supernumerary shall not be paid in respect of any further Supernumeraries which may successively be added to the remaining Number of 100, until the Number of Supernumerary Convicts or Prisoners shall be so far augmented as to amount to more than 200 in the whole, in which Case the Sum of £18 shall be paid for so many as shall exceed the Number of 200, and so from Time to Time as long as these Articles shall be in Force.

Article 4th.—And whereas, by an Act of Parliament made and passed in the 24th Year of His present Majesty's Reign, and intituled "An Act for the effectual Transportation of Felons and other Offenders, and to authorize the Removal of Prisoners in certain Cases, and for other Purposes therein

“ therein mentioned,” Power is given to His Majesty to direct the Removal of any Male Offender under Sentence of Death, but reprieved during Pleasure, and under Sentence of Transportation, and appearing in Manner therein mentioned fit to be removed to such Place of Confinement within England and Wales as His Majesty shall appoint, under the Management of any Overseer appointed by His Majesty, whercupon it is therein moreover provided, that every Offender so removed shall continue in the place of Confinement, or be removed to and confined in any other Place, as His Majesty shall appoint, until such Offender shall be transported, or by the Expiration of his Term shall be entitled to his Liberty, or until His Majesty shall direct the Return of such Offender to the Gaol from which he shall have been removed. And it is by such Act also provided, that after the Removal of any Offender under the same, such Overseer shall, during the Term, have the Powers incident to the Office of Sheriff or Gaoler, and be answerable for any Escape of such Offender; and also during such Custody shall feed and clothe such Offender, and shall keep him to Labour, at such Places, and under such Directions as His Majesty shall, by Order directed to such Overseer, appoint. Now it is hereby further agreed, that in pursuance of the said first herein before recited Act of the 7th Day of July 1794, the said Lords Commissioners, or their Successors, shall humbly recommend to His Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to appoint the said Jeremy Bentham to be Governor of the said Penitentiary House or Houses, and Buildings hereinbefore agreed or undertaken to be erected, when the same shall be finished and made fit for the Purposes of the said Act, with their Appurtenances, during his natural Life, with the same Powers as His Majesty is by the said Act, made in the 24th Year of his Reign, enabled to give to such Overseer, as therein and hereinbefore is mentioncd. And in case the said Jeremy Bentham shall be desirous of resigning such Office and Powers as aforesaid at any Time during his Life, and shall nominate One or more fit and proper Person or Persons to be appointed in his Stead, to act during his Life, the said Lords Commissioners, or their Successors, shall humbly recommend to His Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to appoint such Person or Persons to be Governor or Governors as aforesaid, and with such Powers as aforesaid, for and during the natural Life of him the said Jeremy Bentham, or for any Term or Terms of Years determinable upon his Decease, if such Person or Persons shall so long live, and so from Time to Time dur-

ing.

ing the natural Life of the said Jeremy Bentham; so that during his Life such Office and Powers shall be exercised, and the Benefits to be derived therefrom shall be received by the said Jeremy Bentham, or some Person or Persons to be named by him; and in case the said Jeremy Bentham shall die in the Life time of his Brother, Samuel Bentham, Knight of the Order of Saint George of the Empire of Russia, Brigadier General in the Service of her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Russia, the said Lords Commissioners, or their Successors, shall in like Manner humbly recommend to His Majesty, that He will be graciously pleased to appoint the said Samuel Bentham to be Governor as aforesaid, with such Powers as aforesaid, during his Life; and in case the said Samuel Bentham shall be desirous of resigning such Office and Powers at any Time during his Life, or shall decline accepting such Office and Powers, and shall nominate One or more fit and proper Person or Persons to be appointed in his Stead, to act during his Life, the said Lords Commissioners, or their Successors, shall humbly recommend to His Majesty, that He will be graciously pleased to appoint such Person or Persons to be Governor or Governors as aforesaid, with such Powers as aforesaid, for and during the natural Life of him the said Samuel Bentham, or for any Term or Terms of Years determinable upon his Decease, if such Person or Persons shall so long live, and so from Time to Time during the natural Life of the said Samuel Bentham, so that after the Decease of the said Jeremy Bentham, and during the Life of the said Samuel Bentham, such Office and Powers shall be exercised, and the Benefit thereof enjoyed by the said Samuel Bentham, or some Person or Persons to be named by him; and the said Lords Commissioners, and their Successors, shall also humbly recommend to His Majesty to appoint every such successive Governor as aforesaid Feeoffee of the said Piece of Ground to be purchased for the Purposes of the said first recited Act; and the said Jeremy Bentham, and such successive Governors as aforesaid, to be appointed as aforesaid, shall have and receive an Allowance, at and alter the Rate of £12 a-Year for each Convict or Prisoner which shall be committed to his or their Custody, for the Care and Maintenance of such Convict or Prisoner, over and above such additional Allowances, for and in respect of the Care and Maintenance of his Lodgings and Accommodations for Supernumerary Convicts or Prisoners as hereinbefore mentioned, such Allowances to commence and be made, and to become due or payable from the Expiration of Twelve Calendar Months next after the Day when the said hereby intended Penitentiary House or Establishment

blishment shall be in Readiness to receive the said Number of 1000 Convicts or Prisoners in Manner hereinbefore mentioned. and after such Notice thereof shall have been given as aforesaid; the before-mentioned Payments or Allowances, amounting together to the said Sum of £3,000, being intended to include all the Charges attending the Custody, Maintenance, and Employment of the said original Number of 1000 Convicts or Prisoners, according to the Tenor and Purport of these Presents, for and during the First Year after the Commencement of the said hereby intended Establishment; except only the Amount of the Premiums to become due for or in respect of such Insurance as hereinafter is mentioned. It is also agreed, that the Annual Sum of £12,000 at the least shall be paid as aforesaid, as for 1000 Convicts or Prisoners, at the Rate of £12 for each Convict or Prisoner, whether there shall entirely be 1000 of such Convicts or Prisoners in the said Penitentiary House or not.

Article 5th.—The said Jeremy Bentham and his Successors, as above mentioned, shall moreover be respectively allowed to retain and apply to his and their own Use respectively, the Produce of and Profit upon the Labour of all and every such Convicts or Prisoners as shall be committed to his or their Charge or Charges, who shall be kept to Labour under the Direction of the said intended Governor or Governors, subject only to the Allowances hereinafter stipulated and agreed to be made to or for the Benefit of such Convicts or Prisoners respectively.

Article 6th.—Each of the said Convicts or Prisoners shall be Daily supplied, at the Expense of the said Jeremy Bentham, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, with such wholesome Food and Sustenance as is next hereinafter mentioned (that is to say) Bread interchangeable with Rice, Pease, Potatoes, or other farinaceous Grain or Roots commonly used for human Food, or with Messes made of Oatmeal or other Meal or Grain, or Fruits commonly used for human Food, as much as such Convict or Prisoner shall choose to eat, together with a competent Allowance of Meat or Fish, or Soups or other Messes made or compounded from or out of the Flesh of any such Animals, and of such Parts of Animals as are usually slaughtered for human Food; which said Allowance of Meat, or such Equivalent for the same as aforesaid, shall also be made in like Manner, without Stint, to every Convict or Prisoner who shall be employed in any Kind of Work

Work or Labour, and who shall exert himself therein with ordinary Diligence in the Execution of the same ; but in case of Idleness, or Misbehaviour in any such Convicts or Prisoner or Prisoners respectively, fit for Labour, the Quantity of such Meats or Succedaneum to Meat as well as the Quality of both Sorts of Food for such Convicts or Prisoners who shall be idle or misbehave as aforesaid, the same being wholesome and sufficient for the immediate Sustenance of such Convicts, or Prisoners respectively, shall be left to the Choice of the said Jeremy Bentham and his Successors, who shall be Governor or Governors as aforesaid, they respectively acting therein with Humanity and sound Discretion.

Article 7th.—Each of the aforesaid Convicts or Prisoners shall be kept properly cloathed, and for that Purpose shall be supplied Once in every Year at the least with a complete Suit of Cloaths, and with a clean Shirt at least Twice in every Week, at the Expense of the said Jeremy Bentham, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns.

Article 8th.—Each of the aforesaid Convicts or Prisoners, shall in like Manner be constantly supplied with a separate Bed and Bedding of sufficient Warmth, and kept in a State of constant Cleanliness, clean Sheeting or Blanketing being supplied for each such Bed at least Once in every Month ; and all possible Attention shall be paid to the Cleanliness of such Convicts or Prisoners in every Respect as far as Circumstances will permit.

Article 9th.—The said Penitentiary House, with the Buildings, and Offices to belong thereto, shall at all proper Seasons, and in every Part thereof, be sufficiently warmed and lighted, and every proper Precaution taken to prevent the same from becoming infectious or unwholesome, to preserve the Convicts or Prisoners confined therein in good Health.

Article 10th.—None of such Convicts or Prisoners shall be suffered to have or be supplied with any Kind of spiritous or fermented Liquors, except in such Cases as the same shall have been prescribed for them in the Way of Medicine, when sick or disordered.

Article 11th.—A Chaplain (being a Clergyman of the Church of England) shall be provided at the Expense of the said Jeremy Bentham, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, who in Person, or by his occasional and sufficient Deputy, shall be constantly living in the midst of the said
Convicts

Convicts or Prisoners, and keeping the whole Assemblage of them under his Eye.

Article 12th.—So in like Manner a Surgeon of competent Skill and Experience shall be provided, under whose Care a sufficient Quantity of all proper Medicines shall be kept in Hand, and ready to be administered upon every necessary Occasion.

Article 13th.—A sufficient Number of competent School-masters shall also in like Manner be provided and kept, by whom Instruction shall be administered on every Sunday at the least, during the Intervals of Meals and Divine Service, in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, to as many of such Convicts or Prisoners as shall be found to stand in Need thereof.

Article 14th.—Each of the said Convicts or Prisoners shall be allowed a Share of his Earnings, to the Amount of not less than One Fourth Part of the fair Value thereof.

Article 15th.—A Portion of such Share or Allowance (but, unless with the Prisoner's Consent, not exceeding the Half thereof) shall be retained by the said Jeremy Bentham and his said Successors respectively, as the Consideration Money for an adequate Superannuation Annuity to be granted by the said Jeremy Bentham and his said Successors, immediately upon the Expiration of such Prisoner's Confinement, to and for the Benefit of each such Prisoner respectively, upon the Principle of the Annuities granted by the Societies called Friendly Societies, for the Life of such Prisoner; the Commencement, Amount and Conditions of such Annuities to be determined by Two Referees, the One on the Part of His Majesty, his Heirs or Successors, to be named by the said Lords Commissioners or their Successors, and the other by the said Jeremy Bentham, or his said intended Successors, with Power for such Referees to appoint an Umpire in case of their Disagreement.

Article 16th.—In case any of such Convicts or Prisoners shall be suffered to escape from the Custody or Charge of the said Jeremy Bentham, or his said intended Successors, he or they shall respectively be made Debtors to Government in their Quarterly Account, to the Amount of £50, for or in respect of every such Convict or Prisoner as shall so escape (irresistible Violence from without only excepted): Provided nevertheless, that he the said Jeremy Bentham, and his Successors, shall be made Creditors to the like Amount for every such Convict or Prisoner who shall have so escaped, and may be

retaken at his or their Costs and Charges within the Term of Six Calendar Months next after every such Escape.

Article 17th.—The Life of every such Convict or Prisoner as aforesaid shall be insured by the said Jeremy Bentham, and his Successors (Governor or Governors as aforesaid) at the Rate of £100 for each such Convict or Prisoner, for and in Consideration of a proportionable Premium, to be paid by the said Lords, Commissioners and their Successors, as followeth (that is to say) a Computation shall be formed of the Number of Deaths that may be reasonably expected to take Place among such Convicts or Prisoners in the Course of each Year, out of the said original Number of 1000 Prisoners living at the Commencement of each Year taking for the Standard or Data of such Computation the Annual Proportion of the Sum Total of the Deaths at the End of a Year to that of Persons living at the Commencement of the said Year, according to the London Bills of Mortality, and the Calculations grounded thereon by the late Reverend Dr. Price; provided that in the First Year's Account, in the Computation of the Deaths so to be expected, according to the said Bills and Calculations, the whole Number of Deaths among Persons of all Ages shall be taken into such Account; but that in the Account of every subsequent Year, all Ages under those of Ten, and above fifty-five Years, shall be excluded; and such Computation being respectively made, the said Jeremy Bentham and his Successors shall, at the End of each Year, be on the one Hand made Creditor or Creditors to the Amount of £100 for every Death, which in the Course of the said Year might, according to such Computation, have been expected to take Place among the said Convicts or Prisoners; and on the other Hand, Debtor or Debtors in the said Amount of £100 for every Death which within the said Period shall actually have taken Place, as for Example, if the Number of Deaths expected to have taken Place at the End of the Year shall be as One to Twenty-five, the Number of Persons living in the Commencement of the said Year (for the said intended original Number of 1000 Convicts or Prisoners) such Number of Deaths will be Forty, and the Sum of £4,000 will then be the Sum which the said intended Governor or Governors will Annually be made Creditor or Creditors for, upon the Supposition of his or their receiving the said Number of 1000 Convicts or Prisoners, and as such Governor or Governors, will be made Debtor or Debtors in the said Amount of £100 for every Convict or Prisoner, who, during the said Period, shall actually have died, it follows that if no more or less than
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the expected Number of Forty Persons shall have died, then such Governor or Governors will neither have to receive or pay any Sum or Sums of Money for and on Account of such Insurance; but if instead of Forty, Forty-one Persons shall happen to die, then such Governor or Governors will be liable to pay the Amount of £100; and if, instead of Forty, Thirty-nine Persons only shall happen to die, then such Governor or Governors will be intitled to receive to the said Amount of £100; and £4,000 for 1000 Prisoners, being in the same Proportion as £4 for One Prisoner, therefore, according to the above mentioned Computation, £4, will be the Premium for which such intended Governor or Governors is or are to be made Creditor or Creditors on Account of each individual Prisoner on the Day when delivered to his Charge, on Condition of being made Debtor or Debtors to the Amount of £100 in the Event of such Prisoner's dying in his or their Custody within the Compass of a Year, reckoning from the Day of such Deliverance; and so in Proportion for any Term less than a Year, and in like Manner from the End of a Year during the whole Time such Prisoner shall be in Custody. And it is hereby also agreed, that in case any Dispute or Difference shall arise or happen, touching the Amount of such Premiums, or the Payment of the said eventual Head Money of £100, according to the Rate of Calculation hereby fixed upon, the same shall be settled by Arbitration of Referees, to be named as in the Fifteenth Article is mentioned.

Article 18th.—On the Discharge of every such Convict or Prisoner as aforesaid, or at any subsequent Period, it is agreed the said intended Governor and his Successors shall, on the Application of such Convict or Prisoner (he being able to work), engage such late Convict or Prisoner as an hired Servant by the Year, paying him at the Rate of not less than One Shilling per Day for his Work and Labour, exclusive of Lodging, Washing, and Firing, One Third of which Allowance of One Shilling per Day, or of any greater Allowance, may be retained by such Governor for Payment of necessary Cloathing furnished by him to the said Prisoner, until the Amount thereof, not exceeding Three Pounds, shall have been discharged.

Article 19th.—It is moreover agreed, that in the Event of any such Convict or Prisoner's committing any Felony after his Discharge from Imprisonment, whether he shall be then employed as last above-mentioned or not, there shall be

paid by the said Jeremy Bentham, or his said Successors, on the Conviction of such Felon, a Sum of Money applicable to the Indemnification of the Party or Parties sustaining any Loss by such Felony, increasing according to the Number of Years during which such Felon shall have been under the Care of the said intended Governor or Governors, viz. a Sum which shall be fully equal in Amount to the Damage sustained from or by Reason of such Felony, if it shall not exceed £5, and such Felon shall not have been more than One full Year under the Care of such intended Governor or Governors, £10 if such Felon shall have been under his or their Care Two-Years £15, if Three Years £20, if Four Years £25, if such Felon shall have been under the Care of such intended Governor or Governors for the Space of Five Years or upwards, such Sums to be respectively paid to any Person or Persons in whose Favour a Certificate for such Purpose shall have been granted by the Court before whom the Conviction of such Felon shall have taken Place; provided that if any one such Felon shall so have been convicted of divers Felonies, the Sums payable on Account thereof shall not in the whole exceed the largest of the several Sums last above respectively limited.

Article 20th.—It is hereby also agreed, that the said first intended Governor and his said Successors shall, on the First Day of every Term, by himself or themselves respectively, or his or their sufficient Deputy, present to the Justices of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at Westminster, a comprehensive Report in Writing, exhibiting in Detail the whole State of the Establishment hereby intended, and shall also by such Deputy, or by himself or themselves in Person, if thereto ordered or required by the said Court, then and there, as well as on any other Day or Days, on Summons from the Court, or in Vacation Time from any Judge thereof, full, true, and perfect Answer make upon Oath (if required) to all such Questions as shall be put to him or them in relation to the said Establishment, or the State, Management, and conducting thereof, not only on the Part of the said Court, or any Officer of the Crown, but by Leave of the said Court or any One Judge thereof, on the Part of any other Person or Persons whatsoever, and shall also at any Time severally and respectively surrender his or their said Offices, if thereto ordered by the said Court, according to the Order thereupon to be made by the said Court, on Proof duly obtained as above, or otherwise, of Misbehaviour in the Execution of the said Office.

Article 21st.—Upon the Decease of the Survivor of them the said Jeremy Bentham and Samuel Bentham, an Estimate shall be made of the said Penitentiary House to be erected on the said Piece or Parcel of Ground as aforesaid, and all and every the Erections and Buildings then standing thereon, and of the Stock and other Effects occupied and used with the same, such Estimate to be made by Two Persons, one to be appointed by the Lord High Treasurer or Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for the Time being, and the other by the Representative or Representatives of the Survivor of them the said Jeremy Bentham and Samuel Bentham, and in case such Referees shall differ in Opinion they shall appoint an Umpire, whose Decision shall be final; and out of the Sum to be estimated as the Value of such Buildings and Effects as aforesaid shall be deducted the Sum of £19,000, being the Part of the said Sum of £31,000 to be advanced by the Public as aforesaid, after allowing the Sum of £12,000 for the Maintenance of 1000 Convicts for One Year as aforesaid; and the Sum which shall be settled as the Value of such Buildings and Effects as aforesaid; after deducting such Sum of £19,000 as aforesaid, shall be paid by the said Lord High Treasurer or Lords Commissioners, to the Representative or Representatives of the said Jeremy Bentham and Samuel Bentham, with Interest after the Rate of Five per Cent. per Annum from the Death of the Survivor, and such Representative or Representatives shall be authorized to act as Governor or Governors of such Penitentiary House with such Powers as aforesaid, and shall continue to confine and employ all the Convicts or Prisoners remaining in or about the said Penitentiary House and Buildings at the Time of the Decease of such Survivor as aforesaid, or which shall be sent thereto, upon the same Terms and Conditions as the said Jeremy Bentham is hereby bound to confine and employ such Convicts or Prisoners, until His Majesty, His Heirs or Successors, shall be able to make other Provision for the Management and Disposal of such Prisoners.

Lastly—The said Jeremy Bentham doth hereby for himself, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, covenant, declare, promise, and agree to and with the said Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, that the said Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, or any of them, their or any of their Heirs, Executors, or Administrators, shall not be liable in any of their Persons or Estates to any Action of Covenant, or other Action or Suit whatsoever, by Reason or Means of their being on His Majesty's Behalf made Parties to this Contract. In Witness, &c.

Supplement (G.)

June 23d, 1798.—EXAMINATION of JEREMY BENTHAM,
Esquire.

Question.—**T**HE Draught of an intended Contract between the Commissioners of the Treasury and Yourself, for the confining, maintaining, and employing Convicts in Penitentiary Houses to be erected by you, being before the Committee; and it appearing from Documents that have been laid before the Committee, that in the Year 1794 a Sum of £2,000 was advanced to you to enable you to make Preparations relative to this Business, you are desired to state whether you have made such Preparations, and whether you are now in Readiness to sign and carry into Execution such intended Contract?

Answer.—I am in perfect readiness to do my Part in the Business, and have been so little less than Five Years. In consequence of a Proposal submitted by me in March 1792, and approved of, Matters were so far advanced, that in July 1793, I was twice called upon, and both Times in the same Terms, to “take my Arrangements.” I had at that Time, in Conjunction with my Brother, Brigadier General Bentham, expended some Thousand Pounds, in bringing to Maturity, a System of Inventions of his, for executing by machinery, and consequently as to the greater Part of the Business without the Aid either of Dexterity or Good-will, the most considerable Branches of Wood Work, besides many Branches of Stone Work and Metal Work. Upon the Repetition of the above Orders, in concert with my Brother, I took my Arrangements without Delay. The System was in such Forwardness, that we were upon the Look-out for a Steam Engine. Human Labour, to be extracted from a Class of Persons, on whose Part neither Dexterity or Good-will were to be reckoned upon, was now substituted to the Steam Engine, and the System of Contrivance underwent a correspondent Change. Being in daily Expectation of receiving the Sum stipulated for in the intended Contract (the Heads of which were settled in what was then the proper Office early in August 1793) and the Demand I had made of the Spot I had found appropriated to the Penitentiary Establishment (an Appropriation since confirmed by the Statute of the 7th of July 1794) having been acceded to by a Memorandum in my Possession in the Hand of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and being
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under the Necessity of keeping the Work going on, under Pain of suffering the Dispersion of a Collection of Workmen, who in that Event would not for a Length of Time, if ever, be replaced, I made Shift to keep up my Advances under Circumstances of great Difficulty and Inconvenience; and it was in consequence of Representations to the above Effect that the Imprest in Question was made to me. In the mean Time Cast Iron Work had been ordered by me for the Frame of the intended Building to the Amount of several Thousand Pounds, of which Order as much was executed as came to within a Hundred Pounds of the neat Produce of the Nominal £2,000 advanced to me as above. My Expenditure, over and above the £2,000 received, does not now, if I include Interest, amount to so little as £9,000. Of the Fruit of this Expenditure, some Part would now be lost, although the Penitentiary Establishment were at length to be set on Foot, and if it were not, almost the whole. It is too late now to revert back to the Steam Engine; the Capital which was to have set it a going is gone; my Brother's whole Time is engrossed by his official Situation; and at my Time of Life, and after my Experiences, it is now too late for me to return to a manufacturing Speculation, into which no Prospect of ordinary Advantage would even then have tempted me.

Question 2d.—Do the Advances you speak of make any, and what Difference in the Terms you expect?—In the Event of the Contract's being carried into Execution, or in the opposite Event, do you expect any Thing, and what, by Way of Indemnification on that Score?

Answer.—In Circumstances such as mine, it is natural enough, I believe, for the Idea of Indemnification to present itself: but as often as I have set myself to consider in what Shape, by what Persons, and in what Manner it was to be brought about, the Appearance of Feasibility has seemed to desert it altogether. There was a Time, if my Memory does not deceive me, when the Idea of eventual Indemnification used now and then to be alluded to on the other Side as a Matter of course: But this was long ago; and the Damage, which might at that Time present itself as lying within Compass, has since received such an Increase, that its very Magnitude may by this Time be considered as having formed a Bar to Indemnification. An Issue which I have been for some Time training myself to the Expectation of is, that Dispositions will remain; that Difficulties will accumulate; that this will go on till all Recollections are at End; and that thus Execution and Indemnification for Non-execution will glide away

away together. After the Difficulties I have found in obtaining Attention for Measures which I could speak of boldly as beneficial to the Public, it may be imagined whether I can have Confidence enough left for coming forward with Claims of a Tendency such as I could not myself represent as otherwise than purely burthensome: And after having for such a Length of Time been permitted to entertain Prospects such as those delineated in the Plan which the Committee have before them, it is easier to conceive than express the Reluctance with which, were it even in my Power, I should see myself fastened as a dead Weight upon the Public I had hoped to serve. As to Terms, mine is not a Situation to make Terms. Were I to say, "I cannot do so and so upon such Terms," the Answer might be, "Then it cannot be done at all."

Turning aside from what some in my Situation might call "Justice;" considering what, if any Thing, in the Way of Compensation, retained a Chance of being found practicable, an Idea that occurred to me not long ago was, that, in the Event of the Penitentiary System's being proceeded with, there might perhaps be no great Objection to the turning over the Convicts to me a little earlier than would otherwise be done, to be provided for under the present Plan, until the Penitentiary House should be in Readiness for their Reception. As, since the passing of the Act of the 7th July 1794, it was impossible that the Persons now occupying the Situation in Question should not have long ago made up their Minds to the parting with it—as they have already retained it so much longer than they could have expected, while I have been kept out of my expected Situation so much longer than I had Reason to apprehend—as under such Circumstances the Reputation of the Persons in Question could not suffer the smallest Prejudice, from a Transfer made and declared to be made for no other than such a Cause—the Idea seemed to me to be free from Objection on that Score. A Step would thus be taken, and might be taken immediately (for no more than Three Months Warning is requisite) which would evidently and declaredly be a Step, and that a decisive one, towards the Establishment of the Penitentiary System: The Opportunity I should have of becoming acquainted with the Characters I should have to deal with would be accelerated, and the Transition would thus be smoother in many Respects, than if Persons as well as local Situation were at the same Time to be comprehended in the Change. This Idea I have accordingly ventured to suggest, and though it has not yet been complied with, the Reception given to it was not altogether a discouraging One.

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As to the Annual Allowance per Head, since the Approbation given to my Demand of £12, (which was in July 1793) the Allowance to the Present Contractors on the Hulk Plan has throughout been raised a Penny a Day per Head, amounting by the Year to £1. 10s. 5d.; the Rise in the Price of Provisions having been the evident Ground of this Allowance, the same Indemnification would not, I suppose, be thought unreasonable in my Case.

Question 3.—Do you think you should now be able to exhibit Vouchers for, or distinct Statements of, the Expenditure of the £9,000 you speak of?

Answer.—I have taken Care to preserve Vouchers for the Money expended in Materials for the Building itself, to an Amount more than equal to what I have received as above; and for the Rest, I should think that satisfactory Vouchers might be collected, although the Money being my own, and no Conception entertained of any Occasion for accounting to or with any Body on the Subject, I had no Reason for keeping Vouchers as such. In March 1793, on my applying for the £2,000, which I did through Mr. Nepean (then under Secretary in the Home Department) my Brother delivered or produced to that Gentleman a hasty Sketch of an Account, drawn up in obedience to a Suggestion made at the Moment for that Purpose. At that early Stage of the Concern it contained (I remember) Articles to the Amount of above £4,600, after which it was needless to look out for more. Upwards of £500 of it was for Patents, which are become of so old a Date, that before I could now make any Advantage of the Inventions in the proposed Penitentiary House, more than Half the Terms would be expired.

After a Variety of unsuccessful Attempts, in which no inconsiderable Part of the Money was expended, we had already succeeded in executing by Machinery, Planing Work; Sawing Work, from large Timber down to Veneers of an unexampled Fineness; Wheelwork, in small and in the great; Window Sashes (the greater Part of the Workmanship, and the Remainder nearly finished; Sawing and Polishing of Stone; besides the Variety of Branches of inferior Account; and the Number was increasing every Day.

Question 4.—What Ground is it now proposed should be purchased for the Purpose of the Establishment?

Answer.—A Part of Tothill Fields, together with such Addition from the Grounds adjacent (and which may be purchased under the existing Act) as shall be necessary to
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make up the Quantity allotted to the Establishment by that Act.

Question 5.—The Committee have understood that certain Difficulties have attended the Choice of the Spot;—should these Difficulties prove unsurmountable in the Instance of Tothill Fields, is there any other Spot in Contemplation that you think would answer the Purpose?

Answer.—I know of no other Spot whatever that would answer the Purpose in any tolerable Degree, and at the same Time afford any Thing near an equal Prospect of seeing the Choice finally approved. This is the last of Four Places, each of which at the Outset afforded me Prospects, which in the Three preceding Instances proved delusive.

Nothing could be more decided than the Approbation bestowed upon this Spot upon the very first Mention of it. Legal Obstacles, with the Existence of which nobody is chargeable, have been unavoidably productive of a Part of the Delays. As far as I may be permitted to judge, the great Aversion entertained to the employing in the present Case, or applying for, the compulsive Powers regularly granted, as often as Land is to be purchased for a Public Purpose, is, and has been throughout, the only Source of Difficulty, at least at the Fountain Head. I am satisfied in my own Mind, that the Business would have been dispatched near Five Years ago, if Land could have been found that belonged to nobody, and was in no Neighbourhood. My own Aversion to such Powers is not inferior, and would be productive of the same Effects, if I saw by what possible Means the Business could be done upon less unpleasant Terms.

My great Comfort as well as my great Encouragement at the Outset of this Business was, the Observation of a Spot, in the Instance of which, as it seemed to me, these Difficulties had already been overcome. It was upon the Ground of an Act of Parliament, and of a Decision that had been given upon it by a Tribunal, of which the Twelve Judges formed a Part—it was upon this Ground, coupled with other Assurances, that I proceeded at the Outset of the Business; it was upon the Faith of another Act of Parliament, which the Committee have before them (I mean that of the 7th July 1794) that I persevered in it. Had it been said to me in those Days, these Powers had been employed in other Cases, but they will not be in your's, my Property would have remained undisipated, and the Committee would not have had this Trouble.

Tothill

Tothill Fields possesses Two Properties essentially necessary to the Execution of my Plan; Vicinity to the Metropolis, and Vicinity to Water Carriage: In my Manufactory, raw Materials and finished Work are both of the bulkiest Kind; and a prompt Communication with the Market is indispensable. Vicinity to the Metropolis is a Condition much insisted upon by the original Planners of the Penitentiary System (and most of all by Howard) for the Purposes of Example and Inspection. If a Place could exist, of which it could be said that it was in no Neighbourhood, it would be Tothill Fields. Two Prisons, and Four or Five Poor-Houses of different Sorts already in Existence, will surely be sufficient to shut the Door against Objections on the Score of Neighbourhood, I can say from Measurement, that no House of any Account superior to a Tradesman's or a Public House, stands within a Quarter of a Mile of the intended Building.

The Persons principally interested in the Character of Proprietors have been applied to with that Respect and Reverence which is their due: a formal or decided Consent is more than I have to boast of; but Symptoms of Acquiescence were manifested, and none of Opposition: The Opinion of professional Advisers was declaredly in Favour of the Measure.

To speak with Confidence of the Disposition of several Thousand Inhabitants, possessing rather a nominal than a real Interest in the Character of Commoners, will not be expected, of an Individual by whom they have not been canvassed; but, as far as Assurances can be depended upon, from a Quarter the best qualified of any for affording such Assurances, Assistance much more likely than Opposition would be to be expected from that Source. They had authentic Notice long ago (though from another Quarter) and not the smallest Symptom of Opposition was then manifested, nor has been since.

Supplement (H. 1.)

An Account of the Establishment of the SEVEN POLICE OFFICES,
for the Year 1798.

HATTON GARDEN.

Rank of Officer.	His Name.	Salary.	Other Employments, Places, or Pensions, under Government.
Justices	{ W. BLEAMIRE A. GRAHAM* R. BAKER }	£.400 per Ann. each	
Chief Clerk	- A. Tod -	150 per Ann.	
Second Clerk	- W. Upton -	100 per Ann.	
Extra Clerk	- T. Wood -	80 per Ann.	
Six Constables	- — -	12s. per Week each	
House Keeper	- P. Forrester -	£.35 per Ann.	
Messenger	- J. Keith -	18s. per Week	

WORSHIP STREET.

Justices	{ JOHN FLOUD W. BRODIE JOHN NARES }	£.400 per Ann. each	{ Mr. Froud and Mr. Brodie Captains in the Tower Hamlets Militia. Receives Captain's Pay.
Chief Clerk	- Charles Lush -	150 per Ann.	
Second Clerk	- James Chalmers -	100	
Extra Clerk	- Samuel Yardley -	52	
Six Constables	- — -	12s. per Week, each	
Office Keeper	- W. Hudfon -	£.35 per Ann.	
Necessary Woman	- Eleanor Chapman -	13	
Messenger	- W. Dickinson -	20. 16s.	

LAMBETH-STREET, WHITECHAPEL.

Justices	{ RICE DAVIES† Rev. H. REY- NETT, D. D. D. WILLIAMS }	£.400 per Ann. each	{ Mr. Williams is Lieut. Colonel in 2d. Reg. of Tower Hamlets Militia. Has Lieut. Colonel's Pay.
Chief Clerk	- John Smith -	150 per Ann.	
Second Clerk	- B. Bailey -	100	
Extra Clerk	- John Thompson -	54. 12s.	
Six Constables	- — -	12s. per Week, each	
Assistant Gaoler	- William Carls -	Do.	
Office Keeper	- James Cundall -	13s. per Week	
Necessary Woman	- Mrs. Bardlegg -	8s. 6d. per Week	

* Resides in the House.

† Resides in the House.

SHADWELL.

Supplement (H. I.) *Continued.*

S H A D W E L L.

Rank of Officer.	His Name.	Salary.	Other Employments, Places, or Pensions, under Government.
Justices -	{ GEO. STORY J. STAPLES * RUP. CLARKE }	£.400 per Ann. each	
Chief Clerk -	James Rowfwell	150 per Ann.	
Second Clerk -	Geo. Skene -	100	
Extra Clerk -	W. Telkampff	50	
Six Constables -	— —	12s. per Week, each	
Gaoler -	Joseph Holbrok	12s. per Week	
Office Keeper -	Edward Cumber	13s. per Week	
House Keeper -	Elizabeth Scott	10s. 6d. per Week	

U N I O N H A L L:

Justices -	{ G. FOURNIER B. ROBERTSON R. C SMITH }	£.400 per Ann. each	
Chief Clerk -	David Campbell	150 per Ann.	
Second Clerk -	A. J. Jellicoe	100	
Six Constables -	— —	12s. per Week, each	
Office Keeper -	S. Smith -	£.27. 6s. per Ann.	
Necessary Woman -	E. Lake -	27. 6s. per Ann.	

W E S T M I N S T E R.

Justices -	{ C. T. KERBY H. J. PYE P. COLQUHOUN }	£.400 per Ann. each	{ Mr. Pye, Poet Laureat, £.100 per Ann.
Chief Clerk -	A. Gliddon	150 per Ann.	
Second Clerk -	P. Kerby -	100	
Six Constables -	— —	12s. per Week, each	
Office Keeper -	Robert Hatch	12s. per Week	
House Keeper -	Elizabeth Reeves	£.35 per Ann.	

* Resides in the House.

Supplement (H. 1.) *Continued.*

GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

Rank of Officer.	His Name.	Salary.	Other Employments, Places, or Pensions, under Government.
Justices -	<div> <div>N. CONANT *</div> <div>JOHN SCOTT</div> <div>P. NEVE</div> </div>	£.400 per Ann. each	
Chief Clerk -	H. P. Butler -	150 per Ann.	
Second Clerk -	J. Thornton -	100	
Extra Clerk -	A. Biffon -	1. 15. per Week	
Six Constables -	— —	125. per Week, each	
House Keeper -	M. Sexton -	£.35 per Ann.	
Messenger -	Louis Davies -	125. per Week	
Gaoler -	William Price -	145. per Week	
The Receiver -	JOHN REEVES -	£.700 per Ann.	<div> <div>Law Clerk to the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations. £.500 per Annum.</div> <div>Steward of the Li- berty of the Savoy. £.4. 10s. per Ann.</div> </div>

* Resides in the House.

Supplement (H. 2.)

ACCOUNT of the BUSINESS and DUTIES of the
POLICE OFFICES.

ATTENDANCE.

The Justices are required by the Act of Parliament to attend at the Offices during certain Hours in every Day, with the Exception of some few Holidays. See Sect. 2. of the Act.

Besides this stated Attendance, they are called upon for various extra Attendances; sometimes by the Circumstances of their ordinary Business, and sometimes by the special Direction of the Secretary of State, to take necessary Measures for preserving the Peace on particular Occasions.

The Attendance of the Clerks, Constables, and others, is directed by the Magistrates, as may seem best for the Dispatch of Business.

The Receiver has no fixed Times of Attendance, but transacts his Business as Circumstances require.

D U T I E S.

The Business of the Justice consists in transacting all such Matters as are within the Jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace for the County. The Clerks and Constables are attendant upon them in the Discharge of these Duties. All Offices are executed in Person by the Parties who hold them.

The Business of the Receiver is to see that the Houses are fitted and furnished, and kept commodious for the transacting of the Business of a Justice, for which Purpose the Houses, their Furniture, and every Thing purchased for the Use of the Police, are vested in him by the Act of Parliament. He receives all Money and makes all Payments. The Fees and Penalties taken at the Offices are accounted for to him Monthly; the Fees to be applied in his Hands to the Expenditure of the Police; the Penalties to be paid into the Exchequer. The Money issued from the Exchequer to make up the Deficiency of the Fees is issued to him. The Disbursements made at the Offices, under the Direction of the Justices, he brings to Account Monthly; he pays all incidental Expenses not paid at the Offices, upon a Certificate from the Justices that the Debt has been incurred. He pays the Salaries of the Justices and Clerks. He sees that the Constables, Extra Clerks, and others, are paid at the Offices out of the Fees, and brought to Account in the Monthly Disbursements. He delivers into the Treasury Half Yearly an Account of all the Money so received and paid
by

by him, having first verified the same upon Oath before some Judge in Westminster Hall. He is further to do all such Matters, relating to the Execution of the Act, as shall be directed by His Majesty in Council. See Sect. 9. of the Act.

CONTINGENCIES AND INCIDENTS.

The Amount of the Contingencies and Incidents for the Years 1793 and 1797 may be seen in the following Table, which exhibits an Account of the Receipt and Expenditure from August 1792 to 5th January 1798. The Particulars of that Amount are contained in Accounts of the Disbursements at the Offices delivered Monthly to the Receiver, and in the Half Yearly Accounts delivered in by him to the Treasury, making altogether for those Two Years, 172 distinct Accounts, which, if indispensably wanted, shall be transcribed.

The principal Articles in the Monthly Disbursements at the Offices are; The Salaries of the Constables, the Messenger, Necessary Woman, and Extra Clerk; the Taxes and Rates; sundry Expences relating to the Business of the Offices, and some of the Tradesmen's Bill. The principal Articles in the Receiver's Payments are, The House Rent, Messenger and Housekeeper's Salaries, Taxes and Rates, and Tradesmen's Bills. More or less of these several Articles is paid at the Offices, according to the Receipt of Fees. Those Offices which receive most Fees pay most of their Expenditure; those which receive least, leave most of their Expenditure to be paid by the Receiver.

The Funds for paying the Contingencies and Incidents are the same as those assigned for paying Salaries, and every other Expenditure, namely, the Fees received at the Offices, and the Money (to supply their Deficiency) from the Exchequer, charged upon the Consolidated Fund. The latter is £.3,000 every Quarter; this with the Fees, taken at about £.2,000 per Annum (though they are usually more, as may be seen by the following Table) makes £.14,000 per Annum, that is £.2,000 per Annum for each Office, being the Sum to which the whole Annual Expenditure of each Office is considered as limited by the Act of Parliament.

As to the Period up to which Payments have been made for Contingencies and Incidents, that may be seen in the following Table of RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE, under the Division of MONEY DUE, where is stated the whole of what is due up to 5th January 1798. It there appears that the Salaries due are only One Quarter to the Justices and Clerks, from 10th October 1797 to 5th January 1798. The Incidents that remain due are mostly for the Year 1797, but some of them at some of the Offices are for Part of the Year 1796, and even earlier.

	HATTON GARDEN.	WORSHIP STREET.	WHITE- CHAPEL.	SHADWELL.	UNION HALL.	WESTMIN- STER.	MARLBRO' STREET.	TOTAL of all the OFFICES.	MISCELLA- NEOUS DUE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Salaries to Justices & Clerks	362 10 0	362 10 0	362 10 0	362 10 0	500 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	2550 0 0	0
Incidents	450 2 10	164 19 4	103 2 6	116 6 8	—	184 13 10	326 14 9	1345 19 11	0
	812 12 10	527 9 4	456 12 6	478 16 8	500 0 0	484 13 10	626 14 9	3895 19 11	1129. 7 6
The Receiver's Salary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3811 18 0
from July 1792 to 5th	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4941 5 6
January 1798	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

E X P E N D I T U R E.

Paid	12170 5 1	10606 1 10½	10776 8 9½	9989 15 0	10860 4 9½	11727 6 6	12312 7 4	78442 10 5	13271 16 1½
Due	812 12 10	527 9 4	465 12 6	478 16 8	500 0 0	484 13 10	626 14 9	3895 19 11	4941 5 6
	12982 17 11	11133 11 2½	11242 1 3½	10468 11 8	11360 4 9½	12212 0 4	12939 2 1	82337 10 4	18213 1 7½
The Annual Expenditure	2360 10 6	2024 5 8	2044 3 8	1908 7 6	2065 4 10	2222 3 8	2346 19 0	14971 19 10	—
of each Office upon an									
Average of 5½ Years									

TOTAL EXPENDITURE from August 1792 to 5th January 1798
Deduct the FEES received at the Offices which are applicable to the Expenditure

£. s. d.
100,550 11 11½
14,331 7 3

Deduct the PENALTIES received at the Offices, which are payable into the Exchequer

86,219 4 8½
7,314 8 0½

TOTAL EXPENCE to the Government to 5th January 1798

£. 78,904 16 8

Supplement (H. 3.) *Continued.*

FURTHER OBSERVATIONS.

UPON the Heads of RETRENCHMENT, of IMPROVING THE CHECKS, or of MAKING ANY REGULATIONS whatsoever, the Justices have made no Observations, further than that upon the whole there is occasionally need of more Constables; and that they want the Means of rewarding them for special Services in the Discharge of their Duty.

Upon these Heads the Receiver on his Part, and as far as he is concerned in the Receipt and Payment, begs to submit the following Observations :

It appears by the above Table of Receipt and Expenditure, that the Money come to his Hands, applicable to the Use of the Police, has been greatly exceeded by the Payments he has made, and still more by the whole Expenditure, so that he is greatly in Advance, and still greatly in Debt. This is caused by the Allowance of Money being limited, and the Expenditure exceeding the Allowance. It appears that all the Offices, except Shadwell, exceed the £2,000 per Annum; and that there is, besides, a Head of Miscellaneous Expenditure, for which no Provision has been made in the Act of Parliament. The Treasury holding itself restrained by the Act from charging more on the Consolidated Fund than what, together with the Fees, will make the Sum of £2,000 per Annum for each Office, has not thought itself authorized to grant the Receiver that Relief which he has needed, at various Times, from the State of the Expenditure.

The Receiver, so circumstanced, has been unable to keep up his Payments, and Actions have been brought against him, under a Notion that he is not merely a Paymaster, liable only when Money comes to his Hands, but that he is held out by the Act of Parliament as the Person who contracts for the Expenditure of the Police; and all Work done, and Articles delivered, must be considered as Charges upon his Credit, and that he, therefore, is liable in all Cases, whether he has Money in Hand or not. Upon this Notion several Actions have been brought against him. There is only One now pending, which is for Work done by Order of the Magistrates at the Westminster Office; in this the Receiver had no personal Concern whatsoever, nor has any Money come to his Hands for the Payment of it, though he has applied for it to the Treasury; and he cannot, as he conceives, be considered as liable personally for this Demand, except by the Construction above-mentioned.

When

When a Question is put to the Receiver upon the IMPROVEMENT OF CHECKS, and MAKING REGULATIONS in his Office, he hopes he may submit, without Offence, that if the Justices are at Liberty to contract such Debts, the Receiver ought not to be personally liable for them, or he ought to be supplied with Money to defray them.

The Receiver conceives, that the Design of his Office was, that he should have a Check and Controul upon the Expenditure of the Offices. He thinks this is implied by the Act of Parliament, which requires that he shall not be one of the Justices; which vests in him the Houses, the Furniture, and all other Necessaries, purchased for the Use of the Police; and which requires him to pay the Salaries, Expences, and Charges attending the Offices (Sect. 9.) But as it is not plainly expressed in the Act, and as no special Authority has been given to him for that Purpose, he has not presumed to exercise it. Such an Authority is not wished by him; but he hopes it will be thought just and right towards him, that while an Expenditure is permitted, which he has no Power to controul, but for which he is thus deemed responsible in Law, there should be a Supply of Money to enable him to defray such Demands as they arise.

For which Purpose he submits, as a REGULATION, that every Quarter or Half Year he should be allowed to send in to the Treasury an Estimate of what is due; and that Money should be regularly issued for the Payment, in the same Manner as is now constantly done for the Public Office in Bow Street. In this nothing more is claimed than is already practised with regard to BOW STREET, *where there is no other Limit to the Expenditure than the Discretion of the Justices.*

But should it seem proper still to confine the Seven Offices to the present Allowance of £2,000 for each Office per Annum, it is hoped by the Receiver, that some Regulation will be devised for his Protection, in Case of the actual Expenditure exceeding the Allowance.

It should be added, that the present Arrears are now under the Consideration of the Lords of the Treasury, and that, it is believed, Provision will soon be made for clearing them off. What is above suggested is only with a View to Regularity in future Payments.

John Reeves,

March 1798.

Receiver of the Seven Police Offices.

Supplement (H. 4.)

13th June, 1798.—The EXAMINATION of JOHN REEVES,
Esq. Receiver of the Seven Police Offices.

WHAT is the Nature of the Expences of the Police Offices, comprized under the Head “Miscellaneous,” and which, in the Period to which the Account is made up, amounts to £18,213 ?

One great Head of “MISCELLANEOUS” is, the first fitting and furnishing of the Offices ; another is, Money directed to be paid by the Secretary of State ; another is, The Fees paid at the Exchequer upon the Issue of Money ; the Rest are small Articles which do not properly relate to any particular Office, but to the Whole of the Establishment.

MISCELLANEOUS PAID.

	£.	s.	d.
Fitting and furnishing - - - -	6,956	18	8
Exchequer Fees - - - -	4,646	9	6
By Order of the Secretary of State -	1,338	15	—
Law Expences - - - -	132	5	8
Stamps, Bookbinding, Two Circulating Boxes, Hue and Cry, Cabinet Work, Bill Sticking - - - -	197	7	3½
	13,271	16	1½

MISCELLANEOUS DUE.

Fitting and furnishing - - - -	435	6	8
Printing - - - -	225	9	6
By Order of the Secretary of State -	24	15	—
Law Expences - - - -	443	16	4
	1,129	7	6
	13,271	16	1½
Salary of the Receiver - - - -	14,401	3	7½
	3,811	18	—
	£18,213	1	7½

An

Supplement (I. I.)

An ACCOUNT of the Establishment of the PUBLIC OFFICE, Bow-STREET, for the Year 1797.

Rank of Officer.	His Name.	Salary.	Other Employments, Places, or Pensions, under Government.
Three Magistrates	Sir WILLIAM ADDINGTON -	— —	* Stated below.
	NICHOLAS BOND	— —	<p>Enjoys a Donation from His Majesty of £.100 per Annum, in consequence of a Memorial presented by Sir John Fielding to Lord North in the Year 1778, for numerous Public Services therein stated.</p> <p>£.500 for constant Attendances at the Office of Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order to assist at all Examinations taken at that Office, and to receive Directions in other Matters relating to the Police.</p>
	RICHARD FORD	— —	
Chief Clerk	Edward Lavender	£.160 per Ann.	
Second Clerk	William Deavey	130	
Third Clerk	James Reaves	100	
Extra Clerk	William Hudfon	80	
Six Officers †	Thomas Carpmeal	11s. 8d. per Week, each	
	John Sayers -		
	Edward Fugion		
	John Rivett -		
	John Miller -		
	Joseph Taylor		
Office Keeper	John Sayers -	£.35 per Ann.	
Houfe Keeper	Ann Reeves -	Do.	
Messenger	R. Limbrick -	Do.	
Assitant Gaoler	Peter Jacobs -	7s. per Week.	
Sixty-Eight Patrole ‡	— —	Captains 5s. Men 2s. 6d. per Night.	
Receiver	John Reeves -	— —	See the Return of the Establishment of the Seven Police Offices.

* £.300 per Annum, in lieu of Fees, which (together with other considerable Perquisites and Emoluments attached to the Office of Senior Magistrate) from the Time of Sir Thomas De Veil to the Death of the late Sir Sampson Wright, had been continually accustomed to be received by such Senior Magistrate; and which Fees, Perquisites, and Emoluments have been, since the last Period, transferred to the Use of Government.

† Payment for extra Trouble in serving Warrants and Summonses, doing Business for the Public Offices, going Journeys after Offenders, and Rewards for apprehending them.

‡ They are divided into Thirteen Parties, consisting of a Captain, and some have Four and others Five Men to attend them.

ATTENDANCE.

A T T E N D A N C E.

As to the Hours of Business and Holidays, the Magistrates and Clerks attend from Ten o'Clock in the Morning to Two in the Afternoon, and from Six to Eight in the Evening, every Day, except Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas Day.—See the Return of the Establishment of the Seven Offices.

D U T I E S.

As to the general Business of this Office, it is that of a Justice of the Peace; but it should be added, that this Office differs from the Seven Police Offices, in as much as most Matters of Felony arising in the Metropolis and its Neighbourhood are brought to it, as the Public Boards, in general, bring their Business to this Office, and as the Secretary of State usually recurs to it whenever he needs the Assistance of a Justice of the Peace, or if inferior Officers for apprehending Offenders. This is the Office with which the Country Magistrates correspond, from which arises much Business for the Magistrates, Clerks, and Officers.—All Offices are executed in Person.

The Duty of the Receiver is to manage the Money concerns of the Office, as hereinafter described; he is also to see that the Public Hue and Cry is regularly printed and circulated.

CONTINGENCIES AND INCIDENTS.

The Business of the Receiver is to transact all Matters relating to the Money Concerns of this Office, in the like Manner as those of the Seven Police Offices. His Authority arises from a Letter of the Secretary of State, of the Month of July, 1793, by which it was intended to put this Office upon the same Footing as the Seven Offices, with regard to applying the Fees, and the ordering its Expenditure, as nearly as could be done without an Act of Parliament.

The Receiver, Four Times a Year, makes an Estimate of the Money wanted to defray the Expenses of the last Quarter; this, when signed by the Magistrates, he transmits to the Secretary of State, who recommends to the Treasury to issue the Money, which is accordingly done, out of the Civil List: And this Money has been issued so regularly, especially for the last Year and a Half, that there is seldom much more than One Quarter in Arrears: The last Payment was of the Quarter ending 5th January 1798, and it was made in the Middle of May.

The Receiver is bound to say, that according to his Experience, and more especially when compared with the State-
ment

ment he was compelled to make of the Money Concerns of the Seven Offices, this is very good Payment; though he is ready to agree with the Magistrates in the Wish above expressed by them, that a large Body of Men, in the Situation of the Patrole, were paid earlier than the Month of May for Services begun to be performed in the Month of October, and which were completed on the 5th January.

Herewith are returned Copies of Four Estimates for the Quarters ending the 5th April, 5th July, and 10th October 1797, and 5th January 1798, which give a complete Idea of the Contingencies and Incidents, and, indeed, of the whole Expenses of this Office, for those Periods.

FURTHER OBSERVATIONS.

As to RETRENCHMENTS, CHECKS, or REGULATIONS, neither the Magistrates nor the Receiver have any Observations to make.

John Reeves,
Receiver, &c. &c.

Supplement (I. 2.)

CHARGES under the Establishment of the PUBLIC OFFICE, BOW STREET, Payable the 5th April 1797.

	£.	s.	d.
To the Three Magistrates, viz. Mr. Addington, Mr. Bond, and Mr. Ford, One Quarter's Salary, at £400 per Annum each - - -	300	—	—
Mr. Lavender, the Chief Clerk, at £160 per Annum - - -	40	—	—
Mr. Deavey, the Second Clerk, at £130 per Annum - - -	32	10	—
Mr. James Reeves, the Third Clerk, £100 per Ann. - - -	25	—	—
Mr. Hudson, the Cashier, at £50 per Annum - - -	12	10	—
Extra Allowance to the Three Clerks for taking Reports of the Patrole, &c. at £67 12s. - - -	16	18	—
The Six Officers, at 12s. per Week each - - -	45	10	—
The Patrole, for One Quarter - - -	913	10	—
Richard Limerick, the Office Keeper, and John Sayers, Messenger, One Quarter's Salary, at £35 per Annum each - - -	17	10	—
Printing the Hue and Cry, One Quarter - - -	100	—	—
Housekeeper and incidental Expenses - - -	10	14	11
	£1,514	2	11

INCIDENTAL

Supplement (I. 2.) *Continued.*

INCIDENTAL CHARGES.				£.	s.	d.
Thomas and Christopher Jones	-	-	-	30	—	—
George Allen	-	-	-	2	2	—
M ^c Manus, Miller, Taylor, and others	-	-	-	5	5	—
Miller and Taylor	-	-	-	1	1	—
Fugion and Rivett	-	-	-	2	4	—
Townsend, Taylor, and Fugion	-	-	-	1	1	—
Miller and Fugion	-	-	-	1	3	—
Townsend, M ^c Manus, and Sayer	-	-	-	5	12	—
				48	8	—
EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES.				£.	s.	d.
To Mr. James Reeves, for prosecuting Jacklin and others for Highway Robbery on Peter Detry, a King's Messenger, by Order from Lord Grenville	-	-	-	13	—	5
Mr. Downes, for Printing and Stationary	-	-	-	23	1	5
Mr. Harrington, for Oil	-	-	-	11	1	9
Mr. Bly, for Session Papers	-	-	-	4	1	—
Mr. Kennedy, for News Papers	-	-	-	5	17	—
Mr. Webb, Upholsterer	-	-	-	6	18	—
Mr. Penlington, for Soap and Candles	-	-	-	8	8	2
Mr. John Reeves, for Cash advanced to the Officers, and other Expenses, from 5th April 1796 to 10th October following	-	-	-	70	14	10
Allowance to Mr. Fenner, of the Brown Bear, Bow Street, for building a Strong Room for the Prisoners	-	-	-	20	—	—
				163	2	7
				48	8	—
				1,514	2	11
				1,725	13	6
Fees received from the 11th October 1796 to 5th April 1797	£.	s.	d.	191	16	6
Disbursements for said Time, as per Vouchers transmitted to Mr. Reeves	-	-	-	199	2	7
Balance in Favour of Office	-	-	-	7	6	1
				£1,732	19	7

We certify the above to be a just and true Account to the best of our Knowledge and Belief.

W. Addington. R. Ford.

CHAR GES

Supplement (I. 3.)

CHARGES under the Establishment of the PUBLIC OFFICE, BOW STREET, payable on the 5th of July 1797.

	£.	s.	d.
To the Three Magistrates, Sir William Addington, Mr. Bond, and Mr. Ford, One Quarter's Salary, at £400 per Annum each - - -	300	—	—
Mr. Lavender, the Chief Clerk, at £160 per Annum -	40	—	—
Mr. Deavey, the Second Clerk, at £130 per Annum -	32	10	—
Mr. James Reeves, the Third Clerk, at £100 per Ann. -	25	—	—
Mr. Hudson, Extra Clerk, at £80 per Annum - -	20	—	—
Extra Allowance to the Three Clerks for taking Reports of the Patrole, at £67 12s. per Annum -	16	18	—
The Six Officers 12s. per Week each - - - -	45	10	—
The Patrole, for One Quarter - - - - -	913	10	—
Richard Limerick, the Office Keeper, and John Sayers, Messenger, One Quarter's Salary, at £35 per Annum, each - - - -	17	10	—
The House Keeper for Salary and incidental Expenses	11	15	3
One Year's Rent, up to - - -	110	—	—
	<u>£1,532 13 3</u>		

INCIDENTAL CHARGES.

Sayers, Miller, and others - - -	6	13	6
Sayers, Fugion, and others - - -	12	5	6
Sayers, Carpmeal, and others - - -	1	4	6
Carpmeal, Rivett, and others - - -	1	5	6
Carpmeal, Miller, and others - - -	5	12	6
Carpmeal, Miller, and others - - -	5	12	6
Thomas and Christopher Jones - - -	26	—	—
Taylor, Rivett, and others - - -	1	3	6
Carpmeal, Miller, and others - - -	1	1	—
	<u>£.60 18 6</u>		

Supplement (I. 3.) *Continued.*

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.		£.	s.	d.
Mr. James Reeves, for prosecuting Jacklin	- - -	8	9	4
Mr. Kennedy's Bills for News-papers	- - - - -	5	17	—
Surgeon Andrews, for attending the Patrole, viz. Abraham Wilkinson, James Steele, Peter Perry, John Syms, Thomas Neary, and John Vinters, who had been severely and dangerously wounded on the 22d May last, in the Execution of a Search Warrant, in Parker's Lane	- - - - -	39	18	—
Mr. Bly, for Sessions Papers	- - -	1	—	—
Mr. Harrington's Bill for Oil	- - -	9	2	—
Mr. Downes, for Stationary	- - -	43	10	—
Archibald Ruthven, for Potter, Nash, Mayo, and Limerick, Extra Supernumeraries, Twenty-two Nights, at 2s. 6d. per Night	- - - - -	2	15	—
Cusley, for Ventures, Chapman, and Caple, Extra Supernumeraries, Fifty-five Nights, at 2s. 6d. per Night	- - - - -	6	17	6
William Stewart, for Perry, Steele, Davis, and Cox, Extra Supernumeraries, One Hundred and Four Nights, at 2s. 6d. per Night	- - - - -	13	—	—
Mrs. Wither's Bill for Expenses, Thomas Davison (a Prisoner) Thirty-eight Days, by Order from the Secretary of State	- - - - -	27	15	—
		158	3	10
		60	18	6
		1,532	13	3
Balance of Fees and Convictions received from the 6th April to 5th July 1797, after deducting £81 1s. 8d. for Disbursements	- - - - -	1,751	15	7
		28	4	4
		1,723	11	3

We certify the above to be a just and true Account, to the best of our Knowledge and Belief.

W. Addington, Richard Ford.

CHARGES

Supplement (I. 4.)

CHARGES under the Establishment of the PUBLIC OFFICE,
BOW STREET, on the 10th October 1797.

	£.	s.	d.
To the Three Magistrates, viz. Sir William Addington, Mr. Bond, and Mr. Ford, One Quarter's Salary, at £400 per Annum each - - -	300	—	—
To Mr. Lavender, the Chief Clerk, at £160 per Ann - - -	40	—	—
To Mr. Deavey, the Second Clerk, at £130 per Ann. - - -	32	10	—
To Mr. James Reeves, the Third Clerk, at £100 per Annum - - -	25	—	—
To Mr. Hudson, the Extra Clerk, at £80 per Ann. - - -	20	—	—
To Extra Allowance to the Three Clerks, for taking Reports of the Patrole, &c. at £67 12s. per Annum - - -	16	18	—
To the Six Officers, at 12s. per Week, each - - -	45	10	—
To the Patrole for One Quarter - - - - -	913	10	—
To Richard Limerick, the Office Keeper, and John Sayer, Messenger, One Quarter's Salary, at £35 per Annum each - - -	17	10	—
To printing the Hue and Cry, One Quarter - - -	100	—	—
To the Housekeeper, for Salary and incidental Expenses - - - - -	11	18	8
To One Quarter's Rent, due 29th September last - - -	27	10	—
To Two Quarters Land Tax, &c. &c. due 29th September last - - - - -	27	3	11
	£1,577	10	7

INCIDENTAL CHARGES.

	£.	s.	d.
To Mr. Lavender, Townsend, and others - - -	14	—	—
To Townsend, Sayers, and others - - - - -	5	13	—
To same - - - - -	22	7	7
To Townsend, Fugion, and others - - - - -	7	13	—
To Sayers, Carpmel, and others - - - - -	7	2	—
To Sayers - - - - -	1	11	6
To Dixon - - - - -	5	12	—
To Crocker and Keighly - - - - -	5	5	—
To Ruthven - - - - -	2	7	—
To Thomas and Christopher Jones - - - - -	10	10	—

£. 82 1 1

Supplement (I. 4.) *Continued.*

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENCES.

	£.	s.	d.
To Mr. Downes, for Printing and Stationary - -	34	17	—
To Surgeon Andrews, for his Attendance on Abraham Wilkinson and Thomas Neary (Two of the Patrole) who were wounded on the 22d May last, in the Execution of a Search Warrant in Parker's Lane - - - - -	12	12	—
To Mr. Thornton, for Coals - - - - -	39	19	—
To Mr. Webb, Upholsterer - - - - -	24	13	—
To Mr. Harrington, for Oil for Lamps - - -	6	2	—
To the Proprietors of the Morning Advertiser - -	6	8	—
To Munday, for posting Bills about seditious Meetings, the 31st July last - - - - -	8	—	—
To the Proprietors of the True Briton - - - -	4	10	—
To Mr. Penlington, for Candles - - - - -	7	16	1
To Mr. Kennedy for News-Papers - - - - -	8	4	—
To Mr. Kirby, for Newgate Calendars - - -	2	2	—
To Cusley, for Chapman (an Extra Supernumerary) 54 Nights, at 2s. 6d. per Night - - - - -	6	15	—
To Stewart, for Perry and Steel, Extra Supernumeraries, Four Nights each, at 2s. 6d. per Night, each - - - - -	1	—	—
To Duncan Grant, for Limerick and Six others, Extra Supernumeraries, One Day each, at 2s. 6d. per Day - - - - -	—	17	6
To Mr. James Reeves, for prosecuting John Hughes for Felony, under the Vagrant Act - - - - -	16	8	5
	£.180	4	—
	82	1	1
	1,577	10	7
	1,839	15	8
Balance of Fees received from 5th July 1797 to 10th October, after deducting £68. 7s. 3d. for Disbursements - - - - -	31	11	9
	£1,808	3	11

We certify the above to be a just and true Account, to the best of our Knowledge and Belief,

W. Addington,
Richard Ford.

Supplement (I. 5.)

CHARGES under the Establishment of the PUBLIC OFFICE, BOW STREET,
payable on the 5th January 1798.

	£.	s.	d.
To the Three Magistrates, viz. Sir William Addington, Mr. Bond, and Mr. Ford, One Quarter's Salary, at £400 per Ann. each	300	—	—
Mr. Lavender, the Chief Clerk, at £160 per Ann.	40	—	—
Mr. Deavey, the Second Clerk, at £120 per Ann.	32	10	—
Mr. James Reeves, the Third Clerk, at £100 per Ann.	25	—	—
Mr. Hudson, the Extra Clerk, at £80 per Ann.	20	—	—
Extra Allowance to the Three Clerks, for taking Reports of the Patrole, &c. at £67 12s. per Annum	16	18	—
The Six Officers, at 12s. per Week each	45	10	—
The Patrole, for One Quarter	913	10	—
Richard Limerick, the Office Keeper, and John Sayers, Messenger, One Quarter's Salary, at £35 per Annum each	17	10	—
Printing the Hue and Cry One Quarter	100	—	—
The Housekeeper, for Salary and incidental Expenses	11	19	—
One Quarter's Rent, due 25th December last	27	10	—
One Quarter's Land Tax, Commutation Tax, &c. &c. due 25th December last	13	12	—

£1,563 19 —

INCIDENTAL CHARGES.

Townsend M ^c Manus and Sayers	26	6	4
Townsend and Fugion	20	19	7
Fugion and Rivett	3	6	6
Crocker, Bacon, and others	5	2	6
Thomas and Christopher Jones	17	10	—
Skath	10	6	3
Mumford	3	6	—

£ 86 17 2

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.

Mr. Downes, for Printing and Stationary	26	1	9
Mr. Harrington, for Oil for Lamps	12	1	—
Mr. Hawkes, for Smith's Work	3	2	—
Mr. Brooke, for Law Books	17	10	—
Mr. Gill, for Swords for Officers	4	17	6
Mr. Horrod, for Staves for same	2	2	—
Mr. Penlington, for Candles	6	15	—
Proprietors of the Morning Advertiser	2	8	—
Mr. Kennedy, for News-Papers	7	10	—
Mr. Pewsey, for Truncheons for Officers	23	17	—
Mr. Dwerrihouse, for a Clock for the Office	7	17	6

114 1 9

86 17 2

1,563 19 —

1,764 17 11

Balance of Fees received from the 11th October 1797 to 5th January 1798,
after deducting £54. 18s. 11d. for Disbursements, as per Account 29 | 5 | 1 |

£1,735 12 10

We certify the above to be a just and true Account, to the best of our Knowledge and Belief,

W. Addington. N. Bond. R. Ford.

Supplement (K.)

An ACCOUNT of the Extra Expence incurred by the Public, in the Year 1797, in the Execution of the Acts of Parliament - for punishing CONVICTS on Board the HULKS, at WOOLWICH, by Hard Labour on the River Thames.

1797.		£.	s.	d.
January 31st.	Paid the Constables and Jury on One Coroner's Inquest this Month	—	9	2
February 28th.	Paid the Constables and Jury on One Coroner's Inquest this Month	—	9	2
March 31st.	Paid the Constables and Jury on One Coroner's Inquest this Month	—	9	2
April 29th.	Paid the Constables and Jury on One Coroner's Inquest this Month	—	9	2
May 31st.	Paid the Constables and Juries on Three Coroner's Inquests this Month	1	7	6
June 15th.	Paid a Quarter Master for taking and bringing back to the Prudentia Hulk, a Convict who had escaped	1	1	—
30th.	Paid the Constables and Jury on One Coroner's Inquest this Month	—	9	2
July 10th.	Paid lundry Persons for taking and bringing back to the Prudentia Hulk, Two Convicts who had escaped	3	3	—
24th.	Paid Mr. Harthorne's Expenses at the Old Bailey, attending the Trial of Thomas White, late a Convict	—	18	6
31st.	Paid the Constables and Juries on Two Coroner's Inquests this Month.	—	18	4
August 31st.	Paid the Constables and Juries on Two Coroner's Inquests this Month	—	18	4
Septemb. 22d.	Paid Mr. Logan's Expenses prosecuting Thomas Booth at the Old Bailey, for escaping from the Hulks	2	13	—
30th.	Paid the Constables and Jury on One Coroner's Inquest this Month	—	9	2
	Expense of a Lighter in removing 115 Convicts from the Hulks at Woolwich to the Barwell in Long Reach, in order to their being transported.	5	15	—
October 31st.	Paid the Constables and Juries on Three Coroner's Inquests this Month	1	7	6
Decem. 30th.	Amount of Mr. Martyr's Accounts for Coroner's Inquisitions for the Year 1797	18	8	—
	Amount of the Reverend Mr. Lorimer's Salary as Chaplain to the Convicts at Woolwich, for the Year 1797	100	—	—
	Fees at the Secretary of State's Office for Pardons to Five Convicts in the Year 1797	6	17	6
		<u>£. 146 2 8</u>		

London, 1st March 1798.

Dun. and John Campbell.

AN ACCOUNT of the Expence of maintaining and guarding sundry CONVICTS confined on Board the Fortunee and Lion Hulks, and Three Hospital Ships, in Langston and Portsmouth Harbours, for the Year 1797; also of the Average Number on Board, during that Period.

Expence of maintaining, cloathing, and guarding the	£.	s.	d.
Convicts at Langston and Portsmouth Harbours, for the Year 1797, including Medical Assistance -	19,721	19	10½
Contingent Charges, viz. Salaries to Chaplains—Inquests on deceased Convicts—Bounties and Cloathing to such as were discharged at the Expiration of their Sentences, &c. from the 21st June 1796, to 29th April 1797. as per Account delivered to his Grace the Duke of Portland -		117	10 —
	<u>£19,839</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10½</u>

The Average Number of Convicts on Board the Hulks in Langston and Portsmouth Harbours, during the Year 1797, was - - - 894

London, 2d March 1797.

A. H. Dyne.

AN ACCOUNT of the Value of the Labour of the CONVICTS employed on Board the Hulks at Langston and Portsmouth Harbours, during the Year 1797, so far as the same can be stated or estimated.

The Work done by the Convicts confined on Board the Hulks in Langston Harbour, during the Year 1797, was performed by about 421 Convicts upon a Daily Average, and computing the Labour of each Artificer at £19 8s. 9d. per Annum, and of each Labourer at £11 13s. 3d. per Annum, it will amount to the Sum of - - -

£. s. d.
5,997 18 3

The Work done by the Convicts confined on Board the Hulks at Portsmouth Harbour, during the Year 1797, was performed by about 250 Convicts upon a Daily Average, and computing the Labour as above, it will amount to the Sum of - - -

3,226 15 —
£9,224 13 3

A great Number of the Convicts on Board the above Hulks were rejected as unfit to proceed to Botany Bay at the several Transportations, and many received from the Gaols are so emaciated by long Confinement, and Debility arising from former Debaucheries, that they are unable to work; to these add the Number necessarily employed in keeping the Ships and Wards clean, and they will amount to nearly One Third of the whole Number confined.

London, 17th May 1798.

A. H. Dyne.

Supplement (L.)

AN ACCOUNT of the Periods of the future Enlargement of the several CONVICTS confined on Board the Hulks in Langston and Portsmouth Harbours, 5th June 1798.

	1798.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1803.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1809.	1810.	1811.	1812.	Time unknown.	Life.
January	—	26	22	13	2	11	10	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
February	—	—	15	8	4	5	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	—	35	24	31	33	32	44	11	—	1	1	1	4	—	—	—	—
April	—	11	4	4	14	11	15	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
May	—	3	7	4	4	3	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	1	—	6	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	9	36	27	10	28	20	23	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
August	23	19	6	13	9	2	24	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
September	4	19	6	5	11	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October	22	25	20	10	18	8	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November	—	2	—	3	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	0	14	3	4	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	68	190	140	106	127	107	149	33	1	1	1	1	10	1	2	76	—

CONVICTS to be discharged in the Years

1798 - 68	1802 - 127	1806 - 1	1811 - 10
1799 - 190	1803 - 107	1808 - 1	1812 - 1
1800 - 140	1804 - 140	1809 - 1	Time unknown 3
1801 - 106	1805 - 33	1810 - 1	For Life 76
504	416	4	90
			504
			416
			4

The Number on Board 5th June, 1798 - 1,014

* * * The Year 1807 is omitted in the Original.

AN

Supplement (L.) *Continued.*

AN ACCOUNT of the Periods of the future Enlargement of the several CONVICTS now confined on Board the Hulks at Woolwich; specifying the Number to be discharged in each Year.

	The Number to be discharged in each Month and Year.												Life.
	1798.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1803.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1811.	
January	—	7	12	11	1	2	2	3					
February	—	1	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	1		
March	—	69	56	17	9	15	14	—	1	—	—	1	
April	—	10	17	1	—	5	9	—	—	1			
May	—	17	4	—	—	2	6						
June	—	3	1										
July	4	20	15	5	10	11	14	—	—	—	—	3	
August	11	8	1	6	1	—	7						
September	2	2	—	—	—	2	9						
October	6	11	7	1	4	5	13						
November	—	1	—	—	—	2							
December	2	7	—	—	1	—	1						
	25	156	115	43	26	46	77	3	1	1	1	4	22

CONVICTS to be discharged in the Years

1798 - 25	1801 - 43	1804 - 77	1807 - 1
1799 - 156	1802 - 26	1805 - 3	1808 - 1
1800 - 115	1803 - 46	1806 - 1	1811 - 4
			For Life - 22
296	115	81	28
			296
			115
			81

Convicts on Board the Hulks at Woolwich, 4th June, 1798 - 520

Supplement (M.)

An Account of the Annual Number of CONVICTS transported to New South Wales, and Norfolk Island, since the Establishment of those Settlements respectively; and of the Annual Expence of such Transportation, and of the Annual Establishment of such Support, and of such Settlements, as far as the same can be made out to the End of the Year 1797.

Years.	Number of Convicts and Children.		Expence of First Establishment of Settlement & Transportation of Convicts.		Expence of Victualling the Convicts and the Settlement from hence.		Expence of Cloathing, Tools, and fundry Articles.		Bills drawn by the Governors, &c. for the Purchase of Provisions for the Use of the Colony.		Expence of Civil Establishment.		Expence of Military Establishment.		Expence of Marine Establishment.		TOTALS.		
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	
* 1786	28339	1 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2877	10 0	—	—	7	1 8	28346	3 6	
* 1787	23779	7 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2877	10 0	—	—	2385	14 9½	20242	11 10½	
* 1788	7393	4 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2877	10 0	—	—	2748	16 6	18008	9 2	
1789	29388	3 4	21124	14 2	261	5 0	12853	1 0	4727	13 4	2877	10 0	—	—	3876	11 5	88057	18 2	
1790	8202	13 11	1840	9 3½	1840	9 3½	18401	10 4	1341	6 10	4558	7 8	6847	1 10	3853	9 3	44774	4 6½	
1791	47356	0 0	25082	1 5½	25082	1 5½	23602	10 5	12063	13 9	4756	6 3½	6576	7 2½	2611	7 7	129019	19 10½	
1792	34233	14 11	17261	8 11½	17261	8 11½	31139	3 4	2842	9 6	4726	0 0	9946	0 4½	4974	18 11	104588	2 3½	
1793	21410	13 7	19761	12 2	19761	12 2	—	—	11411	0 0	4657	18 0½	10724	9 10	1996	2 11	69961	16 6½	
1794	15362	11 10	25469	10 7½	25469	10 7½	12909	6 1	11216	14 11½	4795	8 2	10228	2 3½	—	—	79381	13 11½	
1795	14909	5 1	36696	9 5½	36696	9 5½	4301	14 3	3344	8 0	5241	0 0	10228	2 3½	—	—	75280	19 0½	
1796	16156	0 1	31080	12 8½	31080	12 8½	7930	17 3	10019	11 5	5241	0 0	13426	16 6½	—	—	83854	18 0	
1797	7702	15 0	+	7091	17 5½	+	4030	12 7	78897	15 6	5523	10 0	16906	4 2½	219	10 0	120372	4 8½	
+	5858	264433	11 0	186270	1 3½	186270	1 3½	116638	15 3	138225	9 8½	48134	0 2½	94993	11 3	22173	13 0½	870889	1 8½

* * By a Memorandum annexed, in Addition to the above, the Expences incurred by His Majesty's Ships Sirius, Supply Tender, Guardian, Gorgon, and Others, employed on the Service to New South Wales, amounting to £.146,341. 4s. 11d. must be added.

* In the Years 1786, 1787, and 1788, the Expence of Victualling is included under the Head of Transportation of Convicts.

† It is impossible to ascertain the precise Number of Convicts belonging to each Year; in some Years there were none sent to these Settlements †: And it is to be observed, that about 600 Male and Female Convicts have been sent from Ireland, and the Expence of Transportation, which is included in this Account, has been in Part repaid by that Country, and the Remainder is in Course of Settlement. The Government of Ireland is also to defray their Expences after Arrival, when the same can be ascertained, in proportion to the whole Numbers in the Settlements.—N. B. It appears from the last Returns, dated the 2d October 1796, that there were 549 Children of Convicts, born in the Settlements, victualled; and that there were 297 Free Settlers, and 23 Settlers Children, who are in Part victualled from the Public Stores; and the Settlers have also been furnished with Tools and Implements of Husbandry.

‡ It is supposed this Expence, compared with the Numbers victualled, will gradually decrease, as greater Quantities of Land are Daily brought into Cultivation in the Settlements, and in consequence of Settlers and emancipated Convicts taking the Convicts into their Service, and thereby relieving the Public Stores.

§ The Bills paid in this Year were drawn from New South Wales in the Years 1793, 1795, and 1796, the greater Part of which were not presented at the Treasury until the Year 1797.

|| Upon the final Settlement of the Accounts of the Corps, the actual Charge on Account of Recruiting, Contingencies, and Poundage, beyond the Total Amount of the Establishment, may prove to have exceeded or fallen short of the Sums issued for those Services, but in what Degree it is not possible at present to ascertain.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers,
16th May, 1798.

Charles Long.

¶ This appears to have been explained in the following Statement.

Supplement (M. 2.)

LIST of CONVICTS sent to NEW SOUTH WALES and NORFOLK ISLAND,
from 1787 to 1797 inclusive ; viz.

Years.	Men and Women.	Children.
1787 - - -	778	17
1789 - - -	1,251	22
1790 - - -	2,029	9
1791 - - -	408	11
1792 - - -	412	6
1794 - - -	82	2
1795 - - -	133	3
1796 - - -	279	13
1797 - - -	393	10
	5,765	93

Supplement (M. 3.)

RETURN of CONVICTS in NEW SOUTH WALES and NORFOLK ISLAND.

	Convict Settlers Vidtualled.		Emancipated.		Convicts.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
New South Wales, 31st August 1796	78	5	20	9	1,633	755
Norfolk Island, 22d October 1796	53	—	12	3	379	167

N. B.—The above is the last Return of Convicts received from New South Wales; all the prior Returns are in the same Form, without specifying the several Periods of the future Enlargement of the Convicts, according to their respective Sentences, which are regularly transmitted from hence.

Whitehall,
6th June, 1798.

J. King.

ACCOUNT

Supplement (M. 4.)

ACCOUNT of LIVE STOCK in the Possession of, and Land in Cultivation by Government, and the Officers Civil and Military,
1st September, 1796.

To whom belonging.	Mares and Horses.	Cows and Cow Calves.	Bulls and Bull Calves.	Oxen.	Sheep.	Goats.	Hogs.	Land in Cultivation. Acres.	Observations.
To Government	14	67	37	46	191	111	59	1,700	Our Weakness in public Labourers, and the many Buildings we are so much in want of, occasions the Land cleared by Government to be unemployed this Year.
Officers, Civil and Military	43	34	37	6	1,310	1,176	889	1,172	
Total of Government & Officers	57	101	74	52	1,501	1,287	948	2,872	About Four Fifths of this is now sown with Wheat.
To Settlers	—	—	—	—	30	140	921	2,547	Much Timber cut down but not burnt off.
General Total	57	101	74	52	1,531	1,427	1,869	5,419	

N. B.—In Addition to the above Government Stock, Sixty-one Head of Cattle were discovered in the Year 1795, about Fifty Miles to the S. W. of the Town of Sidney, which must have been produced from Three Cows, which had strayed from the Settlement in the Year 1788. This Circumstance proves that at least One of the Cows must at the Time have been big with a Bull Calf, and also gives the Data for calculating the Rate of the Increase.

John Hunter.

(Signed)

Supplement (M. 5.)

EXAMINATION of JOHN KING, Esq relative to the
Settlement of NEW SOUTH WALES.

NO Flour or Grain has been sent from hence to the Settlement at New South Wales, since the 17th of March 1795. It now produces more than sufficient for its Consumption. It will be difficult to ascertain with any Degree of Accuracy, when the Necessity of sending Salt Provisions from hence will cease; because it does not only depend upon a probable Calculation of the progressive Increase of the Number of Persons now there, and of the Live Stock, but also upon the Number of additional Convicts which may from Time to Time be sent thither. It is, however, without Doubt, most adviseable to promote as much as possible a speedy Increase of the Live Stock, by keeping in Store a sufficient Quantity of Salt Provisions for the Use of the Settlement, although at a very great Expence, the Amount of which is still more inflamed for the present by the Purchase of Live Stock from the Cape of Good Hope, &c. a contrary System, nevertheless, would not only entail upon us a Continuation of the present Expences, but a progressive Accumulation of them, in Proportion to the additional Number of Convicts sent from hence. The proportionable Quantity, however, of Salt Provisions, may be diminished by Degrees, and the Commencement of such Diminution, it is presumed, may very soon take Place. The within Paper is an Account of Live Stock in the Possession of, and Land in Cultivation by Government, and the Officers Civil and Military, 1st September, 1796.

With respect to Cloathing, as the finest Flax in the World grows there, which, with the Produce of the Live Stock, will make up every Article of their Cloathing, a Period must arrive when a Saving of the Cloathing now sent out must take Place. A Number of Looms, and every Article and Material for their Construction, have been sent out. Some Linen Cloth has already been made, and in Order to expedite the Manufacture of Linen, a Master Weaver is now going out, who is to be paid in Proportion to the Number of Looms he keeps at Work for the Public. It should be observed, that from the Mildness of the Climate, coarse Linens, of the Nature of Osnaburghs and the like are a more suitable Wear than Woollens.

TWENTY-NINTH REPORT.

STATIONARY OFFICE.

(Ordered to be printed 26th June, 1798.)

THIS Office was established in 1786*, by the Lords of the Treasury, with a View to the saving of Expenses, which had arisen to a great Amount in the different Public Offices, and to guard against Abuses in the Application of the Stationary necessary for carrying on the Business of Government. The Duties of this Office†, are to purchase Parchment, Vellum, Paper, and all other Articles of Stationary, of the Maker (when it can be done) at the best Price, and to deliver those Articles, when required, to the several Offices at prime Cost; to procure the ruling, binding, printing, &c. on the best Terms, and to charge no more than the actual Expense thereof to the Offices who order them; to keep the various Accounts necessary in so extensive a Branch of Business; to receive and deliver the Stores; to take Orders at the several Offices, and execute them; to correspond with the different Dealers, accept and pay their Bills, check and examine their Accounts; to make out Quarterly Bills, deliver them to each Office, and receive Payment. Since the Customs, Excise, Treasury, and Three Secretaries of State have been supplied from this Office, the Quarterly Bills amount in Number to Thirty-six.

* Supplement (A.)

† Supplement (B.)

At the first Institution of this Office, it had a Superintendent with £600 per Annum; in 1789, a Comptroller was appointed with £200 per Annum, and other Clerks and Warehousemen, &c. as stated in the Return of the Establishment, and in 1797, a further Addition of Six Persons was made to this Office from the great Increase of Business, occasioned by the Customs, Excise in Part, Treasury, and Three Secretaries of State, being supplied with Stationary from it since the Expiration of the Patents in July 26th, and in March 1797. In consequence of Malversation in Office, as appears by the Extracts from the Treasury Minutes, the Superintendent was in February last dismissed from the Employment: At this Time also a Draft of a new Establishment was proposed for abolishing the Superintendency*, constituting the Chief Clerk Cashier, and giving him, jointly with the Comptroller, the Charge of the Cash; appointing the principal Warehouseman to be Storekeeper, into whose Custody all the Articles should be delivered, and by which Arrangement, it is stated, a Saving of Expense may be effected, without weakening in the smallest Degree the Protection against Abuses. Another Person in this Office was also in the Course of the same Month discovered to have committed Frauds, which produced his Discharge; and the proposed Establishment was transmitted to the Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts, with a View to obtain their Opinion upon the Subject, and to procure from them a Scale of the Salaries which should be granted to the respective Officers. The Commissioners, after proposing some Alteration of the Regulations, declined giving an Opinion upon the Salaries; and a Copy of the former Establishment is annexed†, together with the new Establishment, as it was settled by the Lords of the Treasury on the 21st Instant June.

* Supplement (D.)

† Supplement (A.)

The Regulations, however, for the Conduct of the Comptroller, Cashier, Storekeeper, and other Officers, were received from the Treasury by the Comptroller on the 5th of April*, and the several Persons in his Office now act agreeably thereto. They have not indeed been communicated from the Treasury to the several Offices supplied by the Stationary Office, but the 7th and the 8th Articles, relating to Requisitions for Stores, are complied with, in consequence of the Comptroller of the Stationary Office having communicated to each of them a printed Form for the Purpose. The Regulations themselves are annexed to this Report†, together with an Article of Regulation since ordered by the Treasury, by which the Quarter Days of the Office are altered to make them correspond with the 1st of January, to which Day the Accounts are to be made up.

The Regulations, as altered by the Commissioners of Accounts, and finally approved by the Lords of the Treasury on the 29th of March 1798, were transmitted by their Orders, as has been already stated, to the Stationary Office, to be acted upon immediately; but they were not to be printed till it should be known whether Your Committee, before whom they were intended to be laid, had any Thing to suggest upon this Subject: Your Committee do not hesitate to recommend the immediate Publication of such Regulations as have been approved by the Lords of the Treasury, after undergoing a Revision by the Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts: And with a View to procure every practicable Check upon a Business which appears to Your Committee to be very open to a Variety of Abuses: They are of Opinion, that it would probably be better to encourage Competition among the Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers with respect to the principal Articles to be bought, by advertising previously for Offers.

* Supplement (E.)

† Supplement (F.)

With respect also to the Money lodged at the Bank in the Names of the Comptroller and Cashier of the Stationary Office, Your Committee are of Opinion, that the Bank should be authorized to receive it on the public Account of that Office, and not on the personal Account of the Officers, as they understand it to remain at present; and also, that the several Offices which are served by the Stationary Office should be directed to pay their Imprest or Amount of Bills into the Bank in the First Instance. Indeed it appears to Your Committee of essential Importance to the proper Management of the Stationary Office, that the several Offices dealing with it, should pay their Imprests, and discharge their Bills at regular and stated Times. This Office has no Fund of its own; but the Expense is provided for in the First Instance by an Imprest from each of the Offices which it serves with Stationary, equal to Six Months of their respective Expenditure. This Regulation was established by Treasury Minute of August 15th 1797; and it is to be regretted that it has not been strictly adhered to, as appears in the Instances of the Secretary of State's Office and Excise; because the Business of the Stationary Office, which is conducted in the Manner of common Trade, can only be carried forward with Advantage, upon the same Principles of obtaining a Competition amongst those who furnish the Articles in which it deals.

The Offices which were supplied with Stationary prior to the Expiration of the last Patent (Fifteen in Number) consumed to the Amount of £20,479 per Annum on an Average of Three Years*; in the Year ending October 10th, 1796, it was £17,437; in that ending October 10th, 1797, it was £24,707: The Consumption of those which have been supplied since the Commencement of that Period is estimated at about £16,000 a Year: And yet the total Im-

* Supplement (G.)

prest for establishing the Fund on which the Supply of their Stationary is to be founded, amounts at present only to £13,971. To these Circumstances the Attention of the Lords of the Treasury will be necessary from Time to Time..

One Patent is still in Force for supplying Stationary to the Postmaster General, Secretary at War, Treasurer of the Navy, Commissioners of Stamps, and Part of the Excise Duties (Hides, Skins, &c.) which will expire January 25th, 1800*. There are also no fewer than Fifteen Public Offices, some of which are of the first Magnitude, which are yet supplied with Stationary by private Contract. This Fact appears extraordinary to Your Committee, because the Savings, whatever they may be, which were meant to be produced by the Establishment of a Stationary Office, must be greater in Proportion to the Number of Offices served by it; and there can be no Doubt of the Propriety of extending the Effects of this Institution equally to all the Public Offices, as soon as the Patents for serving them, or their own Contracts, expire; indeed the Commissioners of Inquiry have, in their Observations upon the Contingencies of the several Boards which they have reviewed, remarked continually upon the Savings which would accrue upon the Business being transferred to the proposed Stationary Office. The Treasury and the Secretaries of State have only been served from this Office since April and July 1797; it is impossible therefore, from any Comparison of the Sums charged for Stationary in the Accounts returned to the Commissioners of Inquiry, with those which appear in the Account of Articles supplied previous to October 10th, 1797, as returned to Your Committee, to ascertain what the Saving may be expected to be in those Offices; the Comptroller, however, has returned

* Supplement (C.)

a Report from the Officers under him *, containing an Estimate of the Savings upon One Year's Expenditure of some of the common Articles supplied formerly by Patents, and now by the Stationary Office, from which it appears that the Saving will be very considerable. The Contingencies of this Office, for the Year ending October 10th, 1796, amounted to £402 15s. 11d.; and the Average of such Bills is stated at £447. The contingent Accounts for Three Years, to October 10th, 1796, drew some Observations from the Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts, which determined the Lords of the Treasury, in their Minute of February 14th, 1798, to order that all Allowances for Coals, Candles, Turnery Wares, &c. except for the Offices and Warehouses, should be discontinued; it is therefore to be presumed that the contingent Bill of this Office will in future be much reduced. The Sum of £120 is allowed for a Cart, Horses, and Driver, and the Rent of the House and Taxes are stated at £550 a Year. The Comptroller states, that if the Premises could be purchased at a fair Price, a considerable Saving would ultimately be produced, and that the Proprietor is willing to treat for their Sale. The Cost of the Purchase might be divided among the several Offices now served by the Stationary Office in the Proportion in which they are now charged for Rent and other Expenses; and as the Stock in the Warehouses is of a considerable Value, and the Premises require material Additions and Alterations to enable the proper Officers to assort and preserve the Stock in a suitable Manner, it seems to be no unnecessary Part of the Institution that the Premises should belong to the Public. In estimating the Charge of the Stationary Office to the Public, the Interest of the Money imprested to it from the different Offices ought not to be overlooked, and in Strictness it should be estimated according

* Supplement (H.)

to the Interest at which Government have procured Money in the Year preceding, or according to what the Funds would produce; and perhaps it would not be an improper Regulation, that such Interest should be stated as an Item in the Annual Bills of Contingencies, in Diminution of the Savings to the Public.

Although this Office at the present Moment be an Object of minor Consideration, yet it is one which, according to its Extent, will fulfil or disappoint the Expectation of Government in Proportion to the Attention which the Lords of the Treasury shall be able to pay to it, in procuring proper Funds for the Purpose of commanding the Market, and providing suitable Offices for the Preservation and Arrangement of its Stores.

June 26th, 1798.

Supplement (A.)

An ACCOUNT of the ESTABLISHMENT of the STATIONARY
OFFICE, as it stood on the 5th Day of January, 1798.

Rank of Officer.	His Name.	Salary.	Other Employments, Places, or Pensions, under Government.
		£.	
Superintendent	John Mayer	600	{ A Pension of £.1,000 a Year for a Regulation on Paper Duties, increasing the Revenue £.18,600 a Year. Relinquished £.400 a Year in Consequence of being appointed to this Office, at a Salary of £.600 a Year.
Comptroller	Lewis Wolfe	200	
Chief Clerk	Joseph Weston	200	
Second Clerk	John Tull	100	
Third Clerk	F. B. Watson	70	
Principal Ware- houseman in	J. Hitchcock	150	
Parchment Branch			
Principal Ware- houseman in	P. Tempest	150	
Paper Branch			
Order Clerk	W. E. Barry	100	
Houfekeeper	Ann Guy	60	
Journeyman	W. Goodman	50	
Do.	J. Alder	50	
Porter	J. Francis	40	
Do.	J. Gray	40	
Watchman	R. Willson	40	
Parchment Cutters	J. Phillips	{ At 25s. per Week each, or £.195 per Ann.	
	R. Jackson		
	W. Hopgood		
Order Clerk	G. Spendlove	100	
Assistant Ware- houseman	S. Hunt	84	
Paper Cutter and Labourer	J. Attewell	60	
Assistant Parch- ment Cutter	R. Jackson, Jun.	40	
Porter	R. Hotchkiss	40	
Do.	J. Collins	40	
		£.2,409	

27th February, 1798.

Lewis Wolfe, Comptroller.

A LIST

A LIST of OFFICES supplied by the STATIONARY OFFICE,
on the 22d February 1798.

Auditors.	General Do.
Comptrollers of Army Accounts.	Coach Makers Do.
Customs.	Hackney Coach Office.
Do. $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent Duty.	Hawkers and Pedlars Do.
Excise Duties; viz.	House of Commons.
Malt.	House of Lords.
Hops.	India Board.
Beer.	Lord Chamberlain.
British Spirits.	Lord Steward.
Foreign Do.	Pay Office.
Candles.	Salt Office.
Soap.	Stamp Office.
Starch.	Secretaries { Home Department.
Printed Goods.	of { Foreign Do.
Paper.	State. { War Do.
Sweets.	Treasury.
Glass.	Transport.
Spirit Licences.	Prisoners of War.
	Tax Office.

27th February 1798.

Lewis Wolfe, Comptroller.

An ACCOUNT of Contingencies paid by JOHN MAYOR, Esq.
Superintendent of his Majesty's Stationary Office, for the Year
ending 10th October 1797.

Messrs. Wright and Co. Phillips, and Hance and Co.	£.	s.	d.
for Coals - - - - -	154	6	6
S. Jarvis, for Candles - - - - -	76	5	3
G. Kier, for Oil, &c. - - - - -	28	17	6
M. Noble, for Ironmongery - - - - -	15	12	—
Do. - - for Do. in 1792 - - - - -	12	4	7
Walkden and Co. for Ink Tub - - - - -	—	9	6
Mucklow, for Glue - - - - -	1	1	—
Carried forward - - - - -	£.	288	16 4

	Brought over	£.	s.	d.
	-	288	16	4
Burton and Co. for Printing	-	1	17	—
W. E. Barry, for Binding	-	7	5	6
J. Fike, for grinding Penknives	-	—	7	3
J. Evance, for repairing	-	—	14	6
J. Butt, for Wash-hand Basons	-	—	10	2
J. Price, for an Iron Chest, in Comptroller's Office	-	3	3	—
R. Southby, for Sweeping Chimnies	-	3	3	—
J. Wilkinfon, for Canvas, Baize, &c.	-	1	13	2 ¹ / ₂
Gale and Co. for Corks	-	1	10	—
J. Moore, for Lamps, &c.	-	3	4	10
Messrs. Watsons, for Repairs to Desks in Comptroller's Office	-	1	9	6
W. Bain, for Two Years News-Papers	-	8	13	3
J. Gray, for washing Office Towels	-	1	16	—
M. Williams, for new Towels	-	1	5	—
W. E. Barry, for Stamps	-	2	—	—
J. Edzard, for Glaziers Work	-	—	8	6
J. Ankrett, for Leather to cover Desks	-	1	2	—
J. Barnes, for Table and Steps	-	—	19	—
G. Montagu, for Bannister Rails	-	—	12	9
R. Birrell, for Boxes	-	—	10	3
Charles Smith, for Baskets	-	1	13	6
Messrs. Darby, Chilcote, and Turner, for Boards	-	4	19	4
J. Bunting, for Mops and Brooms, &c	-	6	18	—
J. Douglas, for cutting Paper	-	7	—	8
W. E. Barry, for Do.	-	5	4	0
W. Goodman, for Do, and grinding Cutting Knives	-	1	2	4
Thomas Goodman, for Cutting Boards	-	1	3	6
J. and H. Cooper, for Plow Knives, and grinding Do.	-	—	19	9
J. Gray, for cutting Paper	-	2	7	6 ¹ / ₂
James Kennett, for mending Chairs	-	—	10	6
J. Weston, for Stamps, to receive sundry Office Bills	-	—	11	6
Do. - - - for Fees paid on receiving Bills	-	—	7	8
Do. - - - for sundry Street Tolls, Postage of Letters, and Warehousing of Parchment	-	38	16	7
		£.	402	15 11

27th February 1798.

Lewis Wolfe, Comptroller.

ESTABLISH-

ESTABLISHMENT of His MAJESTY'S STATIONARY OFFICE, settled by the Minute of the BOARD OF TREASURY of 21st June, 1798.

				Per Annum-		
				£.	s.	d.
Comptroller	-	-	-	300	—	—
His Clerk	-	-	-	80	—	—
Cashier	-	-	-	200	—	—
Chief Clerk	-	-	-	100	—	—
Second Clerk	-	-	-	70	—	—
Storekeeper	-	-	-	180	—	—
Storekeeper's Clerk	-	-	-	70	—	—
First Warehouseman	-	-	-	150	—	—
Second Warehouseman	-	-	-	100	—	—
Assistant Warehouseman	-	-	-	70	—	—
Order Clerk	-	-	-	100	—	—
One Parchment Sorter, at 27s. per Week	-	-	-	70	4	—
Three Parchment Squarers, at 25s. per Week	-	-	-	195	—	—
Messenger	-	-	-	50	—	—
Two Porters, at £40 each	-	-	-	80	—	—
Watchman	-	-	-	40	—	—
Carter	-	-	-	40	—	—
A Horse and Cart, at the actual Expense	-	-	-	-	-	-

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS.

Order Clerk	-	-	-	100	—	—
Porter	-	-	-	40	—	—
Extra Parchment Squarer	-	-	-	40	—	—

Supplement (B.)

A RETURN from the STATIONARY OFFICE, as far as the same relates to Attendance, Duties, Contingencies, Incidents, &c.

ATTENDANCE.

1. HOURS OF BUSINESS. — Daily Attendance from Ten till Four o'Clock.

2. HOLIDAYS.—No Holidays are allowed.

D U T I E S.

1. GENERAL BUSINESS OF THE OFFICE — Is to purchase Parchment, Vellum, Paper, and other Articles of Stationary, of the Maker, when it can be done, at the best Price, and to deliver those Articles when required, to the several Offices, at Prime Cost; to procure the Ruling, Binding, Printing, &c on the best Terms, and to charge no more than the actual Expence thereof to the Offices who order them; to keep the various Books and Accounts necessary in so extensive a Branch of Business; to receive and deliver the Stores; to take Orders at the several Offices, and execute them; to correspond with the different Dealers, accept and pay their Bills, check and examine their Accounts; to make out Quarterly Bills, deliver them to each Office, and receive Payment. Since the Customs, Excise, Treasury, and Three Secretaries of State have been supplied from this Office, the Quarterly Bills amount in Number to Thirty-six, as appears by the List in Supplement (A.)

2.—PARTICULAR OFFICES NOT EXECUTED IN PERSON.— All the Offices have been executed in Person, excepting the Housekeeper.

CONTINGENCIES AND INCIDENTS.

The General Bill of Contingencies for the Year ending the 10th of October 1797, amounted to £402 15s. 11d. The principal Heads of Disbursements were for Coals, Candles, Oil, and Turnery Ware; Furniture and Utensils for the Office Use; cutting Paper; Street-Tolls, Postage of Letters; Stamps; Warehousing of Parchment; and various small Articles. — The House Rent is £400 a Year, and the Taxes and Assessments amount to about £150 more; but the latter vary according to Circumstances. The Sum of £120 per Annum has been allowed for a Cart, Horse, and Carter, since 5th April 1789 — The Particulars of the Contingencies for 1797, appear by the Paper inserted in Supplement (A.)

	£	s.	d.
AVERAGE.—Contingent Bills	-	-	-
Rent and Taxes	-	-	-
Horses, Cart, and Carter	-	-	-
	£	1,117	-

The

The whole Expenses are, in the first Instance, paid out of the Public Monies issued for the Service of this Office, and afterwards repaid by the respective Offices supplied with Stationary, at the same Time they pay their Quarterly Bills. The last Contingent Bill has been paid.

The Occasion of INCREASE or DIMINUTION since 1782 in the Expenses of the Establishment, and of the CONTINGENCIES and INCIDENTS.

The Addition to the Establishment has been necessary from the great Increase of Business occasioned by the Customs, Excise, Treasury, and Three Secretaries of State being supplied with Stationary from this Office since the Expiration of the Patents.

The Amount of Contingencies and Incidents have undergone very little Variation in the Total Amount since the Commencement of the Office, their Average for the last Six Years having been about £447.

27th Feb. 1798.

Lewis Wolfe, Comptroller.

Supplement (C.)

An ACCOUNT of the several Patents for supplying Stationary, which have expired during the Years 1795, 1796, and 1797; and also an ACCOUNT of the existing Patents, so far as the same can be ascertained, and the unexpired Term thereof.

UPON Reference to the Privy Seal Office, a Patent for supplying Stationary to the Secretaries of State, the Lord Steward, the Customs, and Part of the Excise Duties, appears to have been granted in the 3d Geo. 1. (20th July 1717) to Edward Castle, for 40 Years, and which being renewed to William Churchill, for a further Term of 40 Years, from 26th July 1757, expired on the 26th July 1797.

The said Offices have been since supplied with Stationary from this Office.

The Patent Office of Usher of the Exchequer also became vacant by the Death of the Earl of Orford, in March 1797. Since that Period the Treasury have been supplied by the Stationary Office.

Another Patent for supplying Stationary to the Post Master General, Secretary at War, Treasurer of the Navy, Commissioners of Stamps, and Part of the Excise Duties (Hides and Skins, &c.) appears to have been granted, 6th Geo. I. (25th January 1720) to Jacob Tonson the Elder, and Jacob Tonson the Younger, for 40 Years, which being renewed to Jacob Tonson, the Younger for a further Term of 40 Years, from 25th January 1760, will consequently expire the 25th January 1800.

Stationary Office,
28th April, 1798.

Lewis Wolfe, Comptroller.

Supplement (D.)

EXTRACTS from Minutes of the Lords Commissioners
of the Treasury.

17th JANUARY 1798.

R E A D Letter from Mr. Wolfe, Comptroller of the Stationary Office, dated the 15th Instant, acquainting their Lordships, that he has received Information that a Reduction of £50 a Year has been made from the Salary of the Principal Warehouseman in the Paper Branch of that Office, from the Time of his Appointment in the Year 1786, and paid with the Consent and Concurrence of the Superintendant, to a Person not employed in the Office, and enclosing several Papers on the Subject.

Write to Mr. Mayor, Superintendant of the Stationary Office, to acquaint him with the Statement made by the Comptroller, and direct him to inform my Lords whether he has any Thing to alledge against that Statement.

14th FEBRUARY 1798.

Read Letter from Mr. Mayor, in Answer to Mr. Rose's Letter of the 16th January, relative to an Allowance of £50 per Annum, paid by Mr. Pierce Tempest, Principal Warehouseman in the Paper Branch, out of his Salary, to a Person not employed in the Stationary Office.

My Lords resume the Consideration of the Letter from Mr. Wolfe, Comptroller of the Stationary Office, on this Subject.

It

It being evident that the Superintendant was apprized of, and countenanced the Charge of £50 a Year, paid by Mr. Pierce Tempest (out of a Salary of £150) to a Person not connected with the Office, or executing any of the Duties of it, their Lordships are of Opinion, it is not fit Mr. Mayor should continue any longer in the Situation he holds; they are therefore pleased to dismiss him accordingly from the Employment of Superintendant abovementioned. My Lords will, on all Occasions, mark Transactions of this Nature with their strongest Disapprobation, in order to prevent, in any Instance whatever, a Charge being made on a Person holding an Employment in the Service of the Public, under their Control, except in Favour of Persons who shall be obliged to retire from Situations of Labour or Responsibility, on account of actual Disability to continue to perform the Duties of the same, from Age or confirmed ill Health, conformably to the Minute of this Board of the 13th October 1786.

Write to Mr. Mayor to apprise him of the Determination of their Lordships respecting him, and direct him to pay the Public Money at present in his Hands into the Bank of England immediately, in the Names of Lewis Wolfe, Esquire, and Mr. Joseph Weston, the Comptroller and Chief Clerk in the Office. Let Directions also be given for an immediate Account to be taken by the Comptroller, Chief Clerk, and Principal Warehouseman, of all the Articles of every Description in the Custody of Mr. Mayor; and when the Quantities of each Sort shall be accurately ascertained, let the Whole be delivered up to the Charge and Care of Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, the Principal Warehouseman.

Read Letter from the Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts, dated the 24th January last, transmitting a Draft of Regulations for the future Management of the Stationary Office, prepared in pursuance of their Lordships Minute of the 10th October 1797, and suggesting the several Measures which appear necessary to be adopted in order to carry the same into Effect.

Read also a Report of the Commissioners upon a Memorial of John Mayor, Esquire, Superintendant of the Stationary Office, praying Allowance of his Contingent Accounts for Three Years, to the 10th October 1796, wherein they state their Observations on the very high Charges for Coals, Wood, Candles, &c. contained in these Accounts, which seem to have arisen from the Superintendant, and other Persons permitted to reside on the Premises, having supplied themselves with these Articles for their own Use, as well as for the Office, at the Public Expense.

My Lords having referred to the various Regulations established from Time to Time, for preventing Abuses in this Department,
and

and considered the Reports of the Auditors now read, are of Opinion, with a View to the utmost Economy that can be observed, consistently with preserving proper Checks, it may be expedient to abolish the Office of Superintendant, constituting the Chief Clerk Cashier, and giving him, jointly with the Comptroller, the Charge of the Cash, appointing the Principal Warehouseman to be Storekeeper, into whose Custody all the Articles should be delivered, by which a Saving of Expense may be effected without, as it appears, in the smallest Degree, weakening the Protection against Abuses; return, therefore, to the Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts, the Regulations transmitted in the First of their Reports, with such Alterations as shall be necessary to adapt them to the proposed new Arrangement of the Office, and restraining in future all Persons in the Department from receiving any Fee or Gratuity, or deriving any Advantage, in any Manner whatever, beyond their fixed Salaries; and in Conformity thereto, discontinuing all Allowances for Coals, Candles, Turnery Ware, &c. except for the Offices and Warehouses.

Transmit to the Commissioners a Draft of the present Establishment of Officers, and of the One proposed instead of it, leaving the Sums in the latter Blank, in order that the Commissioners may state the Salaries which may appear to them to be proper for each Person; in doing which my Lords are persuaded they will see the Necessity of being as economical as possible, consistently with a due Attention to the Labour and Responsibility of the Parties.

Acquaint the Commissioners, that the Regulations proposed by them for the Superintendant, Comptroller, &c. appeared to my Lords extremely well calculated to regulate the Conduct of those Officers; but that some Alterations had been made in them for the Purpose of adapting them to the Plan of reduced Expense, which my Lords desire they will consider attentively, in order to report, as soon as they conveniently can, their Opinion whether the proposed Establishment is a desirable One, and if it is, whether the Alterations suggested in the Instructions are well calculated to render the Checks as effectual as possible; and if any Amendment thereto should appear to them to be proper, to submit the same for the Consideration of their Lordships. Transmit to the Commissioners a Copy of the temporary Directions my Lords have given, till a permanent Arrangement shall be settled; and acquaint them that Instructions will be given to the several Public Offices, which are supplied with Stores from the Stationary Office, that as soon as any Payments shall be made from those Offices respectively, to the Cashier of the Stationary Office, whether by Imprests or in Discharge of Bills delivered, Notice thereof shall be given by each of them, from

from Time to Time, to the Comptroller; and that it is intended also to suggest to the said Offices a Caution not to pay any Bills for Stationary, &c. unless the same shall first have been counter-signed by the Comptroller, as recommended in their Report of the 24th January. Inform them likewise, that my Lords have hitherto appointed Persons to the several Situations in the Stationary Office, who were represented to them as well qualified to discharge the Duties thereof, and will henceforward attend to the Suggestion in the Conclusion of their Report on that Subject.

20th FEBRUARY 1798.

Read Letter from Mr. Wolfe, Comptroller of the Stationary Office, dated the 15th Instant, stating the Information he has received respecting the Sale of some Parchment belonging to Government, by Mr. Hitchcock, the Principal Warehouseman in that Department.

Read also a Letter from Mr. Mayor, stating some Instances of improper Conduct in Mr. Hitchcock; and a Memorial of Mr. Mackie, relative to his furnishing the Stationary Office with Sealing Wax, which Articles he charged in his Bills at a higher Price than he received, for his own Benefit, and accounted with Mr. Hitchcock for the Difference.

Acquaint the Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts, that since Mr. Rose's Letter of the 14th, the Papers abovementioned have been received; and that if the Facts stated in them shall be established, it will, in the Opinion of their Lordships, not only be unfit to continue Mr. Hitchcock in a Situation of Trust, but it will probably be proper to institute a criminal Prosecution against him; that my Lords are therefore pleased to direct them to enquire, without Delay, into the Allegations contained in Mr. Mackie's Memorial, their Lordships having directed Mr. Wolfe carefully and speedily to investigate the Circumstances respecting the Sale of the Parchment; and acquaint the Commissioners also, that as it will of course be necessary to employ some other Person than Mr. Hitchcock to take the Stock of Stores in the Stationary Office, on Mr. Mayor's giving up the Trust, my Lords will direct some Person qualified for the Service, and unconnected with the Office, to take the Stock with Mr. Mayor, or somebody on his Behalf, without Delay.

Write to Mr. Wolfe, to direct him to state, without delay, as accurately as he can, all the Circumstances which he shall be able to discover, respecting the Sale of Parchment by Mr. Hitchcock;

cock; and write likewise to Mr. Charles Knight, to request him to attend at the Stationary Office, to take an Account of the Stores there on the Part of the Public.

Read Letter from Mr. Wolfe, Comptroller of the Stationary Office, dated 17th Instant, inclosing several Papers respecting the Sale of Parchment by Mr. Hitchcock, the Principal Warehouseman of the Parchment Branch of that Office.

Read another Letter from Mr. Wolfe, submitting the Appointment of Housekeeper to the Stationary Office may be abolished, as Ann Guy, who at present holds that Employment, has never attended or executed any Duty.

Direct Mr. Wolfe to acquaint Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, Principal Warehouseman in the Parchment Branch, and Ann Guy, Housekeeper in the Stationary Office, that their Services are no longer necessary in that Department.

Transmit to the Solicitor to this Board, Mr. Wolfe's Letter, with the several Papers respecting the Sale of Parchment by Mr. Hitchcock, and direct him to acquaint my Lords, whether there is sufficient Ground therein to institute a criminal Prosecution against Mr. Hitchcock.

28th FEBRUARY 1798.

Read Letter from Mr. Wolfe, dated the 21st Instant, stating the Amount of the Cash in the Hands of Mr. Mayor, late Superintendent of the Stationary Office, which their Lordships have directed to be paid into the Bank of England, in the Names of himself as Comptroller, and Mr. Joseph Weston, Chief Clerk; and submitting, as Money will in the mean Time be wanted to carry on the Public Service, whether the several Offices which have been supplied with Stationary from the Office, should not be directed to pay the Amount of their respective Arrears (an Account of which is inclosed) to Mr. Weston, to be by him placed to the Account to be opened at the Bank.

Write to the several Offices accordingly, to pay the Sums due from their respective Departments for Stationary, to Mr. Weston, as soon as possible.

Read Letter from the Solicitor to this Board, dated the 22d Instant, returning the several Papers transmitted to him, relative to the Sale of Parchment by Mr. Hitchcock, Principal Warehouseman in the Parchment Branch of the Stationary Office, with Observations respecting the Propriety of instituting a criminal Prosecution against him.

Read

Read also a Letter from Mr. Wolfe, dated the 19th Instant, accompanied by a Letter and a Book from Mr. Hitchcock, relative to that Business.

Let the Papers returned by the Solicitor, in his Letter of 22d Instant, be sent back to him, with Mr. Wolfe's Letter of the 19th Instant, and its Inclosures, directing him to consider the Whole, and to investigate the Business further, by examining the Parties who made the Charge, so as to enable him to lay a Case before the Attorney and Solicitor General for their Opinion as to what it may be proper for my Lords to do with respect either to a Prosecution of a criminal Nature or a civil Suit.

Acquaint Mr. Wolfe with the Orders my Lords have given, and direct him and any other Persons in the Stationary Office, to attend the Solicitor, when called upon for that Purpose, and to give every Information in their Power.

Read Letter from Mr. Wolfe, Comptroller of the Stationary Office, relative to purchasing a Horse and Cart for the Use of the Office, and proposing other Regulations therein.

Refer the same to the Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts, for their Consideration, with the Papers now before them, on the proposed Regulations in the Stationary Office:

29th MARCH 1798.

Read Report of the Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts, dated the 2d Instant, in Answer to Mr. Rose's several Letters of the 14th, 15th, and 23d Ult transmitting for their Consideration a proposed new Establishment for the Stationary Office, or Draught of Instructions for the future Government thereof; a Memorial of Mr. Mackie, and sundry other Papers, forming a Charge against Mr. Hitchcock, of that Office; and a Letter from Mr. Wolfe, the Comptroller, relative to purchasing a Horse and Cart for the Use thereof; and proposing other Regulations; and directing them to report the Salaries which may appear to them to be proper for each Person to be appointed to Situations in the Stationary Office; whether the proposed Establishment is a desirable One, and if it is, whether the intended Instructions are well calculated to render the Checks as effectual as possible; also, whether it is necessary to purchase a Horse and Cart, and adopt the other Regulations, as suggested by Mr. Wolfe; likewise to enquire without Delay into the Allegations contained in Mr. Mackie's Memorial, relative to Mr. Hitchcock, wherein the Commissioners state, that they find the Regulations for the intended new Arrangement in the Stationary Office, as far as their Judgment goes, in general very proper for the Ends proposed by them, but have suggested such Alterations in Red Ink

as they think may be for the better; that with respect to the Salaries which may be fit to give to the Comptroller and other Persons to be employed in the said Office, it is a Subject totally out of the Course of their Business or Information; as little are they able to say whether a Horse and Cart are necessary or not; therefore decline offering their Opinion on those Matters, and submit that an Inquiry into the Allegations of Mr. Mackie's Memorial appears to them fitter for His Majesty's Law Officers to institute than their Board; and therefore recommend that the Papers relative to Mr. Hitchcock should be sent to the Solicitor to this Board for his Consideration and Inquiry.

My Lords approve of the Alterations proposed by the Commissioners in the Regulations for the Conduct of the Comptroller and others in the Stationary Office for the present; let them therefore be transmitted to the Comptroller, with Orders to deliver Copies thereof to all the Parties to whom they relate, with strict Injunctions to them to attend carefully to their several Duties, as directed by these Rules, but not to have them printed till it shall be known whether the Committee of Finance, before whom the Whole are to be laid, shall suggest any Thing on the Subject.

My Lords will have under their future Consideration the Amount of the Salaries.

Transmit to the Solicitor the Memorial of Mr. Mackie, with Directions to examine into the Facts stated by him, and to state his Opinion thereupon, when he shall make his Report on the other Charges in which Mr. Mayor and Mr. Hitchcock are implicated.

Supplement (E.)

April 24, 1798. — The EXAMINATION of LEWIS WOLFE, Esquire, Comptroller of the STATIONARY OFFICE.

IS there any Superintendant in the Stationary Office at present? None; his Office being abolished on the 14th of February last.

Is any Part of the Emoluments continued?

None; the Superintendant having been dismissed.

Is there now a regular Establishment formed for the Stationary Office?

The intended new Establishment is not yet formed.

Are

Are the Regulations for the Conduct of the Comptroller, Cashier, Storekeepers, and other Officers of His Majesty's Stationary Office, which are referred to in a Treasury Minute, dated the 29th of March last, observed at present, and how long have they been so?

They were received by me on the 5th of April, and the several Officers in my Office now act agreeably to those Instructions.

Are they observed in the several Public Offices, which are supplied from your Office?

They have not yet been communicated from the Treasury to the several Offices, but comply with the 7th and 8th Articles relating to Requisitions for Stores, in consequence of my having communicated to them a printed Form for the Purpose.

May 15, 1798. — Further EXAMINATION of LEWIS WOLFE, Esquire.

Have the Treasury transmitted the new Establishment for the Stationary Office to the Stationary Office?

No.

In what Manner are the Officers now paid?

They are not now paid according to either Establishment, but wait the Determination of the Lords of the Treasury.

The Premises in which the Office Business is now transacted, being at present hired at the Rent of £400 per Annum (as appears by your Return) does it appear to you that any Saving might be produced on this Head, with respect to the Office?

I apprehend, that if the Premises could be purchased at a fair Price, a considerable Saving would ultimately be produced to the Public; and I understand the Proprietor is willing to treat for the Sale of them.

May 17, 1798. — Further EXAMINATION of LEWIS WOLFE, Esquire.

In what Manner has the Fund been provided, out of which the Stores of the Stationary Office have been purchased?

The Stationary Office has no Fund of its own: In the 1st Instance, the Expense is provided for by an Imprest from each Office served by the Stationary Office, equal upon an Average to Six Months Expenditure under a former Regulation, established by Treasury Minute of 15th August 1787.

Have all the Public Offices supplied with Stationary made this Adviance?

The Offices of the Excise and Three Secretaries of State have not yet made any Imprest towards the General Fund.

Do you know the Average Amount of the Stationary required by those Offices?

Such Offices as were served by the Stationary Office, prior to the Expiration of the last Patent; viz.

Stamp Office,
Tax Office,
House of Commons,
House of Lords,
Salt Office,
Pay Office,
India Board,
Hackney Coach Office,

Comptroller of Army Accounts,
Hawkers and Pedlars Office,
Lord Steward's Office,
Auditor's Office,
Lord Chamberlain's Office,
Transport Office, and
Upper Canada,

amounted upon an Average of Three Years to £20,479 per Annum,

The Offices served by the Stationary Office, since the last Patent expired; viz.

The Treasury,
Three Secretaries of State,

Customs,
Excise (in Part)

it is estimated will amount to about £17,000 per Annum.

Our Total Imprest however, amounts at present only to £13,971.

Does any Measure occur to you, by which the Monies imprested or paid on Account of the Stationary delivered, can be more effectually secured?

I apprehend that if the Bank were authorized to receive the Money on Account of the Comptroller and Cashier for the Time being, and also if the several Offices were directed to pay their Imprest or Amount of Bills in the Bank in the first Instance, it would tend to the further Security of the Public, this Money being now placed to the personal Account of the Comptroller and Cashier, without Notice of its being Public Money.

By what Mode are the Purchases of Stationary Stores now made?

By Samples delivered in by the Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers, which undergo an Examination by such Clerks in the Office as are regular bred Stationers, who certify their Opinion respecting the Price and Quality.

Would it not tend to increase the Security from Abuse if Competition was encouraged by Public Advertisement?

In the principal Articles I conceive it would.

May 21, 1798. — Further EXAMINATION of LEWIS WOLFE, Esquire.

In what Manner would you propose to provide for the Purchase of the Premises where the Stationary Office is at present situated?

By each Office paying a Proportion of the Purchase Money, according to an Average of their Annual Consumption of Stationary, in the same Manner as they are now charged for Rent and other Expenses.

Are your present Warehouses complete?

They require considerable Additions and Alterations for the Assortment and Preservation of the Stock necessary to be kept, and which is of a considerable Value.

Have the Treasury made any Regulations since your last Examination?

They have approved of an Article of Regulation suggested by me, for altering the Quarter Days, for the Purpose of making them correspond with the 1st of January, to which Day the Accounts are directed to be made up.

A Copy of Mr. Long's Letter approving of the same, together with the Articles of Regulation alluded to, I beg Leave to deliver in. See Supplement (F.)

Supplement (F.)

REGULATIONS for the Conduct of the Comptroller, Cashier, Storekeeper, and other Officers of His Majesty's STATIONARY OFFICE.

1. **E**VERY Article shall be bought by the Storekeeper of the Maker or Manufacturer, when that can be done, at the usual Credit given to Wholesale Dealers. The Comptroller shall be acquainted when any Purchases are intended to be made, and the Warehouseman and Order Clerk shall certify their Opinion to the Comptroller respecting the Price and Quality of Stores purchased.

2. All Orders for Wares to the Manufacturers and others shall be entered in an Order Book, and the Initials of the Comptroller be signed to each Entry, that none may be given without his Knowledge. The original Order to be signed by the Storekeeper.

3. All

3. All Bills of Parcels for Goods bought shall be entered at Length in a Bill of Parcels Book, which shall be numbered. The original Bill to be filed, and have the corresponding Number for Reference, if necessary, specifying whether the Prices are charged as for ready Money or for Credit, and if for Credit, for what Length of Time. A Duplicate of every Bill of Parcels, with the Particulars, shall be delivered to the Comptroller, signed by the Storekeeper, as a Proof of his having received the Stores, from which Duplicates the Comptroller shall cause an Account of Stores received to be kept, as a Check upon the Storekeeper's Account.

4. The Comptroller shall investigate carefully the Prices paid for the several Purchases, in order to ascertain whether they are as low as Articles of a like Nature and Quality are bought at from the Manufacturers by Wholesale Stationers; shall keep a Register of all Bills of Parcels, with the Names of the Venders, the Dates and Amount of the Bills, the Time of Credit given, and when the same expires.

All Vouchers for the Payment of Articles shall be delivered to the Comptroller as soon as the same are entered in the Cashier's Books; and if in any Case the Prices shall appear to the Comptroller to exceed the Market Price, or the Dates of the Payments shall not correspond with the Expiration of the Credit, he shall make immediate Inquiry into the Cause thereof, and state the Result of the same to the Treasury.

5. The Storekeeper shall have the Charge of the Receipt and Delivery of all Stores, of which he shall keep a correct Account, by Tale, Weight, or Measure, according to the respective Nature of such Stores, and shall render a Quarterly Account thereof to the Comptroller.

6. No Person employed in the Stationary Office shall be in any Manner whatever interested in, or receive any Benefit from the Manufacture or Purchase of Stores, or in any Work done for the Office, nor shall receive any Fee or Gratuity, more than his Salary, on Pain of Dismission from his Office.

7. No Article of Store shall be issued without an Order in Writing from the proper Officer in each Public Office to be supplied therewith, which Order shall be addressed to the Comptroller, who shall thereupon direct the Storekeeper or other proper Officer to issue the same accordingly. The said Orders shall be entered in separate Books, to be kept by the Comptroller for each of these Public Offices respectively, noting in the Margin when such Order was executed, and by whom the Receipt returned from each Office was signed. Each Article shall be charged by the Storekeeper at prime Cost to the several Offices. When Paper is ruled, printed,

or

or bound, the Office to which it is delivered shall be charged with the exact Cost of such Ruling, &c. in Addition to the Price of the Paper; and all Tradesmen's Bills for Ruling, Binding, or Printing, shall be delivered to the Stationary Office at the End of every Week.

8. The Storekeeper shall prepare accurate Lists of all the several Articles contained in each Delivery to the Public Offices, which Lists shall be signed by the Persons receiving the same in such Offices respectively, as a Voucher to the Storekeeper for the Delivery. The Vouchers shall be delivered to the Comptroller, as soon as the same shall have been entered in the proper Books.

9. The Storekeeper shall keep Stock Ledgers, or other proper Books, for the Receipt and Delivery of each Species of Stationary Wares, which Books and Accounts shall be balanced Yearly on the 1st Day of January, when an Account of the Stock shall be taken by the Storekeeper, Warehousemen, and Order Clerk, in the Presence of some experienced Stationer to be employed for that Purpose by the Comptroller, to whom a Certificate of the Stock, signed by all the Parties, shall be delivered; the Comptroller shall thereupon proceed without Delay to an accurate Investigation of the said Stock Account, and having adjusted the same to his Satisfaction, shall transmit the said Account, or a Copy thereof, to the Office for auditing the Public Accounts, as a Document necessary for supporting and illustrating the Cash Account of the Stationary Office.

10. The Cuttings of Parchment, Paper, and all other waste and damaged Stores, shall be sold Quarterly, under the Directions of the Comptroller, and the Produce thereof shall be paid by the Purchasers thereof to the Cashier of the Stationary Office, who shall carry the same to the Credit of the Public Account; and the Parchment Sorter shall deliver an Account of the Measure and Value of each Roll of Parchment to the Comptroller, after the same shall have been so cut and measured.

11. A Cash Book and Ledger shall be kept by the Cashier, and balanced Annually on the 1st of January.

12. All Monies received from Time to Time by the Cashier shall be paid by him into an Account to be opened at the Bank of England, in the Names of the Comptroller and Cashier of His Majesty's Stationary Office, and no Money shall be drawn from that Account without the joint Signature of the Comptroller and Cashier, nor shall the Cashier authorize any Payment without the Comptroller's Approbation.

13. The Comptroller shall inform himself accurately of the Amount of Money paid from Time to Time to the Cashier of the Stationary Office, by having Recourse to the Departments making
the

the said Payments, and by frequent Examination of the State of the Cash at the Bank and in the Hands of the Cashier, who shall furnish him with a Weekly Account of all Receipts and Payments, together with a List of Bills becoming due in the succeeding Week. The Balance of Cash shall be struck when required by the Comptroller; but it shall be observed as an invariable Rule, that the Cash Account shall be closed, and the Balance carried forward, on the 1st of January in each Year. When the Account is so closed, there shall be annexed a List of all Arrears due from the several Offices, and the Sums owing to the several Dealers on that Day.

14. To every Quarterly Account, the proportionate Amount of the Expence of the Stationary Office for the said Quarter shall be added, charging each Public Office according to the Proportion which the Amount of the Stationary furnished to each bears to the Quarterly general Expence of the Stationary Office; and the Comptroller shall certify the proper Sum to be paid by the said several Offices. At the End of every Quarter, the Account of each Office shall be delivered, and Payment then demanded accordingly.

15. All Appointments of Officers, Clerks, or other Persons, employed or to be employed in the Office or Warehouses, shall be registered in the Comptroller's Books, and also in the Office for auditing the Public Accounts. The Comptroller shall also see that the several Officers do the Duty required of them. No Contingent Expences whatever shall be incurred or paid without the Concurrence and Approbation of the Comptroller. No Coals, Candles, Oil, Turnery Wares, or any other Articles, shall be allowed, except for the Use of the Stationary Offices and Warehouses; the Allowance for private Use is strictly prohibited.

16. The Comptroller shall inspect and sign, from Time to Time, all Books of Accounts relating to, or kept in the Office; which Books of Accounts, and all other official Books, Papers, and Accounts, shall be deemed public Property, and shall not on any Pretence whatever be taken away.

17. The Cash Account, after being examined and countersigned by the Comptroller, shall be Annually transmitted to the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, duly attested on Oath by the Comptroller and Cashier, together with the Stock Account, attested by the Storekeeper, and all other Documents and Vouchers in Support thereof, as soon as the same can be made up, not exceeding Twelve Months from the Annual Period of such Accounts; and no Payment shall be admitted subsequent to the Day on which the Account is stated to be closed, in order that the Balance of Cash may be accurately ascertained.

18. A Book shall be kept, in which shall be entered all the Regulations prescribed for the Government of the Stationary Office. The Comptroller shall take Care that a sufficient Number of these Regulations be printed, and a Copy thereof delivered to all Officers on the Establishment, with an Injunction to govern themselves accordingly, so far as they are respectively concerned. All Officers and Servants are hereby enjoined to obey such further Injunctions as the Comptroller may from Time to Time think it necessary to issue for the better conducting the Business of the said Office.

COPY of Treasury Letter to Mr. WOLFE, approving of a further Article of Regulation for the STATIONARY OFFICE.

S I R,

HAVING laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, your Letter, stating that by the 11th and 13th Articles of Regulations for the Stationary Office, the Accounts are directed to be made up and balanced Annually on the 1st of January in each Year; and submitting the Propriety of directing, by a further Article of Regulation (a Draft for which you inclosed) all Accounts and Bills of that Office to be closed and made up to the 1st of every Three Months, instead of the 5th Day, according to the Old Stile; I am commanded by their Lordships to acquaint you, that they approve of the Regulations by you suggested.

I am, Sir,

Treasury Chambers,

15th May, 1798.

Your most humble Servant,

(Signed) *Charles Long.*

COPY of Regulation approved by the Lords of the Treasury, by Mr. LONG's Letter of 15th May, 1798.

ALL Accounts, Bills, and Payments, directed to be made up, delivered, and paid Quarterly, and which have heretofore been usually made up, delivered, and paid agreeably to the Old Stile, shall, from and after the 5th Day of April, 1798, be made up, delivered, and paid on the 1st Day of July following, and from thence at the End of every Three Months, such Quarter Days to end on the 1st Day of every Three following Months respectively.

Supplement (G.)

AVERAGE AMOUNT of STATIONARY, supplied by the STATIONARY OFFICE to the several undermentioned Public Offices, for Three Years, ending 10th October 1797, excepting those marked thus *.

						Supplied.	
						£.	£.
* Stamp Office	-	-	-	-	-	13,786	
Tax - Do.	-	-	-	-	-	2,239	
House of Commons	-	-	-	-	-	1,275	
Do. - Lords	-	-	-	-	-	585	
Salt Office	-	-	-	-	-	55 ²	
Pay Do.	-	-	-	-	-	257	
India Board	-	-	-	-	-	231	
Hackney Coach Office	-	-	-	-	-	103	
Comptrollers Army Accounts	-	-	-	-	-	64	
Hawkers and Pedlars Office	-	-	-	-	-	103	
Lord Steward's - Do.	-	-	-	-	-	190	
Auditors - - - Do.	-	-	-	-	-	169	
Lord Chamberlain's Do.	-	-	-	-	-	128	
Transport - Do.	-	-	-	-	-	458	
Upper Canada	-	-	-	-	-	339	
							20,479
The following Offices have not been served Three Years, but it is supposed their Average will be as under; viz.							
Treasury	-	-	-	-	-	600	
Secretary of State, Home Department	-	-	-	-	-	500	
Do. - - - War - Do	-	-	-	-	-	500	
Do. - - - Foreign Do.	-	-	-	-	-	500	
Customs	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	
* Excise	-	-	-	-	-	9,000	
							16,100
						£.36,579.	

* A Part is still served by Patent.

A STATE-

A STATEMENT of the Particulars comprized under the Article SMALL STORES, supplied from His Majesty's STATIONARY OFFICE to sundry Offices, for the Years ending the 10th of October, 1796, and the 10th of October, 1797.

Almanacks.	Maps.
Alphabets.	Mathematical Instruments.
Bags—Holland, Serge, Canvas, and Money.	Needles.
Boxes—Ivory, Paper, Chip, and Sand.	Pins.
Bottles—Leather and Stone.	Pencils.
Books.	Do. Hair and Caps.
Ditto Printed.	Pens.
Baize.	Pen Knibbers and Pen Knives.
Brushes.	Pounce.
Black Lines.	Pocket Books, and Port Folios.
Boards covered with Paper.	Presses of Lead.
Bodkins.	Packthread.
Calendars.	Plummets.
Cloth, green.	Pumice Stones.
Corks.	Presses and Plows, for cutting Paper.
Coals (Scotch, for the House of Lords only.)	Do. for sewing Paper.
Cases for Paper and Pencils.	Quills.
Cords of Silk.	Rulers.
Cotton.	Reels.
Candlesticks and Candle Shades.	Ribbons.
Covers and Cannisters.	Scissars.
Copper Plates.	Strops.
Colours.	Do. Leather.
Desks.	Slates.
Endorsements.	Stamps.
Erasers.	Sand—common and shining.
Folders, Ivory.	Sponge.
Files.	Skins of Leather.
Frames.	Seals.
Glue, and Glue Pots.	Sheaths.
Gall Stones.	Signet Papers, and Do. Wafers.
Hones.	Stamp Tables.
Ink—Black and Red.	Scuttle Bones.
Do. Powder and Cake.	Snuffers.
Do. Stands and Glasses.	Tape, Thread, and Twine.
India Rubbers.	Trunks.
Japan Boxes.	Wax, and Wafers.
Iron Chests.	Wax Tapers and Candles.
Laces.	Do. Taper Stands.

Lewis Wolfe, Compt.

Supplement (H.)

LETTER from the STATIONARY OFFICE respecting Savings.

Office for Stationary, 21st May, 1793.

S I R,

A GREEABLE to your Order, we have examined into the Prices charged by this Office to the Excise, and having compared it with the late Patentee's Charges, we find a considerable Saving has been already made to the Public.

Upon the Number of Octavo and Quarto Books, for the Use of the Officers of Excise (of which there are upwards of 110,000 per Annum) there will be a great Difference in the Charge, in consequence of a Reduction we have obtained in the Price of the Paper, of more than 20 per Cent, of which these Books are composed.

The large Books of Accounts also appear to be charged much less; a Distribution Book of Two Quires Imperial, bound and ruled, was formerly charged £5. 1s. present Charge £2. 11s. 5d. Saving per Book £2. 9s. 7d.

The Charge also for binding the Permit Books at the Excise Office will be greatly decreased, as may be seen, with some of the common Articles of Stationary, by the annexed Statement, which appears to be One Year's Expenditure, as nearly as the same can be estimated at present.

P. Tempest, Warehouseman.

W. E. Barry, Order Clerk.

Geo. Spendlove, Do.

Shep. Hunt, Warehouseman.

AN ESTIMATE of the SAVINGS on One Year's Expenditure upon some of the common Articles of STATIONARY supplied the EXCISE; distinguishing the different Prices charged by the late Patentee, and by the Stationary Office, as far as the same can at present be made up.

ARTICLE.	Quantity.	Charged by the Patentee.	Amount.	Charged by the Stationary Office.	Amount.	Saving, per Annum.
Binding Permits, Folio	128 doz.	at 13s. 6d. per doz.	£. s. d. 86 8 —	at 2s. 10d. per doz.	£. s. d. 18 2 8	£. s. d. 68 5 4
Do. - Do. Quarto	2,157 doz	at 3s. 3d. per doz.	350 10 3	at — 8d. per doz.	71 18 —	278 12 3
Pens - - -	344,000	at 3s. — per 100.	516 — —	at 1s. 6d. per 100.	258 — —	258 — —
Sealing Wax	4,840 lbs.	at 2s. 6d. per lb.	605 — —	at 1s. 6d. per lb.	363 — —	242 — —
Ink - - -	288 gall.	at 4s. — per gall.	57 12 —	at 2s. — per gall.	28 16 —	28 16 —
Red Tape - -	2,072 doz.	at 4s. 11d. per doz.	509 7 4	at 3s. 6d. per doz.	362 12 —	146 15 4
Black Lead Pencils	500 doz.	at 1s. 10d. per doz.	45 16 8	at 1s. 3d. per doz.	31 5 —	14 11 8
			2,170 14 3		1,133 13 8	1,037 — 7

P. Tempest.
W. E. Barry.
Geo. Spendlove.
Shep. Hunt.

THIRTIETH REPORT.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF SCOTLAND.

(Ordered to be printed 26th June, 1798.)

IN the View which Your Committee have taken of this Subject, They have not thought it necessary to inquire (otherwise than for the Purpose of general Illustration) what was the Nature or Extent of this Establishment under the ancient Monarchy of Scotland, or previous to the Union of the Two Kingdoms. Such Researches might properly employ the Labours of the Historian or of the Antiquary, but would not afford any substantial Advantage or useful Information to those whose Object must be to analyze the present System, as it is found to prevail; to point out such Defects in it as call for Observation; and to consider how the Means of the Country may be applied most profitably to the great Ends of a wise and æconomical Government.

THE CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT IN SCOTLAND, as an Arrangement of Offices (except what regards the Change which has been made in the Heretable Jurisdictions, and the Sums Annually voted for the Repair of Military Roads and Bridges) stands at present nearly as it had been constituted before the UNION; and consists of various Branches, all connected with the State and Dignity of the Crown, the Public Administration of Justice, or the Local Police and Improvements of the Country.

By

By the Act of Union, the MINT of Scotland, with the then Officers of that Establishment, is continued under the same Rules as the Mint of England, subject to such Regulations and Alterations as the Sovereign or the Parliament of Great Britain should think fit. The Courts of SESSION, JUSTICIARY, EXCHEQUER, and ADMIRALTY, are solemnly recognized and confirmed; The HERETABLE RIGHTS OF ADMIRALTY and Vice Admiralty are reserved to the respective Proprietors, but subject to Alteration by the Parliament of Great Britain. The Continuance of all OTHER COURTS is provided for, and the Subordination of all inferior Courts to the Supreme Courts of Justice is fixed. By the same Act, the PRIVY COUNCIL of Scotland is recognized, until altered by the Parliament of Great Britain: An Event which took Place in the succeeding Year (by the 6 Anne, c. 6.) when One Privy Council for both Kingdoms was established. By the same Act of Union all HERETABLE OFFICES, SUPERIORITY, HERETABLE JURISDICTIONS, OFFICES FOR LIFE, and JURISDICTIONS FOR LIFE, are reserved to the Owners thereof as Rights of Property: And, notwithstanding it is hereby enacted that there should be ONE GREAT SEAL FOR BOTH KINGDOMS, different from the Great Seal then used in either, to be used for sealing Writs to elect and summon the Parliament of Great Britain, for sealing all Treaties with Foreign Princes and States, and all Public Acts, Instruments, and Orders of State which concern the whole United Kingdom, and in all other Matters relating to England, as the Great Seal of England was then used; A SEPARATE GREAT SEAL FOR SCOTLAND is directed to be kept and used, in all Things relating to private Rights and Grants which had usually passed the Great Seal of Scotland, and which only concerned Offices, Grants, Commissions, and private Rights within that Kingdom. By the same Act, the PRIVY SEAL, SIGNET, CASSET, SIGNET OF THE JUSTICIARY COURT, QUARTERLY SEAL, and SEALS OF COURTS, then used in Scotland, are continued, to be altered and adapted to the State

State of the Union at the Discretion of the Sovereign, and subject, as well as their respective Keepers, to such Regulations as the Parliament of Great Britain should after make ; and it is directed, that the CROWN, SCEPTER, SWORD OF STATE, RECORDS OF PARLIAMENT, AND ALL OTHER RECORDS, ROLLS, AND REGISTERS whatsoever, both public and private, general and particular, and Warrants thereof, should continue to be kept as they then were in Scotland, and so to remain in all Time coming, notwithstanding the Union.

I.

CHARGES OF THE CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

THESE are principally, 1st. Such as are connected with the Support of the Courts of Justice ; 2dly. Such as belong to the Maintenance of the Offices of State, &c.

§ 1. IT appears by the Laws passed immediately after the Union, that the Revenues of Customs and Excise, as they were then collected in the Kingdom of Scotland, had been specially charged, and were thenceforward to continue to be charged, with the Support of the COURTS OF SESSION, JUSTICIARY, and EXCHEQUER, on the express Suggestion, that “ since the Union the Expense of keeping up the said Courts
 “ could no otherwise be provided for than out of the said
 “ Duties ;” and the Legislature shews a very natural and laudable Anxiety for the Support of those Offices in a certain and honourable Manner, by enacting “ that the Fees, Salaries, and other Charges allowed or to be allowed by her
 “ Majesty, her Heirs or Successors, for keeping up the said
 “ Courts, and charging the same on any Parts of the said
 “ Customs and Excise, should be paid preferable to all other
 “ Payments whatsoever, the Charge of Management only
 “ excepted ; but so as not anyways to prevent any Applica-
 “ tion

“ tion of the Excreſcence out of the ſaid Customs and Excise,
 “ appointed by any former Laws.”

To this Parliamentary Proviſion, the Amount of which appears at that Time to have been diſcretionary in the Crown, was added the Annual Intereſt ariſing from a Fund called “ The Stock of the Court,” which had grown out of Grants before the Union, and was in the Poſſeſſion of the Lords of Seſſion until the Year 1786; when, upon the Augmentation of the Salaries paid to the Judges of the Three Courts of Seſſion, Juſticiary, and Exchequer, that Stock, with the Intereſt then remaining due thereon, amounting together to the Sum of £23,835 Sterling, was directed “ to be paid to the Receiver General of the Land Rents in “ Scotland, in order to be by him remitted to the Exchequer “ in England, for the Uſe of the Public;” and from that Time to the preſent the Salaries of the Judges of theſe Three Courts have continued according to the Proviſions of that Act: The Preſident of the Court of Seſſion and the Chief Baron of the Exchequer having each a Salary of £2,000 per Annum; the other Lords of Seſſion, and the other Barons of the Exchequer, a Salary each of £1,000. per Annum; the Lord Juſtice Clerk £600, and each of the other Lords Commiſſioners of Juſticiary £300 per Annum: Theſe reſpective Salaries were “ granted in Place of the different Salaries “ and Allowances which the Judges of the ſaid Courts did “ then, or had been in uſe to enjoy, whether by ſtated Salary, “ Additions by Privy Seal, or Intereſt of the aforeſaid Money;” with the Exception of any additional Yearly Sum which might be granted by His Maſteſty, by Warrant under the Privy Seal in Scotland, to One of the Puiſne Barons of the Exchequer, when appointed to that Office from the Bar of England; and excepting alſo the Sums iſſued in every Year for defraying the Expences of the Juſticiary Judges at their Circuits. To theſe Three Courts of ſuperior Jurisdiction are

to be added, the HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY, and COMMISSARY COURT, both of an ancient Establishment, which appear to have been supported until the Year 1787, without any Charge on the Public Revenue; the Judges and other Officers having been paid wholly by Fees of various Denominations, arising on the Business transacted in those Courts. At that Period (by the Act of 26 Geo. 3 c. 47.) a Salary of £400 per Annum was settled on the Judge of the Admiralty Court, and a Salary of £100 per Annum on each of the Judges of the Commissary Court, in lieu of Fees then before received by them, and which were thenceforth to be abolished; except as to certain Allowances to the Judges of the Commissary Court out of the Bishops Rents, and their customary Dues on the Confirmation of Testaments, and except also the customary Dues and Perquisites of the Clerks and Fiscals, under the Name of Sentence Money, the ascertaining and Regulation of which is left to the Judge and Judges of the said Two Courts: And it is further by the said Act provided, that no Person shall be appointed to the Office of the Judge of either of the said Two Courts, unless he has, during Three Years immediately preceding his Appointment, attended the Court of Session regularly and *bonâ fide* as a Practitioner in the Time of Session. The new Salaries are expressly directed to be paid in the same Form and on the same Establishment as the Salaries of the Three Courts of Session, Exchequer, and Justiciary, had been paid by the Acts of the 7th and 10th of Queen Anne, and by the Act of the 26th Geo. 3. c. 46. above recited. By the 6th of Anne, c. 6. it is provided that the CIRCUIT COURTS shall be held Twice in the Year, that is, in the Months of April or May, and in the Month of October.

From the Time of passing the several above recited Acts, the Salaries therein respectively mentioned have been charged exclusively on the Revenues of Customs and Excise arising
in

in Scotland * ; and by a Reference to those Acts, and to the several Papers and Documents which have been laid before your Committee, and to which they beg Leave to refer, it will appear what has been the Establishment of these Courts respectively, including the Appointment of the Lord Justice General, and the additional Charges attending the Justiciary Court on the Circuits : And in particular by the Privy Seal of the 19th of June 1761 is set forth, the Authority given to the Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland for the issuing of Warrants to answer these and many other considerable Payments, including not only such as are strictly connected with the Administration of Justice and the Civil Government, but extending to others of a more undefined Nature, arising from the Bounty of the Crown, and which do not appear to have any other Limitation as to their Amount, than that which the Crown in its Wisdom may prescribe. From a Statement which has been made to your Committee by the Barons of the Exchequer, it will further appear what Methods have been pursued by them in the issuing of these Warrants, and in making up the Quarterly Accounts of the Scottish Establishment : And by the same Statement, many other important Lights are thrown on this Subject.

The COURT of SESSION is the supreme Court in Civil, as that of Justiciary is in Criminal Matters : The Lords of Session are Fifteen in Number, including the Lord President : The Judges of the Justiciary Court are Six in Number, including the Lord Justice Clerk : And the Barons of the EXCHEQUER are Five in Number, including the Chief Baron.

In respect to the Establishments of the Courts of Session, Justiciary, and Exchequer, Your Committee are inclined to think, that the Salaries assigned to the Persons who respec-

* Supplement (A. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, &c.)

tively fill the various important Situations of actual Business therein, are not greater, in general, than is necessary to support the Dignity of those Stations: But Your Committee having no Return from the Court of Session of the Contingencies and Incidents which accrue in that Court, or of the Fees of the Clerks and their Deputies, have not been able to ascertain what are the other Emoluments of the several Officers of that Establishment. It has been represented, however, to Your Committee, that the Fees upon Extracts of Decrets obtained before this Court are extremely burthensome to the Suitors, and that it would be highly beneficial to the Public, if some other Mode could be devised for providing an adequate Compensation to the Clerks and their Deputies, who might suffer by the Abolition or Diminution of these Fees.

The Judges of the Court of Justiciary are stated to have no Fees or Emoluments* of any Kind beyond their respective Salaries established by Act of Parliament, except the Allowances for defraying the Expence of the Circuits, and an additional Payment of £100 per Annum to the Lord Justice Clerk, by Virtue of a Treasury Warrant, for his Trouble and Expence in corresponding with the Treasury on the Affairs of the Public: But Your Committee remark, that the Lord Justice Clerk, and the Five other Judges of the Justiciary Court, are also Lords of Session†.

As a Matter essentially connected with the present Establishment of the Court of Session, Your Committee think it their Duty to observe, that the Stock of that Court amounting, as above stated, to the Sum of £23,835, and which was paid over on the 5th of April 1787, to the then Receiver General of the Land Rents in Scotland, agreeably to the Directions of the Act of the 26th of the present King, c. 46,

* Supplement (A. 2.)

† Supplement (A. 1.)

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“ in order to be by him remitted to the Exchequer in England, for the Use of the Public;” had continued in his Hands to the Time of his Death, in the Month of February 1795, and was reported upon by Your Committee in the last Session of Parliament *, as a Charge then remaining against the Estate of that Receiver, without any Part of the same having been so remitted: Your Committee is warranted in stating, which they do with extreme Concern, that since that Period no Part of the above Sum has been paid into the Exchequer, agreeably to the Directions of the Act of Parliament; but they conceive that the Executive Government will not have done its Duty, if the most active Measures have not been pursued for the Purpose of recovering the same.

The Establishment of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, besides the Chief Baron and the Four Puisne Barons, comprehends a Variety of Offices connected with the Fiscal Duties of that Court, and still continued as necessary to the Management and Controul of the same Objects†: Without a very particular Examination of all these Offices in their various Relations and Functions, it would be difficult for Your Committee to determine how far any Retrenchment could be made in them. It is stated to Your Committee, that the Business is well executed, that no additional Checks or Regulations, in the Opinion of the Barons, are wanted, and that, except in the Instance of the Auditor, the Salaries are not high: Your Committee, however, observe, that the Emoluments of these Offices are enhanced considerably by Fees; that the Four principal Offices, including that of Auditor, are executed by Deputy, and that Six others are granted absolutely for Life, and Two of them for Life or during good Behaviour.

* See Report viii. Supp. (E.) Vol. 11. P. 28. and Report xxiii. Supp. (G.) Vol. 111. P. 167. † Supplement (A. 3.)

The Commissary Court appears to be one of those, which, by the Act of Union, are reserved and confirmed in general Terms*, and without particular Specification, and having been left to be regulated by the Parliament of Great Britain, appears to have been thought an Object of public Attention in the Year 1787, when the Salaries above stated were granted (in lieu of Fees) to the Judges of that Court; their Situations are described to be *ad vitam aut culpam*: This Court has Cognizance of Marriages, Divorces, and Testamentary Matters.

At the Head of the Court of Justiciary is placed the Lord Justice General, with a Salary of £2,000 per Annum: But it does not appear, from the Report delivered in to Your Committee relative to that Court, that there are any specified Duties annexed to that Station. And the Office of Vice Admiral is of the same Description, though the Salary annexed to that Situation is not comprized in the Establishment framed in 1761; nor does it appear to Your Committee on what Funds the same is charged.

§ 2. IN adverting to the OFFICES OF STATE, all of which Your Committee observe are executed by Deputy, and, excepting that of Keeper of the Great Seal, are granted for Life, Your Committee regret that the Returns, which have been made are in some Points unsatisfactory.

In the Report which has been made to Your Committee on the Office of KEEPER OF THE GREAT SEAL†, it is stated, that the Deputy has no Salary; it is therefore to be presumed that he is paid wholly by Fees; nor is it denied that these are received both by him and his Principal; but the Amount of them is withheld, on the Plea that it is impossible to form what is called “a permanent Average of Sums dependent

* Supplement (A. 6.)

† Supplement (A. 7.)

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“ on the Vicissitude in the Changes of Property ;” and that, “ being paid by the Lieges, according as the Business “ occurs, no Part thereof affects the Public Revenue.” But Your Committee conceive, that it is an essential Part of the Object of their Appointment to ascertain generally the Amount of those Emoluments, from whatever Source they may arise, which Persons in Public Offices derive to themselves from those Situations, with a View to their being known and sanctioned if just, or to their being retrenched if otherwise. “ The Vicissitude,” as it is expressed, “ in the Changes “ of Property,” may be a good Ground for requiring an Average on a longer Period, but by no Means increases the Difficulty of forming a correct Average from their total Amounts upon any stated Periods.

The Office of KEEPER OF THE PRIVY SEAL *, granted for Life to its present Possessor in the Year 1766, with a Salary of £ 3,000, charged on the Civil Establishment (subject to a Deduction of 1s. 6d. in the Pound) is executed by a Deputy, who has a Substitute likewise under him : To these Offices are added the principal Clerk or Writer, appointed by the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal for Life in 1795 ; and a Deputy Writer, who has his Appointment from the principal Clerk ; The Inferior Officers of the Privy Seal are paid wholly by Fees, a very small Portion of which accrues to the Lord Keeper besides his Salary. The Average of the Fees received by the principal Clerk, for the Three last Years, appears to have been £ 218. 10s. 11d. and of his Deputy Clerk, for the same Period, £ 114. 13s. 10d. Of the Lord Keeper, during the same Period. £ 43. 11s. 5½d. of his Deputy, £ 70. 0s. 4d. and of his Substitute, £ 17. 3s. 4½d.

The Office of LORD REGISTER is also held for Life †, with a Salary of £ 1,200 to himself (subject to a Deduction of 1s. 6d.

* Supplement (A. 8.)

† Supplement (A. 9.)

in the Pound) and £50 each to his Two Deputies, all charged on the Civil Establishment. Besides the Salary above stated, the Lord Register receives certain Fees on various Matters of Business arising in his Office: The Amount of these in 1797 was £594. 5s. 4d. The Net Receipt of all his Emoluments, arising from this Office in the same Year, was £1,641. 6s. 6d. and for the Three last Years on an Average, £1,618. 14s. 7d. As connected with the Preservation of the Public Records, this is an Office of very considerable Trust, and of the utmost Importance to the Public; and it is necessary that it should be filled by such a Person as from Education, Character, and Rank, may give complete Assurance to the Country, that the valuable Deposits in his Hands are preserved and arranged with that Fidelity and Care which the great Interests connected with them so essentially require. Whether these Objects are likely to be insured where the practical Duties of the Office are performed by Deputy, and at a Distance from the immediate Controul of the Principal, Your Committee think may deserve Consideration. Much, it is true, may be done in Matters of this Sort, by distinct and salutary Directions proceeding from the Principal, upon the Reports made to him from Time to Time by his Deputies, and by the personal Responsibility of a high and respectable Character.

As an Evidence that this Office has been considered of the greatest Importance, and the Objects connected with it deserving the Public Protection, Your Committee observe, that it has been thought right to appropriate the Annual Sum of £500, chargeable on the Funds provided for the Civil Establishment of Scotland, for the Support and Preservation of the Register's Office. This Sum was granted by Warrant under the Privy Seal in 1792, and is included in those drawn for by Barons' Warrants for the Support of the Courts of Justice.

The Office of KEEPER OF THE SIGNET*, another high Office in the Civil Establishment of Scotland, is held for the joint Lives of the present Keeper and his Son. This Office is executed by Deputy, and is paid wholly by Fees as to the Principal; and as to the Deputy by Fees and a Salary of £100 (subject to a Deduction of 1s. 6d. in the Pound) charged on the Civil Establishment. The Fees of the Keeper of the Signet amounted, upon their Net Receipt in 1797, to the Sum of £1,751. 16s. 10d. after deducting Taxes to the Amount of £25. 0s. 4d. and £138. 13s. 8d. to his Deputy and Clerks; and on an Average of the last Three Years, to £1,746. 19s. 8d.; the Net Emoluments of the Deputy (Salary and Fees included) are stated at £331. 3s. 8d.; and, on the same Average, at £329. 12s. per Annum: Your Committee think it necessary to supply an Omission in the Return relative to this Office, by referring to that of last Session †, from the Secretary of State for the War Department, in which the other Offices held by the Keeper of the Signet are set forth. This Office, however proper to be maintained on Account of some of the Duties belonging to it, is subject to all the Observations which apply to Offices executed by Deputy, and to the general Reasons which may exist for their Continuance, grounded on political and other Motives, to which, in the Course of their Inquiries, Your Committee have repeatedly referred. The Commission, appointing the present Keeper of the Signet, bears Date the 31st of July 1782; by a Reference to which it will appear, that the Keeper of the Signet is empowered to appoint many Officers of various Descriptions under him.

The Return which has been made to Your Committee from the Court of CHANCERY ‡, is not satisfactory. The

* Supplement (A 10.) † See Report xvi. of this Committee, Sup. (B.)

‡ Supplement (A. 11.)

Director of this Office is appointed by the King for Life, with a Salary of no more than £25. per Annum (subject to a Duty of £5. per Centum) paid out of the Civil Establishment, and executed entirely by Deputy: The other Emoluments of this Office are stated to arise from Fees, but no Account of them has been given, in Answer to the repeated Requisitions of Your Committee; although they are stated to have decreased considerably since 1782, and the Reason of that Decrease is assigned in the Return.

As to the MINT*, it will appear how the Sum, which has been reserved under Two special Acts of Parliament to be paid out of the Exchequer, has been applied; and Your Committee can hardly consider this Establishment at present, in any other Light than as an additional Means of providing for Persons of various Descriptions by Salaries, for which it is acknowledged no Duties are performed.

In many Points of View, the Sum which has now for many Years been Annually voted by Parliament, and charged on the general Revenues of the Country, for the Purpose of maintaining the Military ROADS AND BRIDGES of Communication in North Britain, is to be considered as liable to the same Observation as Your Committee have applied to the Establishment of the Mint: There are others, indeed, of a different Description, peculiarly connected with the Object itself. The Reasons which first gave Occasion to this Vote of Parliament have long since ceased, and the political Circumstances which prevailed in less fortunate Times, have been happily done away by the acknowledged Loyalty of the People of Scotland. Add to this Consideration the rapid Improvements in the Country itself, which prove that their Ability has kept Pace with their Enterprize; and Your Committee think themselves warranted in saying, that a

* Supplement (A. 12.)

Charge of this Nature, if proper to be incurred at all, might gradually be transferred to local Funds, as the Money is to be applied to local Purposes, rather than be brought to the general Account, contrary to the true Principal by which Grants of Public Money of this Sort ought to be regulated. Your Committee further conceive, that a more distinct Account from Time to Time should be laid before Parliament, of the State of these Roads and Bridges, as well as a more minute Detail of the Expenditure of the Monies granted.

There are some Observations which Your Committee have yet to make on the general Mode of providing for the Payment of these Establishments and Offices: But they cannot forbear to remark in this Place upon the obvious Distinction which must occur between such of these various Offices as are of real Business, performed by the Persons to whom as Principles the Salaries and Emoluments accrue, and essentially connected with the good Government and Prosperity of the Country, and those other Offices upon the Establishment, which have been retained as Appendages of an ancient and separate Monarchy, the Duties whereof having either ceased long ago, or being now wholly discharged by Deputy, they might reasonably be considered as Objects of Retrenchment. The Union, however, has provided for the Continuance of all the chief Offices; and Your Committee are aware that it might be deemed impolitic on the other Hand, even if it were practicable, to propose any material Change, which should tend to obliterate the Vestiges of a Constitution once having a distinct Existence, but now happily contributing to the general Strength of the British Empire, by a wise Consolidation of Powers, and a free Communion of Interests. If such is the Impression which Your Committee felt on attending to these Two great Classes of official Situations, which form the principal Part of the Civil Establish-

ment of Scotland, They are no less sensible of the Delicacy with which another Branch of the Expenditure should be touched, as it concerns the Munificence and Bounty of the Sovereign, applied to the Encouragement of Learning and Religion, to the Remuneration of national Services, in the rewarding of public Merit, and in the Support of those Branches of noble and respectable Families, which the Policy and Principles of the British Constitution cannot suffer to fall into Indigence. And unquestionably the Existence of the various Offices upon this Establishment will not be considered as foreign to the Ends of a just and wise Œconomy, wherever they are bestowed as honorary Provisions for these Purposes.

II.

REVENUES APPLICABLE TO THE SUPPORT OF THE CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

It will be observed, that in the Instrument under which the Charges of the Civil Establishment in Scotland are at present paid, and also in the Accounts * rendered from the Offices of CUSTOMS and EXCISE, and from the SALT Office in Scotland; a Distinction is kept up between such as are made on Account of the "Three Courts," of Session, Justiciary, and Exchequer (to which are now added the Expenses of the Admiralty and Commissary Courts) and those which have "no relation thereto," such as Salaries, Pensions, and other Payments, of that Nature: That all these are paid either by Warrants from the Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland, by virtue of the general Authority given to them under that Instrument, or by the King's Authority under His Sign Manual, or by Warrant of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, from

* Supplement (A. 13, 14, 15.)

Time to Time directed to the said Barons; that the Revenues of Customs and Excise are specially charged with the Maintenance of the Three superior Courts; and also of the Admiralty and Commissary Courts, by the several Acts already referred to; and that, as connected with the Administration of Public Justice, and, as is stated, for Want of any other special Provision for the same, the Payments made to the Sheriff's Depute and the Sheriff's Substitute, have, since the Abolition of the Heretable Jurisdictions, been also paid out of the same Revenues. In like Manner the Sum of £10,600 to the Equivalent Company, and £2,000 for the Encouragement of the Fisheries and Manufactures of Scotland, are drawn for by Barons' Warrants, and charged on the Excise Revenues of Scotland, though not making Part of the Civil Establishment. The Manner of issuing these Warrants, and of directing these Sign Manuals, are more particularly set forth in the Papers above referred to. The total Amount of the Monies drawn out of the Public Revenues of Scotland under the Authority of the Barons of the Exchequer, within the Year 1797, was £108,307. 2s. 7½d. In the Funds, also made applicable to these Purposes, are included the HEREDITARY REVENUES AND SUCH OTHERS AS ARE deemed to have been RESERVED to the Crown, and to have continued at the King's Disposal by the Civil List Acts, passed at the Commencement of the last and present Reigns.

Upon this Statement of Facts, as they are connected with the Œconomy of the Civil Establishment, Your Committee must remark, that no special Provision having been appointed for the Sheriff's Depute and the Sheriff's Substitute, by the Act for abolishing the Heretable Jurisdiction, which only directs, that "they shall have competent Salaries;" it appears to have been understood, that their Salaries were to be paid out of the Customs and Excise, in the same Manner as the Judges of the Three Superior

Superior Courts. But in appointing the Payment of these Salaries out of the same Funds as those of the other Courts, without any express Parliamentary Authority as to their Amount, or the Funds from whence they should be paid, Your Committee think it right to remark, that a special Act of Parliament was thought necessary for ascertaining the Amount of the Salaries granted to the Judges of the Admiralty and Commissary Courts; and Your Committee are of Opinion that the latter is the more proper Mode to be adopted in all such Cases.

In reviewing the State of the Revenues provided for the Civil Establishment of Scotland, Your Committee think it their Duty to observe also that upon the Formation of the Civil List of His present Majesty, the Revenue arising to the Crown in England by Rents of Lands, and for Fines of Leases of the same, were given up to the Aggregate Fund, the Woods and Forests only being retained; whereas in Scotland all the Crown Rents and Casualties of whatever Description were reserved: That in like Manner the Monies arising to the Crown in England from the Post Fines were thrown into the Aggregate Fund: And the same Observation applies to the Monies arising by Compositions in the Exchequer, and Seizures of prohibited and uncustomed Goods, and the Duty of Tonnage and Poundage (commonly called The New Subsidy), and the Royal Share of Fines and Forfeitures arising in the Excise. Upon this last Point indeed, with respect to Scotland, the Commissioners of Excise in Scotland have thought it necessary to take a legal Opinion, which, though it determines nothing as to the Policy of the Distinction itself (a Circumstance which could not properly be submitted to the Law Officers of the Crown) proves at least that Doubts had arisen, as to the Fact, whether these Fines and Forfeitures had been so reserved. That an accurate Judgment may be formed, to what Extent this Reservation of Duties and Revenues, not particularly specified, and which had
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been payable to His Majesty's Predecessor, was intended to operate, Your Committee think proper, without giving any Opinion, to refer to the Clause itself, which is expressed in the following Terms: " Provided nevertheless, and be it
" Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that the several Duties
" and Revenues which were payable to his late Majesty King
" George the Second, in that Part of Great Britain called
" Scotland, for and during his Life, shall be continued,
" raised, levied, and paid, from the Demise of his said late
" Majesty, during the Life of his present Majesty, in the
" same Manner, and subject to the same or the like Charges
" thereon, as the same were liable or subject to during his
" said late Majesty's Life." The like Clause is inserted (*mutatis mutandis*) in the Civil List Act of his Majesty George the Second. Your Committee have thought it necessary to say so much on this Part of the Subject, because they conceive that at the Time of establishing the Civil List Revenue, and subsequent to it, and at other successive Periods, it might have been useful to ascertain these Matters with more Particularity and Precision.

In looking to the Application of these reserved Revenues, and the Exercise of that Power which is supposed to have continued in the Crown by the Act of Union, or to have been recognized by subsequent Acts of Parliament, for maintaining the Establishments of the Courts of Justice out of the general Revenues of Scotland; Your Committee find, from the Papers which have been laid before them, that in Point of Fact the Charges of the Civil Establishment of Scotland, which, on the 5th of April 1761, amounted in all its different Branches to the Sum of £52,830. 2s. 4d. had been increased at Christmas 1797, to no less a Sum than £88,585. 19s. 3d. For the clearer understanding of this Statement, Your Committee have thought that it might have its Use to draw out a Comparison of these two Accounts, and to shew in what particular Articles, and to what Extent on each,
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this Increase has taken place. This Comparison will be found among the other Papers in the Supplement * to this Report, with such Explanations as Your Committee conceived to be necessary.

In Addition to the Inference naturally to be drawn from this Statement, by which it will appear that in the Article of Pensions alone, the increased Charge has been no less than the Sum of £17,922, Your Committee have thought it their Duty to state, in the Way of a comparative Average, the Amount of the Sums Annually paid under the Warrants of the Barons of the Exchequer in Discharge of such Fees Salaries, and Allowances, as have no Relation to the Courts of Session, Justiciary, and Exchequer, but are equally charged on the Revenues of Customs and Excise. By an Account which has been transmitted to Your Committee from the Exchequer in Scotland, it appears that in the Eight Years, from 1783 to 1790, both inclusive, there had been paid out of those Revenues, under the Authority of such Warrants, and on the Accounts so specified, the total Sum of £186,509. 2s. 3½*d.*; and that in the Seven Years, from 1791 to 1797 both inclusive, there had been paid in like Manner the Sum of £222,144. 11s. 2½*d.* being an Excess in the latter (though shorter) Period above the former, of no less a Sum than £35,635. 8s. 11*d.*; which, upon a Comparison of the Averages of the Two Periods, will be found to be an Annual Increase in the Charge of £4,454. 8s. 7¼*d.* Adverting to the great Increase of Pensions on the Civil Establishment, and to the comparatively small Duties performed by many of the Persons holding some of the Offices above alluded to, Your Committee think it an Object well deserving Consideration, whether, instead of their being granted, as in some Instances they appear to have been, the Emoluments thereof should not, on future Occasions, and

as Instances may offer, be applied in Favour of Persons who may have distinguished themselves by great Public Services, or in Ease of the Funds applied to the Pension List, if the present Charges thereon, on a due Examination, should be found necessary.

In further Illustration of this Part of the Subject, Your Committee have also thought it proper, from the Materials which have been laid before them, to annex a Statement of the Sums drawn in the Year 1797, by Barons' Warrants, whether by Privy Seal or Sign Manual, towards the Support of the Establishment in Question, the particular Funds on which such Warrants were charged, distinguishing not only the general Public Revenues of Customs and Excise from those which are reserved to the exclusive Disposal of the Crown, but also the Objects to which these Payments are applied, agreeably to that Discrimination which is made in the Instrument under His Majesty's Privy Seal before referred to. The Amount of these, in the Year ending the 10th of October 1797, will be found to be £88,852. 15s. 9d. In Addition to the Sums comprized in these Warrants, it appears that further Sums within the same Period, to the Amount of £7,180, have also been drawn for by Virtue of Barons' Warrants, to satisfy other Charges, not included in the regular Establishment, though many of them appear to be for Services of a similar Nature. Your Committee have subjoined to their Report a Particular of these Sums also, with a Reference to the Documents from which they have been taken. The Sums last alluded to, it will appear are paid out of the General Revenue of Customs and the General Revenue of Excise, and not out of the appropriate Revenues of the Crown.

It appears from an Account which has been laid before Your Committee, that the Net Receipt of the New Subsidy for the Year ending the 10th of October 1797, subject

to Payments by Barons' Warrants, was £18,539. 12s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. although the Amount of the Sums drawn for by the Barons' Warrants on that particular Fund, during the same Period, is no more than £8,373. 4s. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; and although in the mean Time under similar Warrants, and particularly for Objects of a mixed Nature, not included in the fixed Establishment, the Sum of £7,180 had been drawn out of the General Revenues of Customs and Excise.

In Addition to these Sources of Revenue, Your Committee must notice the Income derived from Land Rents and Casualties, Rents of Lordship of Dunbar and Ettrick Forest, and Bishopricks Rents, and Compositions on Tacks of Tythes. These together appear to have amounted, in the Year 1797, to the Sum of £4,024. 13s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and to have been disposed of by Barons' Warrants in various Objects of the Royal Bounty, or Services of a mixed Nature. Among the former are to be noticed the Sum of £1,000 to the Earl of Leven, as Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, with an Addition of the Sum of £500 mentioned in another Part of this Report, and charged on the General Revenues of Excise in Scotland; and a similar Sum of £1,000 "to be distributed among Itinerant Preachers and Cathedrals, in order to prevent the Growth of Popery and Ignorance in the Highlands." But Your Committee are bound to remark, that Sums paid in the last Years exceed the Receipt by the Sum of £803. 6s. 1d. and that the Salary of £500 per Annum to the Chamberlain of the Lordship of Ettrick Forest, nearly equals the whole Receipt from that Fund, and that the various Expences attending the Perception of the Bishop's Tythes, come very little short of the Sums received on that Account; but it is not stated to Your Committee, what have been the Charges of Management, or other Deductions made from these several Funds, previous to the bringing forward the several Sums mentioned

mentioned in the Charge of the Receiver General under these Three Heads.

The Variety of important Matters here stated, appears in the Opinion of Your Committee to demand further Regulation, inasmuch as there appears to be no precise Limitation either by the Civil List Act, or by the Instrument under the Privy Seal, in respect to the Extent to which these Warrants may be issued; and with whatever Accuracy the Accounts of the Revenues themselves may be made up, or with whatever Regularity the Balances may be remitted, there can be no actual Security to the Public that they will be productive to any certain Extent, as long as they may be anticipated at Pleasure, on the Plea of their being mixed in the Receipt with other Revenues over which the Crown claims an exclusive and irresponsible Controul. Your Committee think proper to observe, that they have received no distinct Return as to the actual Produce of any of the Revenues stated to have been reserved to the Crown, except of the New Subsidy for the Years 1795, 1796, and 1797, above referred to. But Your Committee observe, that it is said in the Statement from the Barons of the Exchequer above referred to, that the Amount of the Revenues reserved to the Crown for the Year ending the 10th of October 1797, and including the Compositions in the Exchequer, and Seizures of prohibited and uncustomed Goods, had amounted to £24,551. 14s. 5d. Whether these Revenues have increased since the Period of their First Reservation, and in what Degree, or what may have been their Average Amount for any given Number of Years, Your Committee have not been able to ascertain, as the Whole of this Business is under the Direction of the Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland; and there are no Accounts of these Revenues in any Office in London.

WITH a View to the more clear Explanation of the Amount of the several Duties of Customs and Excise, as they are severally applicable to the Public Services of both Parts of the united Kingdom, Your Committee have annexed to their Report * such Accounts as have been laid before them, shewing the Produce for the Year 1797 of the Customs, Excise, and Salt Duties in Scotland, the Charges to which they have been made subject under the Warrants issued by the Barons of the Exchequer, to answer the several Objects of this Establishment, or otherwise, and the Net Amount on each, as resting under the Direction, or in the Hands of the respective Commissioners of each Department, or remitted to the Exchequer in England. By a Comparison of these Revenues, their Management and Appropriation, with those of a similar Denomination in England, many Circumstances may suggest themselves worthy of the future Consideration of the Legislature, by which the general Revenues of the Country may be improved, and a more uniform Plan may be adopted, as well in their Appropriation to particular specified Services, as in the more speedy Remittance of Balances of every Description to the Exchequer, free from those Anticipations which tend to complicate the Account, and prevent Parliament from bringing clearly within its own View a complete, distinct, and particular Statement of all the Public Revenues, unconnected with extraneous Matters, and unembarrassed with the Details of various Offices.

26th June, 1798.

* Supplement (A. 13, 14, 15.)

Supplement (A. 1.)

REPORT concerning the HIGH COURT of SESSION in SCOTLAND.

THE Fifteen Judges of the Court of Session are,
 Right Honourable Ilay Campbell, Lord President.
 Right Honourable Robert M'Queen, Lord Justice Clerk.
 Honourable John Campbell, Lord Stonefield.
 Honourable James Burnet, Lord Monboddo.
 Honourable David Ross, Lord Ankerville.
 Honourable David Rae, Lord Eskgrove.
 Honourable John Swinton, Lord Swinton.
 Honourable Sir William Nairne, Lord Dunsmuir.
 Honourable William Craig, Lord Craig.
 Honourable William Baillie, Lord Polkemmet.
 Honourable David Smyth, Lord Methven.
 Honourable Sir William Miller, Lord Glenlee.
 Honourable Allan M'Conochie, Lord Meadowbank.
 Honourable Robert Cullen, Lord Cullen, and
 Honourable William Honyman, Lord Armadale.

They are appointed by the Crown, in the Form of a Letter from His Majesty, addressed to the Court, but they must pass Trials before they can be admitted.

They have their Offices for Life. By the Constitution of Scotland they have Title of Lord, and they, and the other Judges of the Supreme Courts, take Rank and Precedence next to Lords Barons.

The present President was admitted to the Chair in November 1789; the other Judges have been appointed at different Times as Vacancies occurred.

The Office must be executed in Person, and not by Deputy.

The Salary of the Lord President is £2,000 per Annum; but from which the Office Tax of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. is deducted, with some small Dues in Exchequer, so that the Net Sum which he receives Yearly is £1,844. 8s.

The Salary of each of the other Judges is £1,000 Yearly; but after making the same Deductions, each receive only about £922.

These Offices being upon the Civil List of Scotland, the Salaries are paid Quarterly, by Precepts issued by the Barons of Exchequer upon the Receiver General.

Neither

Neither the President nor the other Judges have any Emoluments, Perquisites, or Benefits whatever, except their Salaries. They are not at Liberty to exercise any other Profession or Occupation; and there are no Fees or Dues of Court belonging to them.

Six of them, however, viz. the Lord Justice Clerk, Lord Eskgrove, Lord Swinton, Lord Dunsinnan, Lord Craig, and Lord Methven, are also Judges of the Courts of Jusiciary, which is the Supreme Criminal Court of Scotland. The Allowances which they have in that Character will be stated in the Lord Justice Clerk's Report.

Lord Stonefield, who is the Senior Judge in the Court of Session, was for some Years also a Jusiciary Judge; but in 1791, being in bad Health, he resigned his Seat in the Court of Jusiciary, and in lieu thereof obtained a Pension from His Majesty of £300 Yearly.

None of the other Judges enjoy any Places or Pensions whatever.

The present Salaries were fixed in the Year 1786, (vide 26 Geo. III. ch. 46.) For many Years preceding that Period the Lord President received by Privy Seal Warrants, and otherwise, about £1,842, so that the Salary of the Lord President's Office was not at that Period augmented.

Preceding the same Period, the ordinary Judges received only about £640 Yearly, including their Shares of the Interest of the Sum of £22,700, called the Stock of the Court, which was then in their Hands, and let out at Interest, but which by the said Act was ordered to be paid out into the Hands of the Receiver General of His Majesty's Land Rents in Scotland, which was accordingly done; the ordinary Judges therefore received, in the Year 1786, an Augmentation of £282 each.

The Deduction of the Office Tax has already been stated; and the Judges are also liable to all other Taxations and public Burdens in common with the Rest of his Majesty's Subjects. Before the Union they had an Exemption from Taxes by repeated Statutes of the Parliament of Scotland, but since that Time no such Exemption has been claimed.

The Court of Session being the Supreme Civil Court of Scotland, and a Court of Review, over all the inferior Courts, the Office of the Judges is very laborious. They have Two Sessions of Terms in the Year, viz. the Winter Session, which lasts Four Months, from 12th November to 11th March, both inclusive, with a Recess of Three Weeks at Christmas; and the Summer Session, which lasts for Two Months, from the 12th May to 11th July, both inclusive. They sit five Days in the Week, Sunday and Monday being

being excepted. They have no other Holidays, except the King's Birth Day and the 30th of January; and when there happens to be a national Fast or Thanksgiving. Their Hours of Attendance are from Nine in the Morning in the Outer House, and Ten in the Morning in the Inner House, till Dinner Time; but there is no stated Time of rising, as this must always depend upon the Business of the Day.

The Judges of the Court of Session are also Commissioners of Tythes, and meet once a Week during Session Time for the Purpose of settling a Variety of Questions between the Clergy and the Laity, in consequence of an Act of the last Parliament of Scotland, 1707, Ch. 9.; but for which Duty they have no Salaries or Allowances of any Kind, though the Tythe Court is separate from that of the Session.

In the Time of Vacation the ordinary Judges of the Court of Session, by Rotation (One of them each Week) must attend in what is called the Bill Chamber, to carry on the certain Parts of the Business of the Court, which do not admit of Delay. All the Judges have likewise a good deal of their Time occupied in the Vacation in reading printed and written Pleadings, which, by the Forms of the Court, are necessary to be delivered into them before the Causes are heard or discussed in Session Time.

The Principal Clerks of the Court are Six in Number, appointed by Commission from the Crown, but their Emoluments consists entirely of Fees of Court, which are regulated by Statute, for they have no Salaries from the Public, except One of them (Robert Sinclair) who is Clerk to the King's Processes, and has a Salary of £40 per Annum.

The Amount of their Fees is casual, and depends on many Circumstances, which can only be explained by the Clerks themselves, and the Collector of their Dues.

The Names of the present Clerks are, Alexander Menzies, Sir James Colquhoun, Baronet, George Home, Robert Sinclair, Charles Gordon, and John Pringle. If the Dates of their Appointment are wanted, they themselves must furnish them.

There are likewise Six Depute Clerks, who are appointed by the Principals. But both Principals and Deputes do and must officiate. The Principals act as Clerks in the Inner House, where a Quorum of Nine Judges must always attend. The Depute Clerks act in the Outer House, where One or more of the ordinary Judges must attend by a certain Rotation, to do that Part of the Business which comes before them as Ordinaries.

The Depute Clerks are likewise paid by Fees of Office, and none of them have any Salaries, except One (viz. Alexander Stevenson)

venson) who has £10 as King's Depute Clerk. The Names of the present Depute Clerks are, Alexander Ross, Alexander Stevenfon, George Bruce, Keith Dunbar, George Jeffry, and David Murray.

There are a Number of Extractors and Clerks-Assistants, who are appointed by the Clerks, and are paid by stated Fees of Office, but none of them have any Salaries, except the Extractor to the King's Processes (Samuel Shaw) who has £10 of Salary.

There is an Officer called King's Writer to the Signet, who has £50 per Annum of Salary; the Name of the present Officer is William Riddell.

The Macers of Court are Four in Number, who are chiefly paid by Fees of Court, viz. Robert Moffat, John Graham, John Ritchie, and Thomas Brodie. One of them, John Graham, acts as Deputy to Moncrieff, of Reddie, who has an hereditary Right to One of the Macerships of the Court of Session. All the other Macers act by themselves under Commission from the Crown, and have no Power or Deputation. Each of the Four Macers has £10 per Annum of Salary from the Public, and their Fees of Office, which are casual.

The principal Clerks of the Bill Chamber, Two in Number, have their Commission from the King, with a Power of Deputation. They act by Deputies, Four in Number, and do not officiate themselves. The Names of the Principals are, Sir Robert Anstruther, Baronet, and Thomas Smith. The Deputies are, James Mercer, James Kerr, Andrew Miller, and William Scott.

Neither Principals nor Deputies have any Salary from the Public; they are paid entirely by Fees of Office, which are fluctuating and uncertain. If the Average Amount of them is wished to be known, Application ought to be made to One or other of the Clerks in the Office.

The Lord Clerk Register (Lord Frederick Campbell) may be considered as an Officer connected with the Court of Session. He is an Officer of State, has the Custody and Care of all the Registers in Scotland, and there are a Number of Deputies under him, some of whom are appointed by the Crown, and others not; but his Lordship is the most proper Person to give an Account of that Department.

The same Thing is to be said as to the Lord Advocate of Scotland, and the Solicitor General.

One of the Questions put by the Honourable Committee is, what Contingencies and Incidents there are?—The Answer is, none with which the Public Revenue is concerned.

Another

Another Question is, what Retrenchment may be made in the Expense, and what Improvements in its Checks, Regulations, or otherwise? — Answer. There can be no Room for Retrenchment, whatever there may be for Addition.

As to Improvements, or new Regulations, if this means to allude to the Forms of Proceeding, nothing can well be said upon it, without going into a very wide Field of Discussion; and perhaps it is better that no material Change should be thought of for the present, especially as it is believed the People of Scotland, in general, are satisfied with the Administration of Justice there, and it would be extremely difficult to make Alterations. The Court of Session itself has a Power by Statute to regulate its Forms.

The Court of Commission of Tythes, which is connected with the Court of Session, in so far as the same Persons are Judges in both, has already been mentioned. There is a Principal Clerk also belonging to that Court, who has his Commission from the Crown, and who names a Deputy and other Officers in his Department, but neither the Principal Clerk, nor any of these Officers, have Salaries from the Public, their Emoluments arising entirely from Fees of Office. The Name of the Principal is Joseph Williamson. All of them officiate in Person.

There is a King's Solicitor likewise belonging to this Court (Mr. Andrew Balfour) who has £.80 per Annum, but not on the Establishment. It is believed his Salary is paid out of the Bishop's Rents, in the Hands of the Barons of Exchequer. He has some Emoluments arising from the Fees of Office, which are casual.

By Order of the Court,

Edinburgh,
10th April, 1798.

John Pringle,

One of the Principal
Clerks of Session.

Supplement (A. 2.)

REPORT relative to the HIGH COURT of JUSTICIARY in
SCOTLAND.

THIS is the Supreme Criminal Court in Scotland, and to whose Review the Sentence of every inferior Judge in Criminal Matters is subject.

It can sit any Time throughout the whole Year, when the Business of the Country requires it. It consists of,

The Lord Justice General	- -	The Duke of Montrose.	
The Lord Justice Clerk	- - -	Robert M ^c Queen	Lord of Braxfield.
David Rae, Esquire	- - -	Lord Eskgrove,	
John Swinton, Esquire	- -	Lord Swinton,	
Sir William Nairne, Baronet	-	Lord Dunfinnan,	
William Craig, Esquire	- -	Lord Craig,	
David Smyth, Esquire	- -	Lord Methven.	

} Lord Commissioners
of Justiciary.

They are all appointed by the Crown and for Life.

The Salary of the Lord Justice General is - - £2,000 per Annum.

- - - - of the Lord Justice Clerk is - - 600 per Annum.

- - - - each of the aforesaid Five Commissioners is - - - - 300 per Annum.

But the above Sums are liable in a Tax to Government, at the Rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.

There are Three Circuit Courts in Scotland, held Twice in the Year. Two of the Judges of Justiciary go each Circuit. What is called the North Circuit is held at Perth, Aberdeen, and Inverness; the West Circuit, at Glasgow, Stirling, and Inverary; and the South, at Jedburgh, Dumfries, and Ayr.

The Judges are bound by Act of Parliament to attend at each of these Places Three full Days at least, and as much longer as is sufficient for discussing the Business, both Civil and Criminal, which may come before them. Besides Criminal Business, Civil Causes under £12 Value may be brought before them by Appeal from the inferior Civil Jurisdictions.

Each of the aforesaid Six Judges is allowed £150 Sterling, for defraying the Expence of each Circuit, and as the North Circuit is more extensive than the others, the Judges on that Circuit are allowed £180 Sterling; but the above Sums are subject to a Tax to Government, at the Rate of 6d. per Pound.

Besides the above, the Lord Justice Clerk enjoys £100 Sterling per Annum, in Virtue of a Treasury Warrant, for the Trouble and Expence of corresponding in the Affairs of the Public. This was first granted in the Year 1755, and has been enjoyed by the Lord Justice Clerk since that Period.

Besides the above Sums, the Judges of the Court of Justiciary draw no Fees or Emoluments of any Kind.

The Public Business before the Court is carried on by the Lord Advocate, Robert Dundas, Esquire, of Arncliffe, and the Solicitor General, Mr Robert Blair. The Lord Advocate has a Salary of £1,500 per Annum, and the Solicitor General a Salary of £600 per Annum.

The Lord Advocate, at whose Instance all Crimes are prosecuted in Scotland (or with his Concourse where there is a private Complainer) appoints an Advocate for each Circuit, with a Salary of £50 each Circuit, payable from the Exchequer.

There are Two Clerks who officiate in the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, the One called the Principal Clerk, and the other the Depute.

Robert Dundas M^cQueen is Principal Clerk, to which he was appointed by the Lord Justice Clerk, (who has that Power in virtue of his Office) with a Yearly Salary of £200, and Joseph Norris is Depute Clerk, with a Salary of £150 per Annum. He was appointed also by the late Lord Justice Clerk; and both these Officers hold their Offices for Life.

There are Three Circuit Clerks, also appointed by the Lord Justice Clerk, who have each a Salary of £50 each Circuit, or £100 per Annum, viz. Henry Johnston Wyllie, Campbell Adie, and Alexander Guthrie.

Besides the Salaries above-mentioned, the Clerks have no Fees on the Public Business, but enjoy certain Perquisites and Emoluments, which are not paid by the Public, but by the Litigants in Court, the Extent of which is uncertain and precarious.

There are Three Macers belonging to the Court of Justiciary, viz. Andrew Murison, John Grant, and Alexander M^cDougal. These Three Officers are appointed by the Lord Justice General; they hold their Commissions for Life, with a Salary of £30 each, payable from Exchequer; besides which they have £10 each Circuit, also payable from Exchequer.

There are Six Trumpeters appointed by the Crown, who have each £10 each Circuit. These Officers, though they officiate at the Circuits, yet they are understood to be his Majesty's Trumpets, and act on other Occasions, such as Proclamations, &c. The Six Trumpeters are, Joseph Reinagle, Alexander Napier, Nathaniel Gou, William Shepherd, William Napier, and Daniel Dewar.

John Whittet and Edward Innes are Housekeepers, appointed by the Court of Session and City of Edinburgh jointly, with a Salary of £4. 3s. 4d. each, payable from Exchequer.

John High is Dempster or Doomster of Court, with a Salary of £5 per Annum.

The above is a just and true State of the High Court of Justiciary in Scotland.

Jos. Norris, Deputy Clerk.

I think it proper further to observe, that the Treasury Warrant above-mentioned, for £100 per Annum, is revokable at the Pleasure of the Crown.

R. M.

Supplement (A. 3.)

AN ACCOUNT of the ESTABLISHMENT of the COURT of EXCHEQUER,
in NORTH BRITAIN, for the Year 1798.

RANK.	NAME.	Duration of Interest,	Net Receipt for 1797.	Other Employments, Places, or Pensions, under Government.
King's Remem- brancer - -	Sir Peter Warrander	Life.	£. s. d. 455 10 —	{ Deputy enjoys Two other Places. £.70.
Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer	A. Campbell, and A. Ferrier	Their joint Lives.	230 9 —	
Auditor - -	J. T. Ofwald	Life.	1,060 — —	{ Secretary & Clerk to the Leeward Is- lands, 200 <i>l.</i> Deputy, as Auditor, a Pension of 100 <i>l.</i> and the Of- fice of Inspector of Seizures of Customs, 7 <i>l.</i> per Annum. Mr. Walker enjoys a Compensation as Deputy Secretary of the late Board of Pa- lice, 92 <i>l.</i> per Ann.
Clerks of the Pipe	J. Walker, and A. Murray	Their joint Lives.	333 13 10	
Solicitor - -	John Buchan	Pleasure.	82 2 6	{ Has an Employ- ment from the Barons of Exchequer, 80 <i>l.</i>
Presenter of Sig- natures - -	J. Montgomery	Life.	312 14 4½	
Examiner - -	Thomas Tod	Life.	50 — —	Deputy Usher, 80 <i>l.</i>
King's Attorney -	H. Mackenzie	Life & Good Behaviour.	492 16 5	{ 300 <i>l.</i> as a Compen- sation for Loss of Fees by Laws passed for suppressing of Smug- gling. 200 <i>l.</i> as a Compen- sation for Loss, by Laws passed for sup- pressing Smuggling.
Defendant's At- torney - -	W. Walker	Life & Good Behaviour.	582 5 —	
Clerk to Port Bonds - -	J. Sommers	Good Behaviour.	47 — —	Examiner, 50 <i>l.</i>
Register of Resig- nations - -	A. Longmore	Good Behaviour.	67 8 4	
Deputy Usher and Door-keeper -	Thomas Tod	Life	78 14 10	
Macers - -	Coln Ross, D. Stewart, and W. M. Millan	Good Behaviour.	74 8 0	
Messenger - -	G. Williamson	Good Behaviour.	6 13 4	

Exchequer Chambers, Edinburgh,
20th April, 1798.

Framed and certified per
James Baird, D.K.R.
An

Supplement (A. 4.)

AN ACCOUNT of the ESTABLISHMENT of the ADMIRALTY COURT,
in NORTH BRITAIN, for the Year 1798.

RANK.	NAME.	Duration of Interest.	Net Receipt for 1797.	Other Employments, Places, or Pensions, under Government.
Judge Admiral	Geo. Buchan Leppburn, Esq.	For Life.	£. s. d. 370 — —	
Deputy Judge Admiral	Alex. Kidd	Pleasure.		
Principal Clerk of Court	William Campbell, Esq.	For Life.	Uncertain.	
Deputy Clerk	James Dickson	Pleasure.	Do.	
Procurator Fiscal	W. Richardson	Do.	Do.	
Masters of Court	Jo. Brown	Do.	Do.	
	G. Williamson	Do.	Do.	
	Alex. Law	Do.	Do.	

Supplement (A. 5.)

LETTER from the JUDGE of the HIGH COURT of ADMIRALTY
of SCOTLAND, to CHARLES ABBOT, Esq. dated Edinburgh,
9th March, 1798.

S I R,

I HAVE had the Honour to receive an Order from the Select Committee of Finance, of Date the 1st Curt. signed by you as Chairman of that Committee, with a Draft accompanying that Order, containing sundry Questions relative to the Establishment of the Court of Admiralty of North Britain, to be answered; and which, in obedience to that Order, I have the Honour to return herewith, answered as far as the Circumstances of the Court would admit.—One of these Particulars, however, I could not answer; and it becomes therefore necessary for me to inform you and the Committee, that from the first Institution of the Court of Admiralty of Scotland, down to a very late Period, the Judge of that Court received no fixed Salary; his Emoluments depended upon certain Fees paid by the Suitors in Court, which was the ancient Practice of every Court in Scotland; but in the Year 1787 these Fees to the Judge were abolished, and a Salary of £400 a Year was then annexed to that Office.

The

The Admiralty Court of Scotland possesses by special Statute an exclusive Jurisdiction, in the first Instance, in all Maritime Causes, whether Civil or Criminal, but with the Power in Court of Session (the supreme Civil Court in Scotland) to review the Decrees of the Court of Admiralty in Civil Questions.—That Court also possesses a cumulative Jurisdiction with the Court of Session in Mercantile Questions; and as the Proceedings in the Court of Admiralty are more summary, and less expensive to the Suitors than in the Court of Session, it is frequently resorted to for the Trial of those Questions.

I decide every Cause, and I direct every material Part of the Proceedings myself; but I employ a Deputy for the ministerial Part, that is, in such preliminary Steps of the Cause which pass as a Matter of course under the Signature of the Judge.

These Particulars I have thought it my Duty to lay before you; and I have the Honour to remain, with Respect,

SIR, Your obedient humble Servant,

Geo. Buchan Hepburn,

Judge of the High Court of Admiralty in Scotland.

Supplement (A. 6.)

AN ACCOUNT of the ESTABLISHMENT of the COMMISSARY COURT,
in NORTH BRITAIN, for the Year 1798.

RANK.	NAME.	Duration of Interest.	Net Receipt for 1797.	Other Employments, Places, or Pensions, under Government.
			£. s. d.	
Four Commis- saries, Judges of the Court	A. Balfour,	Ad Vitam aut Culpam	147 15 1 $\frac{8}{12}$	<p>Senior Commissary is His Majesty's Soli- citor for Tythes and Valuation of Tythes, Salary 100<i>l</i>.</p>
	G. Fergusson			
	R. H. Cay		142 4 0 $\frac{4}{12}$	
	G. Wallace		each.	

Supplement (A. 7.)

REPORT from the Office of the GREAT SEAL in SCOTLAND.

IN obedience to an Order of the Select Committee of Finance, under the Signature of Charles Abbot, Esq, of the 1st March, the Deputy Keeper of the Great Seal in Scotland, having in view the Draft transmitted along with the Order, begs Leave, in conformity thereto, so far as compatible with the Nature of the Office, humbly to report,

1. That the Duke of Gordon is Principal Keeper of the Great Seal, appointed in 1794, by Commission, during His Majesty's Pleasure, at an Annual Salary of
- | | |
|--|-----------|
| | £. s. d. |
| | 3,000 0 0 |

Subject to the following Deductions :

7½ per Cent. Tax	-	-	£.	s. d.
			225	0 0
Fees at the Exchequer for the Quarterly Receipts, 15s. each	-	-	£.	s.
			3	—
Fees at the Receiver General's Office, at receiving Payment, with Stamps. 17s. Quarterly	-	-	3	8
			6	8 0
			£.231	8 0

To Lord William Gordon, in Compensation of the Office of Vice Admiral of Scotland, formerly held by his Lordship, but conferred on Lord Cathcart when his Grace was appointed Keeper of the Great Seal, an Annuity, payable Quarterly in London, of

Exchange on Remittance of the Quarterly Payments with Stamps, £1. 12s. 8d. each Quarter

	-	-	£.	s. d.
			1,206	10 8

	1,437 18 8
--	------------

Net Receipt by the Lord Keeper	-	-	£.	1,562 1 4
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2. The Lord Keeper acts by Charles Gordon, of Braid, as Deputy, whom he appointed by Commission during Pleasure, in 1794.

3. The

3. The Deputy has no Salary.

4. There are Fees of Office payable to the Lord Keeper, and also to his Deputy, which arise from the casual and contingent Transmission of Land Rights in Scotland. Fees so dependant on the Vicissitude of the Changes of Property can admit of no permanent Average, and being paid by the Lieges, according as the Business occurs, no Part thereof affect the Public Revenue.

All which is reported by

Edinburgh,
22d March, 1798.

Charles Gordon, Deputy Keeper
of the Great Seal in Scotland.

Supplement (A. 8.)

An Account of the Establishment of the PRIVY SEAL OFFICE
in NORTH BRITAIN, for the Year 1798.

THE Right Honourable James Stewart Mackenzie, &c. Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal of Scotland, was appointed by His Majesty during Life, by Commission under the Great Seal of Scotland, of Date the 28th Day of August, 1766.

The Duty of the Office of Keeper is executed by Alexander Menzies, Esquire, Deputy to the Lord Keeper, and his Substitute.

Besides these, the other Officers belonging to the Privy Seal Office are, James Stewart Oliphant, Esquire, Principal Clerk or Writer to the Privy Seal, and Robert Menzies, Deputy Writer.

The Writs which pass the Privy Seal are very numerous, and may be divided into Two Classes.

1st. Gifts of Pension, Presentations to Churches and Professorships, Commissions to inferior Officers.

2d. Precepts directed to the Keeper of the Great Seal, for expediting the Charters or Grants of Lands in Scotland, also Jacks of Jiends, Gifts of Bastardy, &c.

The Duty of Writer to the Privy Seal and his Deputy is to write out these Grants, Gifts, and Jacks, and when issued to record them in the Privy Seal Register; and the Duty of the Deputy Keeper and his Substitute is to keep the Seal, and append the same to these Grants, Gifts, and Jacks, when presented to them.

The Lord Keeper's Salary is paid out of the Civil	} £.3000	} £.
Establishment for Scotland, being		
Subject to the Deduction of 1s. 6d. per Pound		

The

The other Officers have no Salary whatever; their Emoluments arise altogether from certain casual professional Fees upon the Grants of Land, and other Gifts and Jacks passing the Seal, which Fees were regulated as far back as the Year 1731, and are paid by the Individual who gets the Grant or Gift.

Supplement (A. 9.)

An ACCOUNT of the Establishment of the LORD REGISTER'S OFFICE in NORTH BRITAIN, for the Year 1798.

THE Lord Clerk Register of Scotland was originally Clerk of Parliament, and of the other great Courts and Councils, in which Capacity he had the Charge or Superintendency of all the Public Records in the Kingdom; and most of the subordinate Officers in that Department, such as Deputy Keepers of Registers, Clerks of Session, and others, were named by him.

Those other Officers, with Exception of Two Deputies in the General Register House, are now named by the Crown, and so far his Office has undergone a considerable Variation, and his Duty as Clerk of Parliament is of course superseded, but in other Respects it continues nearly the same. The spacious Fabrick in which the National Records, including an infinite Number of Writings of various Kinds, connected with the Land Rights of that Country, are lodged, is under the immediate Inspection and Care of the Lord Clerk Register, and of the Two Deputies named by him, and he is responsible to the King and to the Public for the Preservation of the Whole.

“Rank of Officer.”—His Title is Lord Clerk Register, so styled in the Union Parliament, and since. He is one of the Officers of State in Scotland, and ranks next to the Lord Privy Seal.

“His Name.”—Lord Frederick Campbell. The Names of his Deputies are, William and Alexander Robertsons.

“Net Receipt for 1797.”—£1,641. 6s. 6d.

“Other Employments, Places, or Pensions, under Government;”
 “And, their Value.”—None connected with the Public Revenue of this Country.—Lord Frederick Campbell has a Lease from His Majesty of certain Feu Duties or Quit Rents, payable out of the Island of Ilay, in Argyleshire, Value, after paying the ancient reserved Rent, about £455; and he holds a Pension in Ireland, in lieu of the Office of Vice Treasurer, but it is presumed this falls not under the Inquiry.

Supplement (A. 10.)

COPY COMMISSION to the Right Honourable HENRY DUNDAS, as KEEPER of the SIGNET in SCOTLAND, 31st July 1792.

GEORGIUS, Dei Gratia, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ, Rex, Fideique Defensor, omnibus probis Homini-
bus ad quos presentes Literæ pervenerint, Salutem. Quandoquidem Nos per Warrantum de Data Vigesimo Tertio Die Junii, in Decimo Nono Anno Regni Nostri, nominabamus, et constituabamus, et ordinabamus fidelem et prædilectum nostrum Henricum Dundas, Armigerum, Dominum Advocatum pro Scotia, Custodem Nostri Signeti in illa Parte Regni Nostri Magnæ Britanniæ Scotia vocata, durante bene placito nostro tantum, et Nos bene satisfacti de Integritate et Animi Dotibus dicti Henrici Dundas, et de ejus magna Sufficientia in dicto Officio, per quæ omnimodo apte qualificatus est pro dicto Munere fungendo, igitur, Nos nominavimus, constituimus, et ordinavimus, sicuti Nos Tenore Presentium nominamus, constituimus, et ordinamus dictum Henricum Dundas, Dominum Advocatum, Custodem Signeti Nostri dicta Parte Magnæ Britanniæ spectan. duran. omnibus ejus Vitæ Diebus, et dedimus et concessimus sicuti Nos per Presentes damus et concedimus dicto Henrico Dundas, Domino Advocato, durante Spatio prædict. dict. Locum, Munus, et Officium Custodis Signeti Nostri, cum omnibus Feodis, Proficiis, Beneficiis, Casualitatibus, Libertatibus, et Immunitatibus ad dict. Locum et Officium legitime spectan. et pertinen. cum plena Potestate recipiendi, intromittendi, cum et custodiendi omnia Signeta hujus Partis Magnæ Britanniæ Scotia vocat. et applicandi Beneficia et Proficua exinde sequen. ad Usus suos proprios, ac etiam appunctuandi Deputatos sub seipso, et admittendi, recipiendi omnes Clericos et Scribas ad Signetum et Vicecomitatum Clericos intra dict. Limites, et dandi illis Commissiones ad tenend. et gaudend. dict. Officiis duran. omnibus Diebus Vitarum dict. Clericorum, et hoc tam sæpe quam dict. Officia devenient vacan. quocunque Modo, ac recipiendi Compositionem et Beneficia quæ oritura sunt per Admissionem dict. Clericorum, quæ applicabit in suum proprium Usus. In cujus Rei Testimonium Sigillum Nostrium per Unionis Tractatum custodiend. et in Scotia Vice et Loco Magni Sigilli ejusd. utend. ordinat. Presentibus appendi mandavimus, apud Aulam Nostram apud St. James's, Tricesimo Primo Die Mensis Julii, Anno Domini Millesimo Septingentesimo et Octogesimo Secundo, Regni-
que Nostri Anno Vigesimo Secundo.

REPORT respecting the SIGNET OFFICE, in NORTH BRITAIN.

BEFORE the Union, His Majesty's Signet for Scotland was in the Custody of one of the Secretaries of State; but since the Union of the Two Kingdoms it has been committed to the Custody of a Keeper appointed by His Majesty, and the Keeper has Power to appoint Deputies.

The Writes passing the Signet are essential Requisites in the Discharge and Execution of almost every Part of the legal Proceedings of that Part of the united Kingdom. All Summonses to a Defendant to appear before the Court of Session, the supreme Civil Judicatory in Scotland, proceed on Writes issued in the King's Name under the Signet. The Decrees of that Court, as also of the inferior Courts of Scotland, the Attachment of Effects, or of the Persons of Debtors, are all put in Execution by Writes issuing from the Signet.

All Signatures and Grants flowing from the Sovereign, issued by the Barons of Exchequer, for granting Charters of Estates holden in chief under the Crown, are lodged at the Signet Office, and warranted by a Precept from thence, before they can pass the Privy or Great Seal.

To seal and authenticate these various Writes, and to take Care that none pass the Signet that are not drawn up in legal Form, and in Conformity to the Warrants whereon they proceed, there is daily Attendance of the Deputy or Substitute Keeper with an Assistant or Messenger. All the Writes are daily entered in a Register, and the Warrants, except as to some few Classes, remain at the Signet Office.

The Fees of the various Writes payable to the Keeper for the Trouble of sealing and recording of them, was fixed by an Order of the Council of Scotland as far back as 4th February 1606, ratified by Act of Parliament, 4th August 1621, 23d of King James VIth. Cap. 19. and there has been no Increase of the Rates since that Time. In 1732, there was indeed some Alteration as to the Rule by which the Fees on Precepts, issuing on Signatures from Exchequer were to be calculated, but that occasioned no Difference in the general Amount; and besides, that Class bears a small Proportion to the other Writes issuing from the Signet.

The Fee of each Write is small, being from Ten Pence to Three Shillings, Two Thirds of a Penny, and it is paid by the Person in whose Name the Write is issued.

The Writes passing the Signet are prepared and subscribed by a Writer or Clerk to the Signet; these Clerks are nominated by the Keeper; but to entitle them to be nominated, it is requisite to have

been Five Years under Articles with a Member of the Society of Writers or Clerks to the Signet, and before their Admission in virtue of the Keeper's Nomination, a Trial has to be undergone before the Society ; and it is also requisite to have a liberal Education, and to have been at least Two Years at an University. A Fee of £33. 6s. 8d. is payable at the Admission of each Member.

The Deputy named by the Keeper presides at the Meetings of the Society of Clerks to the Signet, who form a constituent Part of the College of Justice.

The Fees arising from Writes passing the Signet, and from the Admission of Clerks to the Signet, constitute the Emoluments drawn by the Keeper. He has no Salary from the Public.

Before the Union, the Deputy Keeper of the Signet had a Salary of £100 per Annum on the Scots Establishment, and which since the Union has been continued to be drawn by that Officer. He is entitled also to £8. 6s. 8d. at the Admission of each Clerk to the Signet ; and as he draws no other Emoluments, the Keeper, judging the Recompence inadequate, allows to the Deputy a certain Share of his own Fees.

With these Observations, Reference is made to the annexed Schedule, containing a Return to the Requisition from the Committee of Finance, in Conformity to the Mode prescribed.

An ACCOUNT of the ESTABLISHMENT of the SIGNET OFFICE,
in NORTH BRITAIN, for the Year 1798.

RANK.	NAME.	Duration of Interest.	Net Receipt for 1797.	Other Employments, Places, or Pensions, under Government.
Keeper - - {	Right Hon. Henry Dundas	During Life.	£. s. d. 1,751 16 10	Do not know.
Deputy - - {	Hugh Warrender	Pleasure.	331 3 8	

N. B. By the Commission to the Keeper, it will be observed, that he is authorized to grant Commissions to the Sheriff Clerks when they fall vacant ; but this Part of the Commission has nothing to do with the Execution of any Part of the Business of the Signet Office ; and when any Vacancies occur, the Commissions are granted agreeable to such Directions as Mr. Dundas may give on the Occasion.

Edinburgh,
13th April, 1798.

Hugh Warrender, Deputy Keeper.

Supplement (A. 11.)

AN ACCOUNT of the ESTABLISHMENT of the COURT of CHANCERY
in NORTH BRITAIN, for the Year 1798.

R A N K.	N A M E.	Duration of Interest.	Net Receipt for 1797.	Other Employments, Places, or Pensions, under Government.
Director of Chancery -	Sir James St. Clair Erskine, of Sinclair, Baronet.	During his Life.	£. s. d. 25 — —	Major General in the Army, Lieut. Col. of the 12th Reg. of Light Dragoons, and Member of the British House of Commons.

Supplement (A. 12.)

RETURN of the ESTABLISHMENT of the MINT OFFICE,
in SCOTLAND.

AS the Circumstances of the Establishment of this Office cannot be properly expressed in the Draft accompanying the Order, the following Account is humbly submitted, in which the various Particulars required are stated, so far as applicable to the Mint Office.

The Rank of the various Officers, with their Names, are particularly stated below. They hold separate Appointments from His Majesty, by Special Commissions of the different Dates under noted. It is well known, that no Business has been done in the Mint of Scotland for a considerable Period, and none of the Officers have Deputies. The entire Salary, which is paid by an Issue from the Exchequer through the Hands of the Master, and the Proportions paid to each Officer (there being no separate Emoluments) are under noted, and the Total and Net Receipt for 1797, with the Deductions, described. The Annual Receipt suffers no Alteration, so that there has been no Increase or Diminution since 1782.

By Act of 7th Ann, cap. 24. s. 3. which is made perpetual by Act 9th George III. cap. 25. the Lord Treasurer is authorized to issue from the Exchequer £.1,200, for the Purposes therein mentioned.

The Total Sum issued from the Exchequer, in virtue of the above Statutes, to the Master of the Mint is - £.1,200 — —

Deduct—paid at Treasury and Exchequer - 108 7 2

Total Balance for Division among the Officers - £.1,091 12 10

This

THIRTIETH REPORT:

This Sum is proportioned as under :

Officers.	Names of Officers.	Dates of Commissions.	Total Salaries.	Net Salaries.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
The Governor	- Admiral Elliot	- 1760	300 — —	287 12 6
Master	- Robert Hepburn, Esq.	- 12th Jan. 1792	200 — —	192 4 —
Warden	- Lawrence Craigie, Esq.	- 11th May, 1795	150 — —	144 7 6
Assay Master	- Alexander Gardner	- 26th June, 1767	100 — —	96 4 —
Counter Warden	- James Garthshore	- 27th April 1761	60 — —	57 15 —
Engraver	- William Jamefon	- 13th April 1785	50 — —	48 — 6
Clerk	- William Bell	- 9th Dec. 1789	40 — —	38 9 —
Smith	- Alexander Boog	- 26th July, 1793	30 — —	28 13 —
Porter	- Andrew Elliot	- No Commission	3 6 8	3 6 8
			£. 933 6 8	896 12 2
Paid by the Master for insuring the Buildings			- - -	4 3 6
Allowance for keeping the Buildings in Repair			- - -	190 17 2
				£. 1,091 12 10

Note.—The Sum of £.36. 14s. 6d. is deducted from the Total Salaries, viz.

	£. s. d.
For Commission	- 9 6 —
Civil List	- 23 5 —
Insurance	- 4 3 6
	£. 36 14 6

None of the Persons above named hold any other Employment, Place, or Pension, under Government, except Admiral Elliot, who is Admiral of the Blue, and as such receives Half Pay; Mr. Hepburn, who is a Lieutenant in the First Regiment of Fencible Cavalry; and Mr. Bell, who receives £.30 per Annum, as Clerk to the Works in Scotland.

Supplement (A. 13.)

An ACCOUNT of the Gross and Net Amount of the REVENUE of CUSTOMS, levied in SCOTLAND, under the Management of the Commissioners of Customs, in the Year 1797 (ending 5th January 1798.)

Gross AMOUNT of the Revenue of Customs,	£. s. d.
from 5th January 1797 exclusive to 5th January 1798 inclusive	- 274,569 5 4
PAYMENTS, &c.	- 154,933 11 11

Net Amount of the Revenue of CUSTOMS £. 119,635 13 5

An

Supplement (A. 14.)

An ACCOUNT of the GROSS and NET AMOUNT of the DUTIES of EXCISE, together with His MAJESTY'S SHARE of FINES and FORFEITURES in the Year 1797.

Cash resting to be accounted for in the Hands of the Commissioners of Excise, at 5th January 1797	£.	s.	d.
	106,398	15	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total Gross Amount of the Duties of Excise, and of His Majesty's Share of Fines and Forfeitures in the Year 1797	- - - - -	837,556	18 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Total Gross Amount	- - - - -	943,955	14 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Net Amount, after deducting the Charges of Management, &c.	- - - - -	808,468	13 — $\frac{3}{4}$

Supplement (A. 15.)

An ACCOUNT of the Gross and Net Amount of the DUTIES on SALT, in Scotland, in the Year 1797 (ending 5th January 1798.)

Gross Amount of the Duties on Salt, from 5th January 1797 to 5th January 1798	£.	s.	d.
	22,463	7	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
PAYMENTS, &c.	- - - - -	9,639	4 5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Net Amount on the Duties on Salt	- - - - -	12,824	3 6

Supplement (A. 16.)

Comparative STATEMENT of the CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of SCOTLAND in 1761 and 1797, with a View to the Increase thereof at the latter Period.

Charges on the Civil Establishment.	1761.			1797.			Increase.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To the Keeper of the Great Seal	3,000	—	—	3,000	—	—			
To the Keeper of the Privy Seal	3,000	—	—	3,000	—	—			
To the Lord Register	444	16	8	1,200	—	—	755	3	4
To the Court of Sessions, the Hereditary Usher not included	9,936	13	4	16,170	—	—	6,233	6	8
To the Court of Justiciary, including the Lord Justice General	3,713	6	8	4,553	6	8	840	—	—
* To Do. for Expenses of the Circuits	2,980	—	—	2,700	—	—			
Carried forward	£. 23,074	16	8	30,623	6	8	7,828	10	—

* The Expence of the Circuits, £.280, is the only Decrease since 1761.

Charges on the Civil Establishment.	1761.			1797.			Increase.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - £.	23,074	16	8	30,623	6	8	7,828	10	—
To the Court of Exchequer - -	9,400	18	10	12,295	12	1	2,894	13	3
To the King's Advocate - -	1,000	—	—	1,500	—	—	500	—	—
To the King's Solicitor - -	400	—	—	600	—	—	200	—	—
To the Clerk and Keeper of the Register of Seizures - -	200	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—
To the Deputy Keeper of the Signet -	100	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—
To the Secretary and Chief Clerks of the Treasury - -	100	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—
To the Sheriffs Depute - -	4,850	—	—	6,550	—	—	1,700	—	—
To Receiver Gen. of Land Rents, &c. -	650	—	—	650	—	—	—	—	—
To the Director of the Chancery - -	25	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—
To Lyon King at Arms - -	300	—	—	600	—	—	300	—	—
To Heralds and Pursuivants - -	250	—	—	250	—	—	—	—	—
To the Knight Marshal - -	400	—	—	400	—	—	—	—	—
To Six Trumpeters - -	100	—	—	100	15	—	15	—	—
To Hereditary Usher of the Court of Session - -	250	—	—	250	—	—	—	—	—
To Three Chaplains in 1761, increased to Ten in 1797 - -	150	—	—	530	—	—	380	—	—
To the King's Almoner - -	41	13	4	41	13	4	—	—	—
To the King's Linner - -	100	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—
To the Master of the Wardrobe - -	55	11	4	55	11	4	—	—	—
Under Keeper of Do. - -	40	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—
and Under Keeper of Do. - -	20	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
Clerk of Do. - -	30	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—
To the Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood House - -	46	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	—
Under Keeper of Do. - -	50	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—
Porter of Do. - -	37	15	6	37	15	6	—	—	—
To the King's Under Falconer - -	50	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—
To the First Physician - -	100	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—
and Do. - -	50	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—
Apothecary - -	40	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—
To the Keeper of Physic Garden in 1761, changed to a Professor of Botany in 1797 - -	50	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—
To the Master of the Works - -	400	—	—	400	—	—	—	—	—
Clerk to Do. - -	30	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—
To the Procurator of the Churches -	500	—	—	500	—	—	—	—	—
To Charities and Bounties of the King, to be distributed by the Barons of the Exchequer - -	2,000	—	—	2,000	—	—	—	—	—
To the Conservator of the Privileges of Scotland in the Netherlands - -	200	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—
To the Secretary of the Order of the Thistle - -	300	—	—	300	—	—	—	—	—
To the Professors in the University of St. Andrews - -	210	—	—	210	—	—	—	—	—
To Do. of Glasgow - -	210	—	—	210	—	—	—	—	—
To Do. of Edinburgh - -	210	—	—	210	—	—	—	—	—
Carried forward - £.	46,021	15	8	59,545	13	11	13,803	18	3

Charges on the Civil Establishment.	1761.			1797.			Increase.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - £.	460,21	15	8	59,545	13	11	13,803	18	3
To Do. K. Coll. Aberdeen -	105	—	—	105	—	—			
To Do. Marshall's Coll. Do. -	105	—	—	105	—	—			
To Do. of Astronomy, at Edinburgh -	50	—	—	50	—	—			
To W. Kirkpatrick in 1761, and to Patrick Miller in 1797, for certain Services incurred or to be incurred, during Pleasure -	100	—	—	100	—	—			
To the Secretary, Chamberlain, Receiver General of the Rents and Revenues of the Principality of Scotland -	400	—	—	400	—	—			
To Amount of Pensions paid to sundry Persons -	5,940	—	—	23,862	—	—	17,922	—	—
	52,721	15	8						
To the King's Almoner, a further Sum charged as paid to him in 1761, which does not appear to have been continued in 1797 -	108	6	8						
Total of Civil Establishment in 1761 -	52,830	2	4	84,167	13	11			
Charges added to the Civil Establishment, between 1761 and 1797, either by Act of Parliament or by the Authority and Bounty of the King.									
To the Judge of the Admiralty Court by Act of Parliament -	400	—	—						
To the Four Judges of the Commissary Court, by Do. -	400	—	—						
To the Support of the Register's Office, by the Bounty of the King -	500	—	—						
To the Sheriffs Substitute, by the Authority of the King -	2,300	—	—						
To the King's Clock Maker, by the Bounty of Do. -	8	5	4						
To the Professor of Natural History and Keeper of the Museum at Edinburgh, Do. -	70	—	—						
To Two Professors of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, at Do. Do. -	70	—	—						
To the Professor of Astronomy at Glasgow, Do. -	120	—	—						
To the King's Historiographer, Do. -	200	—	—						
To the Usher of the Order of the Thistle, Do. -	100	—	—						
To the Dean of Do. Do. -	50	—	—						
To the Royal Academy, for teaching Exercises at Edinburgh, Do. -	200	—	—						
				4,418	5	4	4,418	5	4
Total of Civil Establishment in 1797 -	—	—	—	88,585	19	3	36,144	3	7

THIRTY-FIRST REPORT.

ADMIRALTY, DOCK YARDS, AND TRANSPORTS.

(Ordered to be printed 26th June, 1798.)

THE Establishments connected with the Public Expenditure for MILITARY Services, of which Your Committee treated in their several Reports during the last Session of Parliament, were; — The ADMIRALTY, NAVY BOARD, NAVY PAY OFFICE, MARINE PAY OFFICE, and the TRANSPORT BOARD; — The WAR OFFICE, the Office of PAYMASTER GENERAL of the Forces, and the Office of COMPTROLLERS of the ARMY ACCOUNTS; the BARRACK OFFICE, and the ORDNANCE.

They have now proceeded to resume the same Branch of Inquiries, with a View to such Measures as may be most conducive to the Ends of Public Œconomy, respecting the Administration of the DOCK YARDS, and the TRANSPORT SERVICE—the VICTUALLING OFFICE—the Office for SICK AND WOUNDED Seamen—CHATHAM CHEST, and the ROYAL HOSPITALS OF GREENWICH—AND CHELSEA: They have also extended their Inquiries into some of the Details of Expenditure connected with ARMY SERVICES, which last Year They were unable to investigate; and, at the same Time, They have taken into their Consideration the present State of the Offices of the SECRETARY OF WAR, of the JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL,

GENERAL, of the COMMISSARY GENERAL OF MUSTERS, and also the several MILITARY GOVERNMENTS in Great Britain.

ADMIRALTY, DOCK YARDS, AND TRANSPORTS.

YOUR Committee, in continuation of their former Inquiries into the Naval Departments*, have proceeded, in the present Session, to call for “an Estimate of the expected total Amount of the Expense of the Navy for the Year ending 31st December 1798,” framed in the same Manner as that for 1797, which was laid before Your Committee in the last Session, it being thought likely to present to the House and to the Public, a more distinct and detailed View of the several Articles † which form the estimated Amount of this most important and extensive Branch of the Public Expenditure, than the usual Practice of voting the Navy Supply has generally afforded.

From this Estimate it appears, that the Expense of the NAVY for the present Year, is expected

	£.	s.	d.
to be - - - - -	7,614,000	—	—
Of the VICTUALLING - - - - -	3,411,768	—	—
Of the TRANSPORTS - - - - -	891,348	10	—
Of the SICK AND WOUNDED - - - - -	427,000	—	—

Total - - £.12,344,116 10 —

Add to which,

For 10,000 additional Seamen, voted since the Date of the preceding Estimate - - - }	910,000	—	—
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Making in the whole £.13,254,116 10 —

* See Reports i. and xxiv. of this Committee.

† Supplement (A.)

A Charge like this, from its Magnitude, most evidently requires the strictest Controul of the most vigilant Economy : And Your Committee have already stated how far the Estimate for 1797 was found to correspond with the Expence actually incurred for the Service of that Year ; noticing, at the same Time, the principal Causes which produced an Excess in the Expenditure.

A D M I R A L T Y.

YOUR Committee, in the next Place, have desired to be informed, whether any Thing had been done by the Admiralty Board since the close of the last Session, on the Foundation of His Majesty's Order in Council, referred to them on the 12th of January 1792 ; and mentioned last Year in the 17th Report of Your Committee : In Answer to which it has been stated by the Secretary of the Admiralty *, in a Letter dated February the 28th 1798, That “ a Report upon the Admiralty Office, including the Marine Pay Office, is preparing, in order to its being laid before the Lords of His Majesty's Council ; and that it is not in immediate Contemplation to report on any other Branches of the Naval Department ; it appearing to the Board, that the Attention which such an Investigation must necessarily require, could not be paid at this Time without material Detriment to the Public Service.”

Your Committee presume, that the Report on the Admiralty and Marine Pay Offices will not be delayed much longer. But hitherto, as appears by another Letter of the Admiralty †, dated 9th June 1798 : “ No Alteration has taken Place in the Establishment of the Admiralty Office, or in respect to the Fund out of which the Salaries are paid.”

* Supplement (B.)

† Supplement (C.)

With respect to the other multifarious and extensive Branches of the Naval Service, it certainly does appear difficult, if not impracticable, during the urgent Pressure of Public Business in these Departments, at present to proceed with any detailed, laborious, and calm investigation, such as the Subject ought to receive. But your Committee think, that the House and the Public have Reason to expect that, on a Return of Peace, many Months will not be suffered to elapse without a steady Determination being shewn to examine into, and report upon all the different Departments to which the Attention of the Admiralty Board was pointed so long ago as the 12th of January 1792, by his Majesty's Order in Council, so often before alluded to, and which have not been since regulated.

§ 1. PERHAPS, after the Opinion of the Admiralty Board above stated, and the Hopes held out by them of a speedy Report in some Points, and ultimately of a complete Investigation of the whole Subject at a Time of more Leisure, Your Committee might have been excused from inquiring further into the Matter at present : But as the Answer of the Board is in general Terms ; and as it appeared more than probable that, although no full and entire Examination and Arrangement had taken place, since the Reports of the Commissioners of Inquiry, on all the Topics referred to by them, yet in fact many useful Regulations and Improvements had been made, particularly in His Majesty's Dock Yards, of late Years ; and further, that it might be satisfactory to the House to know the Opinions of able and eminent Sea Officers, on some of the Points more particularly adverted to by the Commissioners of Inquiry in their Report on the Dock Yards, and even tend, in some Measure, to expedite the future Proceedings of the Admiralty Board on this Head of Inquiry, Your Committee proceeded in the First Place to request the Attendance of Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, Baronet, Comptroller of the Navy,

Navy, a Member of the House, and examined him, in detail, upon the Matter of those Suggestions: A Copy of his Examination is annexed*; and the House will observe, with Pleasure, that several useful Regulations have been already adopted in His Majesty's Dock Yards, to enforce Order and to prevent Waste, in consequence of those Suggestions.

Among the several Regulations which have been already adopted by the Navy Board, in consequence of the Recommendations contained in the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry, are the following:

The Standing Orders, made from Time to Time for the good Government of the Dock Yards (except those which relate to the Ships in Ordinary) have been reviewed and properly arranged:

The Master Attendant, or the Master Shipwright, with the Clerk of the Survey, is now employed to inspect the Quality of all Stores delivered; and One Clerk Officer attends the Receipt of the Quantity:

When Ships of War in Commission are supplied with Stores, a List of such Stores is sent from the Yard; and an Officer on Board compares it with the Stores brought:

The Portsmouth Plan of keeping Account of the Receipt, Issues, and Remains of Stores, which was particularly recommended by the Commissioners of Inquiry, has been since generally adopted throughout the other Dock Yards; with additional Regulations, tending to the same Objects; besides which, a considerable Improvement has lately been made in the Department for examining Storekeepers Accounts at

the Navy Office; and although no periodical Survey at present is made, yet the Accounts are so kept, that the general Quantity in Store may be known at any Time when it is required. At Chatham, upon the Appointment of a new Storekeeper in 1797, an actual Survey was made, which proved satisfactory.

The Lots of old Stores also are now weighed, counted, or measured, when laid apart for Sale, and a Tally is fixed to each; and the Delivery is attended by a Clerk Officer. It is stated to Your Committee on this Head, that there never was a greater Degree of Attention to prevent Embezzlement of stores; and that an Inspecting Officer has been established at some of the Ports, with Authority to search Boats and Vessels, and keep Watch on Persons suspected of dealing in Stores embezzled from the Dock Yards; and that this Regulation has not only been the Means of detecting and bringing to Justice several Offenders, but is believed to have prevented much of the Practice. This Establishment is to be extended to the other Yards, when proper Persons can be found for the Employment; and their Continuance is to depend upon the Commissioners certifying to their Diligence and Utility.

§ 2. Your Committee in the next Place, according to the Tenor of their Instructions, have required “ An Account of
 “ what Increase or Diminution has taken Place since the
 “ Year 1782, in the Numbers or in the Amount of the
 “ Salaries and Emoluments of different Officers in His
 “ Majesty’s Dock Yards;” and They have called likewise for
 “ An Account of any Offices in the Naval Departments
 “ which are at present permitted to be purchased; or of
 “ which the Profits are paid over to any Persons whatever;
 “ other than such as appear to hold the same.”

The Answers produced by these Requisitions are inserted in the Supplement *. Upon these Papers Your Committee have only to remark, that the Increase of Establishment in the Dock Yards, appears to be no more in general than might reasonably be expected during a State of War; but that it will be proper, on the ultimate Examination and Arrangement of all these Offices, to prevent in future any of the Clerks' Places from being sold, as has been hitherto the Custom; and also, that it is not advisable in general to allow any Persons to pay over a Part of their Emoluments to others, for performing that which it is their Duty to execute.

§ 3. WITH regard to the further Measures, which it may be expedient to adopt for the Regulation of the Dock Yards, Your Committee find that most of those recommended by the most unquestionable naval Authority, as still fit to be carried into Execution †.

In the Opinion of the Comptroller of the Navy, besides placing the Officers of Master Attendant, Clerk of the Survey, and Clerk of the Rope Yard, upon a Footing more suited to their Trust and Importance, it would be proper,

That no Place in the Dock Yard should be sold :

That Fees and Gratuities to the Dock Yard Officers should be abolished, and a Salary substituted in their Stead; and that in order to reimburse the Public for the additional Expence which will be incurred by the Increase of Salaries, a Poundage Rate of £1. per Cent. should be paid by the Contractor on all Money received by Bills in course for Stores supplied, or Services performed :

* Supplement (E. 1, 2, 3, 4.)

† Supplement (D. 1, 2.)

That

That the Officers should have the Nomination of their own Clerks, subject to the Commissioner's Power of rejecting, suspending, or dismissing them :

That Ships afloat should be paid, in Time of War, by a Sea Officer, nominated by the Navy Board ; and in Time of Peace by the Commissioner, or in his Absence by One of the Masters Attendant :

That Assignment Notes should be made out for the Workmen free from any Expense, except Stamps :

That Officers in general, who receive Annual Salaries, should not be allowed to take Apprentices ; except that with regard to the Master Shipwright, it is stated to Your Committee some further Regulation may be required, as he is expected to train up Draftsmen :

That on the Death or Removal of any Master, his Apprentices should be turned over to such other Artificer as the Commissioners shall think fit ; the Apprentice to be in the same Yard with his Master, &c.

That Clerk Officers, upon any Vacancy, should be appointed from the most intelligent Clerks, in their respective Offices ; which, though not established as a Rule, appears in Fact to have taken Place in Two recent Instances :

That the Captain's Clerks should have the Pay and Prize Money of a Warrant Officer, and be put on a better Footing than they now are ; but it is conceived, that they should nevertheless remain as the Instrument of the Captain, who should still be responsible for all Errors and Frauds which may be committed by their Clerks :

That the Clerk of Cheque should occasionally attend in Person the Musters of the Workmen, &c.

That further Regulation is wanting in respect to the measuring of Timber, Sawyers, and Painters Work, which should not be done by Shipwrights :

That the Surgeon should be resident, and have an Assistant paid by the Public ; that when absent he should also pay his Assistant for executing the whole Duty ; and that if absent for Three Months, he should forfeit his Office :

That the Attendance of the Clerks should be enforced by Penalties ; and that they should take Oaths, and give Bonds of Fidelity.

That Dealers in Junk, old Rope, old Iron, Canvas, and other Species of old Ship Chandlery Wares, should take out an annual Licence ; and the Renewal of it to be refused on Complaint from the Commissioner :

That with respect to Prize Money, unless any better Mode could be adopted, it would be fit, that Agents for Prizes appointed abroad, should recal their Prize Lists at Home, by public Advertisement in the Gazette, for the Space of One Year, before the unpaid Shares should be forfeited to Greenwich Hospital, the Hospital giving Notice of all the Prize Lists which it may receive from abroad, and keeping open Payment for Twelve Months after it receives them :

That regular Establishments should be formed at each Foreign Station in the Naval Service : Upon which Subject it is represented to Your Committee, that there is at present a Resident Commissioner at Halifax, with a regular Establishment ; and the Comptroller of the Navy agrees in Opinion with the Commissioners of Inquiry, that wherever any Squadron of His Majesty's Ships may be stationed, a Temporary Commissioner of the Navy should always be appointed, who should have Control over the Victualling,
as

as well as Naval Department, with such a general Form of Establishment as the Commissioners of Inquiry have proposed, and with such particular Directions in respect to the Naval Establishments in the East Indies, as they have pointed out for that Branch of the Service.

Your Committee having also received much valuable Information from Admiral Lord Keith, Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, and Samuel Bentham, Esquire, Inspector General of Naval Works, on several Points connected with this Subject *, They have thought proper to subjoin Extracts of their Examinations respecting many Points of Public Œconomy. viz. as to the peculiar Defects of the Modes now in Use for the Receipt, Custody, and Application of Stores, particularly Timber; as to the maintaining Ships incapable of Repair, and Ships upon unprofitable Services, particularly Church Ships, Slop Ships, and Prison Ships; and as to the Loss of Interest upon Monies expended on Public Works between their Commencement and Completion, more especially wherever their Execution is unnecessarily protracted

Upon the Expediency of abolishing the Practice of Chips, Your Committee have annexed a Statement of the particular Measures for this Purpose which have been formerly in Contemplation, and a further Representation upon the same Practice under its present Circumstances.

Your Committee have thought it also their Duty to call for several Papers respecting the present State of the Works in the principal Dock Yards; which, although they appear to contain several very important Suggestions of Improvement in the Modes of building and arming Ships of War, and constructing the Storehouses, Docks, Basons, Embank-

* Supplement (D. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.)

ments, and other local Accommodations requisite for the Dock Yards of Portsmouth and Plymouth, and are all of them highly deserving the fullest Consideration of the Board of Admiralty, yet, as well from the Nature of many of the Subjects to which those Suggestions relate, as from the Incompetency of Your Committee to form a confident Opinion thereon, They have not thought it expedient to introduce into this Report.

Your Committee, however, are supported by the concurrent Testimony of all those Opinions, Civil and Military *, in representing to the House, that Dispatch and Œconomy in the Dock Yards would be most essentially promoted, if the Duties of the resident Commissioners in each Yard were fixed, and their Powers extended over the operative Business; superadding, at the same Time, such an individual Responsibility as should ensure a faithful, skilful, and active Discharge of the Trusts properly belonging to this most important Situation.

T R A N S P O R T S.

DURING the last Session of Parliament, Your Committee, in the Course of their Inquiries, called for an Account of the Amount of the Sums paid for the Transport Service since the Institution of the Board: But as that Account did not comprize the total Expense incurred, they have called for a complete Account of the Expenditure in this Department during the Four last Years †, which appears to have amounted to no less than £.5,690,547. 12s. 10d.

An Explanation has been laid before Your Committee, of the Causes which have occasioned so large a Disbursement of the Public Money; distinguishing the Average Tonnage of regular Transports, and the Average Tonnage of Ships on Freight; distinguishing also the several Rates of Freight in each Year respectively, and specifying such Circumstances as

* Supplement (D. 1, 3, 4.) † Supplement (F.)
contributed

contributed to produce this Expenditure ; noticing also how far, in the Opinion of the Transport Board, they still continue to operate.

Your Committee being desirous of obtaining still further Lights upon the present Mode of conducting the Transport Service, and of ascertaining what Degree of Probability there exists of reducing the Expense of this extensive Branch of the Public Charge, have examined Captain Schank, one of the Commissioners of the Transport Board, upon the several Articles, in detail, which contribute to enhance this Expenditure * : A Copy of his Examination, together with other Papers tending to illustrate various Parts of it, is annexed ; from the Perusal of which much Information may be derived, respecting the Comparative Rates of Freight at which Transports were hired during the last War, and the present ; and particularly during the Year 1797, according to the various Stations on which they were employed : Much valuable Information may also be derived from the same Documents, respecting the Modes which have been practised in the arming and fitting up of Transports ; the Employment of Agents in the Transport Service ; the transporting of Ordnance Stores, and the great Losses which have been occasioned by too heavily loading the Vessels in which they are carried † ; and also respecting other more æconomical and expeditious Modes of loading Stores in general, and embarking Troops, with some specific Suggestions of a better Mode of executing this Service in the River Thames.

Amongst other Points of general Importance it is represented to Your Committee, that it would greatly contribute to the more æconomical and regular Conduct of this Service, that all the Transports which may be wanted, should be procured exclusively through the Intervention of the Transport Board alone ; and that it would be preferable to employ a known Agent, paid by the Public, and responsible to it, to take up the Ships and

* Supplement (F. 2.) † Supplement (F. 3.)

the Vessels as there might be Occasion for them ; and no longer to make use of Brokers for the Purpose, as at present, who may be more inclined to favour the Merchants or Owners, in particular Cases, than to do Justice to the Government.

The Application of Ships of War, of particular Descriptions, to this Service, so far as may be consistent with the Military Use to be made of them, is also a Measure recommended by repeated Evidence, with a Detail of the Reasons for its general Adoption * ; This, indeed, as Your Committee find, has already been and now is practised to a certain Extent ; But, during Peace, it undoubtedly seems capable of being carried to a still greater extent with Advantage to the Public, in relieving the Garrisons of His Majesty's distant Possessions, and in other similar Operations.

Upon the whole, Your Committee cannot but consider the Transport Board, in Time of War, to be a useful Establishment ; and although the Expence attending this Branch of Service has been very considerable, and in some Instances, the Rates of Freight have been extraordinary high, yet there are solid Reasons for believing, when the peculiar Nature of the Military Operations of this Country is taken into Consideration, that had it been conducted altogether as it was in the last War, by all the different Military and Naval Departments which had Occasion to employ Transports, concurrently, and with all the Disadvantages of Competition, the Charge would probably have been still heavier : And it is very satisfactory to observe, that Circumstances have enabled the Board to lower the Price per Ton, in the present Year, from Fifteen to Thirteen Shillings, on the general Rate of hiring Vessels of the Description usually employed as Transports ; which does not exceed the Medium Rate paid for the Hire of Transports during the last War, even when the Prices of all Naval and Victualling Stores were considerably lower.

* Supplement (G.)

June 26th, 1798.

AN

Supplement (A.)

AN ESTIMATE of the expected TOTAL AMOUNT of the EXPENSE of the NAVY, for the Year ending the 31st December 1798, as far as the same can be ascertained or estimated in the several Offices; distinguishing the different Heads of Service.

N A V Y.	£. s.
For the Purchase of Hemp, Timber, Masts, Iron, Canvas, and all other Naval Stores; building Ships in Merchants Yards; Hire of Armed Ships, and Vessels, manned and victualled by the Owners; Freight of Storeships and Tenders; and various other Services, paid for in Bills at Ninety Days £.	
Date - - - - - 3,200,000	
Wages to Officers and Men serving in His Majesty's Ships at Sea - - - - - 2,145,000	
Wages to the Artificers, &c. employed in the several Dock and Rope Yards - - 750,000	
Half Pay to Officers unemployed - - 140,000	
Pensions to Officers, &c. superannuated, and to those who have been wounded, &c. - - - - - 55,000	
Bills of Exchange that may be drawn from the several Stations Abroad and at Home, with Imprest and various other Services - - - - - 600,000	
Bounty to Seamen, Expense raising Men, Flag Officers Pay, Pilotage, &c. - - 250,000	
Salaries to the Admiralty, Navy, and Navy Pay Offices, and to the Stations Abroad, &c. - - - - - 76,000	
For Levy Money, Subsistence, Cloathing, &c. of the Marines, exclusive of what is paid on Ships Books - - - - - 398,000	
Expense of the Navy ———	7,614,000 —
Carried forward - -	7,614,000 —

Brought forward -		£.	s.
		7,614,000	—
VICTUALLING,			
As per Account from Commissioners; viz.		£.	
Provisions and Victualling Stores - -	2,407,438		
Do. - by Bills of Exchange and Imprests	782,000		
Necessary and extra necessary Money and Contingencies - - - -	72,000		
Wages to Officers, Coopers, Labourers, &c. at the several Ports - - - -	132,100		
Widows Men borne and mustered on Board His Majesty's Ships in Sea Pay - -	18,230		
Expense of the Victualling		3,411,768	—
TRANSPORTS.			
As per Account from Commissioners; viz.		£.	s.
Freight of regular Transports, and of Ships hired on Freight for the Conveyance of Troops, Provisions, Ordnance, Stores, and Baggage - -	613,348	10	
Pay to Officers employed as Agents of Transports - - - -	14,000		—
Wages to the Crews of several of His Majesty's Ships, employed as Armed Transports - - - -	24,000		—
Expense of building Cabins and other Accommodations on Board Transports, furnishing them with Stores, Beds, Hammocks, Fumigating and Hospital Stores, repairing Transports, Pilotage of them, and other incidental Charges	20,000		—
	£.671,348	10	
PRISONERS OF WAR IN HEALTH.			
HOME SERVICE.			
For Subsistence, Bedding, Clothing, Buildings and Repairs, Rents, Salaries, and Incidentals			
80,000			
FOREIGN SERVICE.			
For Subsistence, Hire of Prison Ships, Salaries, & Incidentals*			
140,000			
	220,000		—
Expense of Transports and Prisoners		891,348	10
Carried forward - £.	11,917,116	10	

* In this Sum is included £.65,000 for Subsistence, &c. of English Prisoners in France.

	£.	s.
Brought forward - -	11,917,116	10

SICK AND WOUNDED.

As per Account from those Commissioners; viz.

For Quarters, Cure, Conduct Money, Funerals, &c. of Sick and Wounded Seamen, set on Shore from His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in Great Britain and Ireland - - - - -	£.	160,000
Do. - - for Do. - - Abroad, and on Board His Majesty's Ships and Vessels - -		185,000
	£.	345,000

SICK PRISONERS.

Charges attending the Subsistence, &c. of Sick Prisoners at Home and Abroad - - -	65,000	
Charges attending the Subsistence of British Prisoners in France - - - - -	17,000	
	82,000	
Expense of Sick and Wounded Seamen and Sick Prisoners -		427,000
	£.	12,344,116 10

The expected Total Expense of the Navy for the Year 1798,
Twelve Million Three Hundred and Forty Four Thousand
One Hundred and Sixteen Pounds Ten Shillings.

*A. S. Hammond, C. Hope,
W. Rule, Geo. Rogers, S. Gambier,*

Supplement (B.)

LETTER, dated Admiralty Office, 28th February 1798, respecting the REPORT preparing to be laid before the Privy Council.

SIR,

HAVING communicated to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the Precept of the Select Committee of Finance, dated the 26th Instant, ordering that there be laid before the Committee a Statement, whether it is in the immediate Contemplation of the Board of Admiralty to consider of and report upon the different Regulations proposed by the Commissioners of Inquiry for such of the Naval Departments as have not hitherto been examined, as directed by His Majesty's Order in Council of the 12th of January 1792, and if not, for what Reasons; I have their Lordships Commands to acquaint you, for the Information of the Committee, that a Report upon this Office, including the Marine Pay Office, is now preparing, in order to its being laid before the Lords of His Majesty's Council; and that it is not in their Lordships immediate Contemplation to report upon any other Branches of the Naval Department, it appearing to them that the Attention which such an Investigation must necessarily require could not be paid at this Time without material Detriment to the Public Service.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

Evan Nepean.

Supplement (C.)

LETTER from Mr. NEPEAN, respecting the Admiralty Establishment; dated Admiralty Office, 9th June 1798.

SIR,

HAVING laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the Precept of the Select Committee on Finance, dated the 17th of last Month, and also the Precept of Yesterday's Date, the latter received at Half past Eleven this Day, requiring that there be laid before the Committee an Account of the present Establishment of the Admiralty Office, distinguishing the Officers, their Salaries and Emoluments, from what Fund paid, the Deductions therefrom, and their Net Annual Receipt respectively, so far as the
same

same can be ascertained; I am commanded by their Lordships to acquaint you, for the Information of the Committee, that no Alteration has taken Place in the Establishment of the Admiralty Office since the Year 1796, a Statement of which is already before the Committee; that the Salaries are precisely the same, but that the Emoluments arising from Fees (though not at this Moment to be exactly ascertained) have since that Time in some Degree decreased.

With respect to the particular Fund, out of which the Salaries above mentioned are paid, I am to acquaint you, that all the Salaries, excepting the additional Salary to the First Commissioner, and the Marine Salaries to the Secretaries, are paid out of Money Annually voted by Parliament on the Ordinary Estimate of the Navy; the additional Salary of Two Thousand Pounds per Annum to the First Commissioner is paid out of the Monies arising from the Sale of old Stores, and the Marine Salaries of the Two Secretaries, out of the Marine Poundage and Stoppages.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

Evan Nepean.

Supplement (D.)

ANSWERS of Sir ARDREW SNAPE HAMOND, Baronet, a Member of the House, to certain Questions respecting the Measures recommended by the Commissioners of Inquiry in their 6th Report; viz. upon the Dock Yards.—Extracted from the Octavo Edition.

Recommended.—The Master Attendant, or the Master Shipwright, with Clerks of Survey, to inspect the Quality of all Stores delivered; and One Clerk Officer to attend the Receipt of Quantity.
—*Answer.* Adopted—by Authority of the Navy Board.

Recommended.—Transports or Storeships for Hire, &c. to be measured, valued, and reported, by One of the Surveyors Assistants and Two Sea Officers, and the Officer of the Yard to be relieved from this Duty.—*Answer.* This Matter is now under a distinct Board, and proper to be adopted if it should revert to the Navy Board.

Recommended.—Officers and Commissioners not to receive Fees or Gratuities, nor to sell Places to those who do.—*Answer.* This remains as it was, but fit to be altered as here recommended.

Recommended.—Fees and Gratuities to be abolished, and a Salary to be substituted and paid Quarterly.—*Answer.* The same.

Recommended.—Officers to have the Nomination of their own Clerks, subject to the Commissioners Power of rejecting, suspending, or dismissing them.—*Answer.* The same.

Recommended.—Instructions to be prepared for the Commissioner of each Yard, and no Correspondence on Public Business between the Navy Board, and any Officer belonging to a Dock Yard, but through the Hands of the Commissioner, except the Secret Service entrusted to the Comptroller.—*Answer.* The same—*vide supra.*

Recommended.—The Commissioners to be Sea Officers chosen from the Sea Commissioners at the Navy Board; their Salary to be, &c.—*Answer.* Very proper (when it can be adopted without Inconvenience to the Board) on Account of their Knowledge of every Branch of the Duty. At present they are taken from the Senior Captains of the Navy. Those Abroad have £.1000, those in Great Britain now have £.800 and Half Pay, and Benefit of 40s. per Diem when they go to pay a Ship.

Recommended.—Ships afloat to be paid in Time of War by a Sea Officer nominated by the Navy Board; in Time of Peace to be paid by the Commissioner, or in his Absence by One of the Masters Attendant.—*Answer.* Remains as it was, but fit to be altered accordingly.

Recommended.—Clerks of Commissioners to have Salaries; viz. &c.—*Answer.* Remains as it was, but fit to be altered, and the Salaries must be proportionate to the Duty, and Trust reposed in them.

Recommended.—The Masters Attendant, their Salaries to be &c. and to have Two Servants each, being Sea Boys, and the Indentures of such Servants to be transferred to their Successors in Office.—*Answer.* Remains as it was—the Salaries must be higher, and proportioned to the Salaries of the other principal Officers—as to Sea Boys fit to be adopted.

Recommended.—The Commissioner to allow occasional Assistance to the Master Attendant—his Clerk's Salary to be, &c.—*Answer.* It is now done (in any Case of additional Assistance being required) by the Authority of the Navy Board, on Reference to the Commissioner, and upon his Report.

Recommended.

Recommended.—Clerk to make out Assignments and Admission Notes free from any Expense, except Stamps.—*Answer.* Remains as it was, because the Clerk remains at his former Rate of Salary, but fit to be done.

Recommended.—Salaries of Master Shipwrights at all the Yards (Sheernefs excepted) to be, &c.; at Sheernefs all the Officers to have One Fourth less than at the other Yards.—*Answer.* This Salary, as in other Instances, must probably be higher, and should be nearly proportioned to the Salaries of the other principal Officers; as to Sheernefs this may be proper.

Recommended.—No Officer receiving an Annual Salary to be allowed to take any Apprentices.—*Answer.* Remains as it was, and fit to be adopted, but may require some further Regulations as to this Officer, who is expected to train up Draftsmen.

Recommended.—Apprentices to be allotted to the most deserving, able, and diligent Shipwrights and Artificers, at the Pleasure of the Commissioner:—*Answer.* This is done already. Wages for Apprentices to be reduced.—Not done.

Recommended.—On the Death or Removal of the Master, Apprentices to be turned over to such other Artificer as the Commissioner shall think fit; the Apprentice to be in the same Yard with his Master.—*Answer.* Remains as it was, but fit to be done.

Recommended.—The Officers at present having Apprentices to remain upon the old Salary; Salaries afterwards to be increased to, &c.; if any chuse to turn over their Apprentices, they may be put upon the new Establishment at once.—*Answer.* See *ante*.

Recommended. Clerk Officers upon a Vacancy to be appointed from the most intelligent Clerks in their respective Offices.—*Answer.* Remains as it was, but fit to be done, and has been in Two recent Instances.

Recommended. The Clerk of the Cheque occasionally to attend in Person the Masters of the Workmen, &c.—*Answer.* Remains as it was—fit to be adopted.

Recommended.—Commanding Officer on Board at the Time of the Muster to deliver to the Mustering Clerk a List of Absentees who are entitled to Provisions, and not checked: such Lists to be transmitted Weekly as his Vouchers.—*Answer.* Instructions have been given, and required to be enforced.—Remains as it was, but fit to be done.

Recommended.—Every Person delivering Stores to be entitled to his Certificate or Bill in Three Days; the Clerk of Cheque to pay him at the Rate of £.5 per Cent. per Annum for every further Day's Delay; and on the Clerk refusing to pay it, the Commissioner to issue his
Warrant

Warrant to the Treasurer's Clerk to pay, and charge it against the Salary of said Clerk.—*Answer.* This Regulation only applies upon the Supposition of Fees being abolished as above recommended by the Report of these Commissioners. Should any improper Delay appear to the Commissioners, he should have Power to redress the Person aggrieved, but the Time must depend upon the Nature of the Bill to be made out.

Recommended.—Clerk of the Cheque to make out the Assignment Notes of the Workmen, free of Charge (except Stamps).—*Answer.* Remains as it was, as the Clerk remains at his former Rate of Salary, but fit to be done.

Recommended.—Measuring Timber, Sawyers, and Painters Work, to be done by a Clerk in the Cheque Office, and not by Shipwrights.—*Answer.* The Duty is an important One—some further Regulations is desirable.

Recommended.—Mustering Clerks, and all Officers and Clerks who attend at extra Hours, to be allowed $7\frac{1}{2}d$ a Tide for such Attendance.—*Answer.* This is done; but this Allowance does not bear a Proportion to the Service and Situation of the Officer, as the Trust is an important One.

Recommended.—Storekeeper to have a Salary and House, and to keep his Accounts of the Receipt, Issue, and Remains of Stores, in the Mode adopted at Portsmouth.—*Answer.* The Portsmouth Plan spoken of by the Commissioners has been generally adopted throughout the other Yards, with additional Regulations tending to the same Object, and a considerable Improvement has lately been made in the Office for examining Storekeepers Accounts at the Navy Office.

Recommended.—A Quarterly Survey to be made; Balance of Storekeeper's Books to be struck every Three Months; Storekeeper, Clerk of Survey, &c. to examine, survey, and certify how far the Stores remaining agree with the Storekeeper's Ledger; and in every Fourth Quarter, another Clerk in the Store Department and the Timber Measurer to attend the Survey.—*Answer.* No periodical Survey at present is made, but the Accounts are so kept that the General Quantity in Store may be known at any Time when it is required; and at Chatham, upon the Appointment of a new Storekeeper, an actual and satisfactory Survey was made in 1797, but it took above Three Months.

Recommended.—The Number of Clerks to be according to the Stores generally kept, and their Salaries to be, &c. and proportioned in Gradation.—*Answer.* Remains as it was.

Recommended.—And all to give Security, and to be entitled to Extra, when required to attend at extra Hours.—*Answer.* All Clerks to the

the Storekeepers give Security.—The extra Pay of $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ a Tide extends to these Persons.

Recommended.—Where the Business is considerable, One Clerk for the Receipt of the In-Stores and One for the Out-Stores; One Clerk for the Issues, Two or Three for examining Bills, abstracting Accounts, and keeping the Books.—*Answer.* Remains as it was, with extra Assistance according to Occasion, but the Storekeeper allots the Duty to each as he thinks proper.

Recommended.—The Commissioners occasionally to call for and inspect the General Store Account.—*Answer.* Remains as it was—fit to be done.

Recommended. The Clerk of the Survey to have a Salary of, &c. and a House, and to compare the Storekeeper's Books with his own, and to make occasional Representations to the Commissioner.—*Answer.* He should rank in Salary as a principal Officer on Account of the Importance of his Situation. Remains as it was—fit to be done.

Recommended.—Clerks in the Office of Clerk of the Survey to be Four or Six, and to have Salaries of, &c.—*Answer.* This may be regulated by the Navy Board according to Circumstances.

Recommended.—Purveyor to have a fixed Salary, &c. no Fees to be received by him.—*Answer.* Remains as it was—fit to be done.

Recommended.—Surgeon to be resident, and to have an Assistant paid by the Public; when absent to pay his Assistant for executing the whole Duty 10s. 6d. per Day; and if absent Three Months together to forfeit his Office.—*Answer.* Remains as it was—fit to be done.

Recommended.—The Clerk of the Rope Yards to have his Salary increased, and a House; his Clerk's Salary to be, &c.—*Answer.* Remains as it was, but fit to be done, being now very inadequately paid.

Recommended.—Master Rope Maker's Salary to be, &c. his Apprentices to be distributed amongst the most deserving Rope Makers.—*Answer.* See what is said upon the Apprentices to Officers having Salaries.

Recommended.—The Botswain's Salary to be, &c. and a House.—*Answer.* Remains as it was.

Recommended.—The Porter to be permitted to keep a Tap, but no Alehouse.—*Answer.* Remains so, and fit to be so.

Recommended.—The Clerk of the Survey at Deptford not to be a Commissioner of the Lottery.—*Answer.* Such an Employment incompatible with the Duties of Clerk of the Survey.

Recommended.

Recommended.—The Master's Attendant and Master Shipwright at Chatham not to be Governors of the Chest.—*Answer.* Remains as it was, and whether fit to be altered will deserve further Consideration.

Recommended.—Clerks to be compelled to Attendance under Penalties, to take Oaths of Fidelity, and give Bonds; and no Premium to be received for their Appointment.—*Answer.* Remains as it was—fit to be adopted, when the other proposed Regulations take Place.

Recommended.—Any Officer or Clerk retiring from Age or Infirmities to have an Annuity.—*Answer.* Very proper to be so—it is the present established Custom of the Service in all the Offices of the Navy, but there is not any specific Fund for the Purpose in any of the Naval Departments; it is therefore put on the Ordinary Estimate.

Recommended.—A Poundage-Rate of £1 per Cent. to be paid by the Contractors on all Money received by Bills in Course for Stores supplied or Service performed, as a Fund to make good any Increase of Salaries in lieu of Fees.—*Answer.* Such a Regulation would be expedient.

Recommended.—A Surveyor of Civil Architecture to be appointed, and to have a Salary of, &c. besides his actual travelling Charges, and a Clerk.—*Answer.* A Board has been since established for this and other Purposes.

Recommended.—The Shipwright and Clerk Officers to assist the Surveyor of Civil Architecture, and to be a Check upon him.—*Answer.* They do assist, and are Checks; when Works are planned and directed, they are carried on by Contract under their Inspection.

Recommended.—Copy of the Monthly Accounts of Outdoor Stores used in building or repairing Ships, which is carried to the Master Shipwright's Office, to be lodged in the Office of the Clerk of Survey.—*Answer.* This is adopted.

Recommended.—Clerk of Survey to join in the Master Shipwright's Notes for any Articles wanted for Officers Houses.—*Answer.* This is adopted.

Recommended.—Removes of superior Officers, if permitted for private Convenience, ought not to occasion any Expence to the Public.—*Answer.* They do not, to any Amount.

Recommended.—When Ships of War in Commission are supplied with Stores, a List of such Stores to be sent from the Yard, and an Officer on Board to compare it with the Stores brought.—*Answer.* This is adopted.

Recommended

Recommended.—When Stores are to be completed, a List of the Stores remaining on Board, should be signed by the Commanding Officer of the Ship, and lodged in the Office of the Clerk of Survey.—*Answer.* This is adopted.

Recommended.—Lots of old Stores should be weighed, counted, or measured, when laid apart for Sale, and a Tally fixed to each; the Delivery to be attended by a Clerk Officer.—*Answer.* This is adopted; nor was there ever a greater Degree of Attention to prevent Embezzlement of Stores; and an Inspecting Officer has been established at some of the Ports, with Authority to search Boats and Vessels, and keep a Watch on Persons suspected of dealing in embezzled Stores from the Dock Yards. This Regulation has already not only been the Means of detecting and bringing to Justice several Offenders, but is believed to have prevented much of the Practice. This Establishment is intended to go to the other Yards, when proper Persons can be found for the Employment; and their Continuance will depend upon the Commissioners certifying to their Diligence and Utility.

Recommended.—Dealers in Junk, old Rope, old Iron, Canvas, and other Species of old Ship Chandlery Wares, to take out an Annual Licence, and the Renewal of it to be refused on Complaint from the Commissioner.—*Answer.* A Regulation fit to be adopted.

Recommended.—Navy Agents to take out an Annual Licence.—*Answer.* Fit to be appointed.

Recommended.—Agents for Prizes appointed abroad to recal their Prize Lists at Home by public Advertisement in the Gazette for the Space of One Year, before the unpaid Shares should be forfeited to Greenwich Hospital; the Hospital to give Notice of all the Prize Lists they receive from Abroad, and to keep open Payment for 12 Months after they receive them.—*Answer.* This Measure would be an Improvement, if no better should be adopted, but the Matter very much requires Amendment.

Recommended.—Money to carry on Payment and Recals at the Out Ports to be sent, not by Sea, but by Land, or to be supplied by Remittances.—*Answer.* This is adopted.

Recommended.—A Stream to be brought into Plymouth Dock Yard, for watering Ships in Time of War, &c.—*Answer.* This has been adopted, but wants further Regulation.

Recommended.—Perquisite of Chips to be abolished, and in lieu thereof 5d. a Day to be added to the Pay of the Shipwrights, and 2d. to House Carpenters.—*Answer.* Chips should be abolished.

Recommended.—Regulations and Standing Orders to be reviewed.—*Answer.* So far as relates to the Dock Yards, has been done: but not as to Ships in Ordinary.

NAVAL and VICTUALLING Departments at Foreign or distant Ports; 9th Report.

Recommended.—The Number of Servants attached to each Officer to be reduced, and an Addition made to their Pay of 6d per Day for every Servant so reduced.—*Answer.* The Bearing of Servants to Officers has been discontinued from 21st April 1794, and they are allowed a Compensation of £11. 8s. 2d. per Annum for each, and instead thereof an Establishment of Boys, Three-fourth in Number, took Place, in Three Classes of £4, £5, and £6 per Annum each, of certain Ages.

Recommended.—Boys to be taken for a Term of Years as Servants, or as Apprentices to a Ship, and to be borne upon a separate List.—*Answer.* The above Arrangement appears to be sufficient.

Recommended.—Regular Establishments to be formed at each Foreign Station in the Naval Service.—*Answer.* This is not done, but is very proper to be adopted.

Recommended.—That a Commissioner be appointed to reside at Halifax, and likewise at one of the Islands in the West Indies, at Bombay, and at any other Port, during actual War, where a large Fleet is to rendezvous; such Commissioner to be a Seaman selected from the Navy or Victualling Board, and to execute both Services.—*Answer.* There is at present a Resident Commissioner at Halifax, with a regular Establishment; and I agree with the Commissioners of Inquiry in Opinion, that wherever any Squadrons of His Majesty's Ships may be stationed, a temporary Commissioner of the Navy should always be appointed, who should have Controul over the Victualling as well as Naval Department, he may be taken from either of the Boards, or the Captain's List, as the Admiralty shall think proper.

Recommended.—The Commissioner, who shall be resident at Bombay, to proceed in Time of War with the Fleet, and return with it to Bombay, or another Officer to be appointed under him at Madras.—*Answer.* Proper to be adopted.

Recommended.—The Establishment at each Foreign Station to consist of a Commissioner, Master Attendant, Master Shipwright, and Storekeeper, and their Salaries to be, &c. and a House.—*Answer.* A proper Establishment.

Recommended.—The Establishment at Bombay to be double in Salary to those of other Foreign Establishments, and all Clerks at Foreign Stations to be paid according to the Proportions observed at Portsmouth.—*Answer.* This may be proper, but the additional Salary should be paid by the India Company.

Recommended.

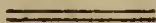
Recommended.—Commissioners of Navy to regulate Hours of Attendance.—*Answer.* Very proper.

Recommended.—Each Commissioner and Clerk to take the Oath of Fidelity, and to give Bonds, &c. with Conditions minutely particularized.—*Answer.* Very proper.

Recommended.—Every Person entrusted with the Receipt or Payment of Money, &c. to give proportionate Security.—*Ans.* Very proper.

Recommended.—No Allowance to be made for Coals, Wood, Candles, Tin, Turnery Wares, Stationary, &c.—*Ans.* Proper, except as to Stationary, which should be allowed.

Recommended.—Those retiring from Age or Infirmities to have Annuities — *Answer.* Very proper.



FURTHER ANSWERS of Sir ANDREW SNAPE HAMOND.

EXTRACT from the 8th Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry,
8vo Edition.

Recommended.—Captain's Clerk to receive the Pay of, and Share in the Prize Money, as Warrant Officers.—*Answer.* The Captains' Clerks certainly require to be put on a better Footing than they are at present; they should have the Pay and Prize Money of a Warrant Officer; but in other Respects they should remain as the Instrument of the Captain, who should still be responsible for all Errors or Frauds committed by the said Clerk.

Recommended.—Captain's Clerk to keep an Account of the Boat-swain's and Carpenter's Stores received on Board, and of the Manner of Expenditure, as a Check upon those Officers, who should still be responsible. and give a daily Account of every Receipt and Issue to the said Clerk.—*Answer.* The Captain's Clerk does at present keep a Counterpart of the Warrant Officers Expense of Stores, Supplies, and Returns, as the Instrument of the Captain; these Documents being always required to pass the Captain's Accounts.

A. S. Hamond.

5th April, 1798.

Supplement (D. 2.)

April 23d, 1798 —EXTRACT of the EXAMINATION of Admiral
LORD KEITH, a Member of the House.

WOULD it contribute to reduce the Public Expenditure, without Detriment to the Public Service, if the Commissioners in the Dock Yards were invested with greater Authority?

I have always understood that our Dock Yards stood in need of great Reform in point of Controul and Management; and I have too frequently known Differences arise between the Flag Officers and the Commissioner, to the great Detriment of the Service; and I have also known Instances of the Commissioners' Authority being called in Question by the Heads of the different Departments in the Dock Yards, alledging that he had no Authority over them, except in his own Department, to pay; and I am of Opinion, that a better Check should be devised to see the Delivery of all Stores into the Care of the respective Storekeepers, and examine not only the Quantity but the Quality.

Does any additional Check occur to your Lordship, without increasing the Expence to the Public?

I am not prepared to answer with that Correctness I think it my Duty to do at the present Moment, but it strikes me, that if Rope, Cables, &c. were delivering at a Dock Yard, the Commissioner, or other Person having Authority, might apply to the Port Admiral, or take from Ships in Ordinary a Number of Masters, Boatswains, &c. to the Assistance of the Rope Maker or his Deputy, whose Duty it would be to examine the Quantity and Quality, and report under their Hands, or upon Oath if required; and so, in like Manner with all other Stores: For Example, Ships Carpenters to Timber; Masters and Sailmakers to Canvass, &c. And I am of Opinion, even in War Time, Officers for this Purpose might be supplied out of the Ships which were under Repair, or in a dismantled State, without interfering with their Duty, or causing an additional Expence.

Has your Lordship observed any other Matters, in the Management of Dock Yards, which will admit of Regulations contributing to useful Economy?

In the Dock Yards I am so little acquainted, that I cannot speak particularly, but I have observed a Number of useless and irreparable Ships remaining in our Harbours at a certain Expence, which, if sold, would bring Money to the Public; I say a certain Expence, because they require Men to look after them and pump them; they require also a small Proportion of Stores to keep them clean;

clean; they occupy Moorings which wear out; they bear a Purser, a Boatswain, a Gunner, a Carpenter, and a Cook, all of whom have their Servants: at the same Time that the Ships occupy much Room in the Ports, and in some Instances have affected the Depth of the Water, by gathering Sand or Mud Banks; particularly in the Eastern Ports, namely, Portsmouth, Sheerneys, Chatham, and the Thames.—Allowing for every proper Provision to be made for these Persons, by employing them in other Services, or otherwise, nevertheless a great Saving might be made by breaking up or selling Ships of this Description.

Does it occur to your Lordship to specify any particular Ships of this Description, exclusive of Prison Ships, Hospital Ships, Receiving Ships, and Hulks for necessary Service, at present in any of the King's Ports?

There certainly are; I do not know the Names, neither do I mean that Hulks for receiving Ships Companies are not necessary. Prison Ships are sometimes necessary. There used to be a Church Ship at each Port, but they were seldom frequented.

Are Slop Ships to be considered a necessary or unnecessary Expence?

I think them extremely necessary, that is, at Spithead and the Nore.

What appears to be the necessary Establishment of a Slop Ship?

I do not really know what their present Establishment is, but I am inclined to think, that after the Ship was moored in her proper Situation, in Charge of a careful Person, a few sober Men fit to issue the Supplies would be the best Establishment.

Supplement (D. 3.)

April 23d, 1798.—EXTRACT of the EXAMINATION of Vice Admiral SIR THOMAS PASLEY, Baronet.

DOES any Circumstance occur to you in the Management of the Dock Yards, which will admit of Regulations tending to reduce the Public Expenditure in this Branch of Service?

Since the 1st of June 1794 I have not been in any Dock Yard, and therefore I cannot speak with Precision to particular Facts since that Time; but in my Opinion, if the Commissioner, who is the Chief Officer, had a greater share of Power, he would be better able to check every improper Expenditure in the Yards, and carry on the Service with much more Expedition.

Supplement (D. 4.)

EXTRACT of Letter from the INSPECTOR GENERAL of
Naval Works.

Admiralty, Inspector General's Office,
April 5th, 1798.

IN obedience to the Order of the Select Committee of Finance, dated 26th February last, requiring that I should lay before the Committee an Account of the Works in the Department of the Inspector General of Naval Works, and pointing out the Heads under which the Information I should have to furnish should be arranged, I must begin by observing, that by the Tenor of the said Order, as well as by what I have understood to have been stated in the Report made by the Committee to the House of Commons last Session, it seems to have been supposed that certain specific Works had been put under the Controul and Superintendance of the Inspector General of Naval Works; this, however, in fact, has not been the Case; the Execution of all Naval Works carried on in the several Naval Establishments remains, as before my Appointment, in the Hands of the subordinate Boards, who give their Orders to the resident Officers at each Establishment. In as far, however, as concerns the Business of Suggestion, no Limits whatever have by the Admiralty Board been fixed to the Extent of my Department, and I have therefore all along considered it as my Duty, over and above the giving my Opinion to the Admiralty Board on Subjects referred to me for that Purpose, to look out for all Cases open to Improvement, and to suggest such Measures as in my Conception appear to be most conducive to that object in every Branch of the Naval Service; accordingly, during the Two Years that have elapsed since I received my Appointment as Inspector General of Naval Works, as well as during One Year previous to the Institution of that Office, my Time has been chiefly employed in the preparing and submitting to the Consideration of the Admiralty Board various Proposals for the Improvement of different Branches of Naval Business.

These Proposals having happened in almost every Instance to fall within the Department of the Navy Board, have been of course referred by the Admiralty Board to that Board for Investigation; and although it has happened that the Opinions, obtained in Consequence have been (it might be said) uniformly against the Proposals, nevertheless this Contrariety of Opinion has necessarily produced Discussion, which, were even the Example of applying Reason to the Subject the only Fruit of it, will evidently have been productive of very important Benefit to the Public Service;

I must

I must at the same Time observe, that the Admiralty Board have, in the most important Instances, ordered the Works in Question to be carried into Execution, and in no Instance have they hitherto thought it proper that any of them should be finally rejected.

The only Work proposed by me, which the Admiralty Board have adopted without any apparent previous Communication of it to the subordinate Boards, was that for the building of certain Vessels for the Purpose of exemplifying various Ideas of Improvement. In the Instance of these Vessels, which were begun many Months before I was officially engaged in his Majesty's Service, it was urged by me as a Condition altogether indispensable, that the building, fitting, and arming of them should be left entirely to my Direction, without any official Controul whatever from any of the subordinate Departments; accordingly in this One Instance the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty deemed it expedient to depart from the usual Course of Proceeding in Business of this Nature, and as Opportunities have at length been afforded for judging from Experience of these Attempts at Improvement, I flatter myself that the Advantages which these Vessels have of late been acknowledged to possess, are such as to afford the Admiralty Board or the Public no Reason to regret this Departure from usual Practice.

The Admiralty Board having on this Occasion honoured me with so great a Degree of Confidence, it seems proper that the Committee should be apprized that I have had no Concern whatever in the planning of any other Vessels, for although it was made a Part of my Duty, and is perhaps the most important Part of it, to consider of all Matters relating to the building, fitting, and arming of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels, yet the Admiralty Board having allowed me to build the abovementioned Vessels entirely on my own Plan, thought it advisable, no Doubt, to wait till the Justness of my Ideas on this Subject had been brought to the Test of Experience before they referred, for my Opinion, any Proposal respecting Naval Architecture or Naval Armament; accordingly, in the Instance of the Number of Ships of War that have been built or ordered since my Appointment, in the Instance of the Gun Boats and other Vessels, in which Properties out of the ordinary Line of Service were required for the Defence of the Coast, the established Practice has not experienced any Alteration through any Interference of mine.

In concluding this Account of what has been hitherto the Business of my Department, it seems proper that I should observe to the Committee, that from the peculiar Constitution of my Office I am the only Person responsible for any Part of the Business of it; the subordinate Assistants afforded me do not, upon any Occasion,
join

join their Signatures to mine, so that in this Office the Admiralty Board have in the Person of the Inspector General a Subordinate who remains accountable for the Success of whatever he proposes, and for the Justness of the Opinion he gives, having no associate Signatures affixed to his Reports that can have the Effect of covering his Errors, and of skreening him from Responsibility.

Such being the Nature of the Duty with which I have been charged, the Works forming the subject Matter of the Information which I have to lay before the Committee may be classed under Two general Heads. - Under the First are comprized such Works as having been proposed by me, have been already ordered, or are still under Consideration. Under the Second are comprized such Works as having been begun upon, or proposed by the subordinate Board, either have been stopped at my Suggestion, or remain for the Consideration of the Admiralty Board.

Samuel Bentham.

N. B. The Reports of the Inspector General are preserved amongst the Papers of the Finance Committee in the Custody of the House.

May 8th, 1798.—EXTRACT of the EXAMINATION of SAMUEL BENTHAM, Esq. Inspector General of Naval Works.

ARE the Reports delivered in by you, respecting Naval Works, presented with Permission of the Board of Admiralty?

They are—having been submitted to the Admiralty Board.

Is it your official Duty to propose any Measures which may tend to OEconomy in the Naval Service?

I look upon it as my Duty to consider of all Matters of Improvement respecting His Majesty's Naval Establishments, according to the Tenor of my Instructions, which agree with the Statement of the Duty of the Inspector General, as expressed in the Order of Council which authorized this Establishment, and which I understand was presented to the Committee last Year.

The First Question put to Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, on the 23d of April last, respecting the Management of the Dock Yards, and Sir Thomas Pasley's Answer thereto; and also the Question put to Vice Admiral Lord Keith on the 23d of April last, respecting the same Matter, and his Lordship's Answer thereto, being read to the Witnesses; He was asked,

Having heard these Questions and Answers read, would any Alteration in the Powers with which the Commissioners of the Dock

Dock Yards are now invested tend to promote public Œconomy in this Branch of Service?

Yes, I am of Opinion, that if, by fixing the Duty, and at the same Time extending the Power of the Commissioner, the Whole of the operative Business of each Naval Port were to be entrusted to the immediate Direction of a single Person, under the Guidance of such Regulations as the Admiralty may from Time to Time think proper to prescribe, making him thereby manifestly responsible for the Business executed by the different Subordinates in their several Departments, and thus removing the Impediments which now prevent their affording (to the Degree to which they might be made to afford) reciprocal Assistance to each other; by such an Arrangement, Dispatch, as well as good Œconomy would be very essentially promoted; for although the Concurrence of a Number of Persons may appear necessary for the Examination and Transaction of Business in the accountant Branch, yet with regard to the operative Branch, if the Details of Naval Œconomy were (under the Orders of the Admiralty Board) in all Cases to be entrusted to the principal Officer in each subordinate Department, who would thus in like Manner stand individually responsible for his Conduct, public Œconomy as well as Dispatch would, in my Opinion, be much better promoted than by trusting the Execution of Orders, as at present, to a Number of Persons in the Aggregate, on no one of whom can any individual Responsibility be affixed.

Might no Mischief arise to the Service from making the Commissioner's Power absolute over the professional Officers of the Dock Yards in professional Matters?

I think not; as the Commissioner would have a Number of Officers of each Profession under his Authority, to whose several Opinions he could have Recourse, it appears to me that there would be less Mischief to be apprehended from the giving the Power of Controul, even in professional Matters, into the Hands of a Man in his Situation, whose Views of Things would necessarily have been extended by having been made to include the several Departments of Naval Concerns, than to leave the Business, as at present, without any local Controul, to the Discretion of a professional Man, whose Views have been confined to the Practice of his Profession alone, and who, in the Instances in which Intelligence is most called for, is screened from all personal Responsibility by the Regulations which require associate Signatures to all his Reports.

Do any Measures occur to you which would check or controul more effectually any Abuse in the Receipt or Application of Stores?

With Respect to the Receipt of Stores in general, none occur to me, inasmuch as from Time to Time, and I believe very recently, Regulations have been made on that Subject, of which I

have no Reason to doubt their Efficacy; but with regard to the Application of Stores to their respective Uses, the Mode of Management does not appear to afford any Checks which can be depended on for the counteracting of the Profusion which may arise from Want of Intelligence, from Inattention, or from the Existence of personal Motives, by no Means incompatible with a Zeal for the Public Service. Each Person entrusted with the warranting the Issue of Stores stands responsible to various others besides his Superiors, that the Stores shall be of the best Quality and abundant in Quantity; Frugality he has nothing to urge him to (excepting General Orders) which, being necessarily vague, are subject to Misconstruction; but if at the Completion of each Work, as for Example, at the sending to Sea of each Ship, there were transmitted to the Admiralty Board, with what Degree of Publicity might be thought requisite, a Statement, exhibiting the Quantity and Cost of each Species of Store, as well as the other Articles of Expence incident to the Purpose for which the Vessel had been sent into Port, some Indication at least of the Propriety of the Appropriation of the Stores would thus be brought to View; and by this Means a Spirit of Emulation might be called forth, exciting those on whom it depended to exert habitual Endeavours to diminish unnecessary Expenditure in Stores as well as Workmanship.

As to Timber, the choice Preservation and æconomical Employment of it in His Majesty's Navy seems to present a wide Field for Improvement.—I am of Opinion that Fir, Elm, and Beech might, in many more Instances than it is at present, be used instead of Oak; and with respect to Oak Timber, a very great Saving might be made in the Quantity consumed, as well as in the Cost of this Article, by receiving it into the Dock Yard in its rough State only, particularly by discontinuing the Contracts for Sided Timber, and by diminishing the Quantity as well as the Scantling of the Timber used in the Frames of Ships; the shewing the Practicability of this Diminution, without Detriment, was One of the Objects aimed at in the Construction of the Vessels built under my Direction. See Report on Naval Works proposed, No. 2.

Do any other Measures occur to you for reducing the Expence in the Article of Timber?

Yes; by taking this Article out of the Charge and nominal Care of the Storekeeper, who cannot, from the Nature of this Species of Store, possibly see to the Appropriation of it, and putting it under the Care of a distinct professional Officer, who would stand responsible for the Conversion and Application of all Timber to the Use it is most fit for, and who, by keeping a Register of the Contents of each Piece, when received, and of the reduced Contents, according to its subsequent Appropriation to Use, would exhibit

exhibit accurate Documents for ascertaining the good or bad Economy of the Conversion of Timber in the Instance of each Ship or Work. A comparative View of such Accounts as these, coming from the several Dock Yards, would present to the Superior of this Department a Scale by which to measure the Merit of his Subordinates, and might in this very important Branch of Service be made to excite that Sort of Emulation which creates a personal Interest in the exercising a Duty with Intelligence as well as Punctuality.

Read from the 11th Report of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, their Suggestion for the Saving of Timber, so far as relates to the Substitution of Iron instead of Oak Knees in the Construction of Ships.

And the Witness was asked,

Does this Suggestion appear to you to be well founded?

I conceive either Iron or Wood may, in various Modes of Application, be made use of to answer the Purposes of Knees, so as to render the particular Application of Knee Timber unnecessary in the Construction of Ships, even of the largest Dimensions.

What Experience has been had of this Mode of constructing Ships?

The French do in many Instances substitute other Means of Combination in Timber instead of Knees.—In some of those Instances which I have seen on Board French Ships, the Combination of Timber there exemplified has appeared preferable to that which is effected by the Use of Knees.—The French also make use of Iron Knees.

In the Instances of the Vessels built under my own Direction no Knees were used; some of these Vessels have been exposed to very bad Weather in the Channel, and have not as yet exhibited those Marks of slight Separation, which in Vessels of the ordinary Construction usually take place between the Parts which are connected together by Knees.

Read from the Inspector General's Report, No. 2, of Naval Works objected to, the estimated Expence of the Mast Pond in Portsmouth Dock Yard.

And the Witness was asked,

Is there any Account kept of the Interest of Money expended in Naval Works?

None in the Dock Yards, nor yet, I believe in any of the Public Offices; and I conceive great Loss arises from Want of Attention to the Subject; I mean more especially in the Case of Works of lasting Use, such as Docks, Storehouses, &c. In the

Case of Works of a transient Use, when the Object is to form just Grounds for judging of their Expediency, it is the Capital necessary for the Execution of them that is to be brought in Comparison with the real or supposed Amount of the transient Benefit expected from them; but in the Case of a Work of a lasting Nature, it is the Interest on the Capital, added to an Annual Compensation for the sinking a Capital on a Work liable to have its Value impaired by a Variety of Contingencies, that is the Sum to be brought into Comparison with the Annual Amount of the Benefit expected from the Work.—Good Economy, as practised in private Undertakings, would require that such an Account of Annual Profit and Loss should be kept open in the Instance of every Work.—As to the Rate of Interest, when increased, for the Reason abovementioned, Eight per Cent. seems to be the least that can be set down in the Way of Rent, under the Head of Annual Loss; under the Head of Annual Profit would be set down the estimated Value of the Use of the Work for that Time.

A Parallel thus made and habitually kept up, between the Expence in the Way of Interest, and the Amount (though it were to be an ideal one) of the Benefit in the Way of Use, would in my Opinion be productive of very essential Advantages to the Public Service; it would operate as a Check on the undertaking of Works, of which the Annual Use should not seem likely to compensate for the Annual Expence; it would operate as a Spur to the Execution of each Work, so as to prevent its being protracted to such a Degree, that the accumulated Loss by Interest incurred between the Commencement and the Completion of the Work should swell the previous Loss beyond the possible Amount of future Compensation; and it would operate as a Memento to make the earliest as well as the greatest Use possible of the Work when finished, that the Ratio of Use to Cost may in each successive Year be seen to be as great as possible.

Since I have been engaged in the Public Service, many are the Works which, judging by Comparison with existing Works, had presented themselves to me as promising considerable Utility, but which, when brought to the Test of this Parallel, I have found myself compelled, as it were, to give up the Thoughts of, since no Annual Value that I could figure to myself as likely to result from them seemed likely to compensate for the Amount of the Interest on the Capital necessary to be disbursed upon them.

Read also from the Inspector General's Report, No. 1, of "Naval Works proposed." The Statement respecting Basons and Docks in Portsmouth Yard.

And the Witness was asked,

Has

Has there been any Instance of a Ship of the Line having been taken into Dock in a State ready for Sea, having all her Stores and Guns on Board?

It is the Practice to take Frigates into Dock in this State, but with respect to Ships of the Line I do not myself know of any Instance of its having been practised in this Country; in Spain, however, I understand it is the Practice; and after I had formed the Plan for the Works in Question, understanding from Captain Gore of the Navy, that he had seen an Eighty Gun Ship docked in that State at the Caraccas, I requested that Captain Gore should be directed to make his Report to the Admiralty Board on that Subject, which he did accordingly, and the following is a Copy of it:

Triton, Portsmouth Harbour, 5th May, 1797.

" SIR,

" I have received your Letter of the 4th Instant, and in reply beg Leave to acquaint you, for the Information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that during the Time I remained at Cadiz after my Capture, I went to the Caraccas, and saw an 80 Gun Ship in Dock, full rigged, and her Sails bent, but the Topsails and lower Yards struck; all her Guns were on Board and run out, except on the lower Deck. Upon my expressing my Surprise to my Conductor (who was Captain of Engineers, and a Man of extensive Information) he informed me she had not only her Guns, but every Article of Stores and Provisions for a Voyage to the South Seas; and that all her People were living on Board; that she had been taken in to be new coppered, and would sail the Day after being undocked. He likewise told me it was by no Means an uncommon Thing to take Ships in with only taking out their Guns. Four Days after this I was passing the Caraccas by Water, and saw that Ship undocked, and the next Day she went down to Cadiz to join Don Solano's Squadron. I am concerned I have lost the Memorandum of this Transaction at the Time, as it prevents my naming the Ship, but think it was the Mantanneuse. I wished to have gone on Board her, but was not permitted. Her Anchors were all at the Bows, and Cables bent.

" I must also beg leave to observe, that His Majesty's Ship Triton, under my Command, has been docked, with her Guns, Four Months Provision, 295 Tons of Iron Ballast, and the Ground Tier of Water in, and does not appear in the smallest Degree strained by it.

" I am, &c.

" John Gore."

" Evan Nepean, Esq."

Navy

Supplement (D. 5.)

Navy Office,
12th June 1798. { AN ACCOUNT of the Number of Armed
Ships hired for the Use of the Public, during the
Year 1797, and of the Expence incurred by the
Public in respect thereof; distinguishing the Rate of Hire, and
other principal Heads of Expence incident to the Employment
of such Vessels.

		£.	s.	d.
4	Armed Vessels at 12s. per Ton, per Lunar Month, the Officers and Men paid and victualled by the King - - - - -	5,592	6	5
2	Armed Sloops, at 12s. per Ton, per Calendar Month, the Officers and Men paid and victualled by the King - - - - -	7,272	3	5
6	Armed Sloops, at 15s. per Ton, per Calendar Month, and £.5. 10s. per Man, per Month, for providing and victualling the Crews - -	25,773	15	4
73	Armed Cutters, at 10s. per Ton, per Lunar Month, and £.4. 10s. per Man, per Month, for providing and victualling the Crews - -	179,202	19	3
A. S. Hamond, J. Henflow, W. Rule, W. Palmer, S. Gambier.				

Supplement (D. 6.)

EXTRACT from the Eleventh Report of the Commissioners
on CROWN LANDS.

THE Perquisite of Chips, allowed to the Shipwrights in the Dock Yards, is another Source of Waste of useful Timber, which ought certainly to be prevented.

Under this Denomination of Chips, each Workman carries Home, Daily, a Burthen of Pieces of Timber, cut off in forming and moulding the different Parts of the Ship. In a Letter from the Navy Board to the Lords of the Admiralty, they say, that the Custom has been for the Men to leave off work, perhaps an Hour before Bell ringing, to cut up useful Pieces of Timber to complete their Bundles; that these are often sold for 1s. each, and probably cost the Public Three Times as much.

It

It appears from the Journals of the House of Commons, that this Matter was under the Consideration of Parliament during the Administration of Cromwell; and it was then settled that an Addition should be made to the Wages in lieu of all Chips and former Perquisites whatsoever.

In succeeding Times, however, of less Vigilance, this wasteful Practice was renewed, and, in spite of many Attempts to put an End to it, still continues.

At the Close of the last War, the Navy Board, in order to lessen this Abuse, and prepare the Way for a Remedy, formed many useful Regulations, which they ordered to be strictly observed in each Dock Yard; and in Consequence of those Regulations, Proposals were made by the Artificers in the Yard at Plymouth to give up the Privilege of Chips for *5d.* per Day to Shipwrights and Ship Carpenters. The Navy Board laid those Offers before the Admiralty, and earnestly recommended that the Matter should be inquired into, and that a Settlement on that Footing should take Place. "By seizing this Opportunity (they observed in the Letter before referred to) the Public will have the full Advantage of the common Working Hours, incredible Quantities of useful Timber will be preserved from Waste, no Copper Nails, or other valuable Stores, will be secreted or carried off in the Bundles, the undue Advantage arising from which is too apt to introduce a Spirit of Extravagance among the People, very hurtful to the Public Service."

We are sorry, however, to add, that notwithstanding this Representation, nothing effectual was done. After what we have fully stated from the Letters of the Office which has the Superintendence of the Dock Yards, no Reasoning of ours can be necessary to shew, that an End should speedily be put to this wasteful Practice. Having, however, in the Course of our Inquiries, seen many Examples where an Increase of Wages has been given in lieu of Perquisites, but where the Perquisites have been after a short Time resumed, and the Wages meant as a Compensation have proved in the End only an additional Loss to the Public, we cannot too strongly recommend that this may not happen in the Case now under Consideration; and for this Purpose nothing seems to us more likely to be effectual than what is suggested in the same Letter from the Navy Board, that, "that the additional Wages should be granted as an extra Sum, always to be entered separately on the Pay Books, as in lieu of Chips;" and we would add, that the Chips should every Day be collected into Heaps, by Labourers employed for that Purpose, and sold by public Auction at a particular Time fixed, once in every Week, from which a Fund might arise to defray a Part at least of the Expense of the additional Wages.

GENTLEMEN,

Navy Office, 23d January 1792.

GENTLEMEN,

WE have received your Letter of the 12th Instant, desiring to know the Terms on which the Shipwrights of the several Yards, towards the Close of the last War, offered to discontinue the Practice of carrying out Chips, upon a reasonable Compensation being made them; and likewise our Proposition to the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in Consequence thereof: We herewith send you Copies of the Correspondence with their Lordships and Commissioners and Officers of the several Yards on the Subject; also a Copy of our Letter to their Lordships, of the 25th of October 1783, recommending our entering into an Agreement with the Men thereon, to which we have received no Answer. We are,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

Commissioners Land Revenue.

*Henry Martin,**J. Henslow,**George Marsh.*

Navy Office, 1st October 1783.

SIR,

WE desire you will please to inform the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that having taken into Consideration the many enormous Abuses committed under the Indulgence of Chips, and wishing to apply every Remedy in our Power to so growing and wasteful an Evil, we have embraced the First Opportunity, since the Return of Peace, to renew and enforce the old standing Rules of the Navy concerning them; but though the Execution of those Orders has been pressed from Time to Time, yet on attempting the present Reformation we found that the Abuse had reached such a dangerous Height as required Firmness and Resolution to encounter it.

Our Attempt, however, has produced an Offer from Plymouth Yard to give up the Privilege of Chips for 5*d.* per Day to the Shipwrights, a Sum that, with the present Pay, will be 1*s.* 6*d.* less than the House Carpenters receive in London, and 2*s.* 6*d.* per Day less than is given in Merchants Yards.

The Custom hitherto has been for the Men to leave off Work, perhaps Half an Hour before Bell Ringing, and even during working Hours; to cut up, clandestinely, useful Timber to complete their Bundles, which are frequently sold as high as 1*s.* each, and probably

probably cost the Public Twice as much; and though there be nothing so frequent in our Minutes as Orders respecting Chips, yet the Abuse has still returned, and Public Affairs at Times so critically circumstanced as to put it out of the Officers Power to take proper Notice of it. From these Considerations, and the Impossibility of keeping this Evil under proper Restraint, we submit to their Lordships the Propriety of empowering us to treat immediately with the Shipwrights of Plymouth Yard, as an Example to the other Yards, who, we doubt not, will accept the Proposal, if we can once establish it at any particular Place.

We would propose 4*d.* instead of 5*d.* to the Shipwrights, 2*d.* to the House Carpenters, and 2*d.* to the present Servants, till they have finished the Terms of their Apprenticeships; this additional Wages to be entered an Extra Sum on the Pay Books, as in lieu of Chips, that the Perquisites may never on any Pretence come into future Use; that there should be no Alteration in the other Extra Pay; and that no Servants, after the present Set, should be intitled to Chips, or any Allowance in lieu of them.

By seizing the present Opportunity, which we most earnestly recommend to their Lordships, the Public will have the full Advantage of the common working Hours, incredible Quantities of useful Timber will be preserved from Waste, Opportunities of secreting valuable Stores, such as Copper, Brass, &c. will be taken away, and the Discipline of the Yards in a great Measure restored. In short, by closing in with the present Proposal, an Evil for which no effectual Remedy could ever be found, yet of such a pernicious growing Nature as to threaten the worst Consequences to the Service, will be at once subdued, and the Public gain in Time, and save in Timber and other Stores, infinitely beyond the additional Expense. Indeed the Expense can hardly be reckoned more than an Equivalent for the working Timber that is now lost in making up the Bundles.

We are, Sir, &c.

Attested,

George Marsh.

Philip Stephens, Esq.

Navy Office, 25th October 1783.

SIR,

HAVING, since our Letter of the first Instant, informing the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of an Application from the Shipwrights of Plymouth Yard, for an

Allowance of Wages in lieu of Chips, received a like Application from those at Chatham and Portsmouth, we send you the same herewith; and as we have no Doubt from the Shipwright of these Three principal Yards having made this Application, that the others would readily come into it, we beg Leave earnestly to recommend to their Lordships the entering into Agreement with all the Yards, for the Reason assigned in our before-mentioned Letter, as we have no Doubt but the Expense incurred in the Ordinary of the Navy will be trebly repaid on the Extra.

We are, &c.

Attested

George Marsh.

Philip Stephens, Esq.

Supplement (D. 7.)

The O P I N I O N of SAMUEL BENTHAM, Esquire, on the Expediency of abolishing the Practice of C H I P S.

THE Select Committee on Finance having been pleased, by their Order of the 17th of April, to direct me to state my "Opinion" upon the Expediency of abolishing the Practice of Chips in His Majesty's Dock Yards, and the Grounds of such Opinion," I would beg Leave to state, that I am very decidedly of Opinion that it is highly expedient that the Practice of carrying out of the Dock Yards any Article whatsoever, under the Denomination of Chips, should be abolished.

With respect to the Grounds of my Opinion, I have to state that it is founded on a Sense of a great Variety of Mischief, which I have either been Witness to myself, or which I am convinced, from a Consideration of the Nature of the Case, cannot fail to result from this Practice.

The direct and immediate Losses to the Public appears to be,

1st. The Loss of the Amount of the Value of such Chips as, under the best Management, must unavoidably be made, even though the Artificer had no Motive for increasing the Quantity.

2d. the Loss of useful Materials, whenever the Conversion of any Article of Wood is left to the Discretion of the Artificer, from the Appropriation of a Piece larger than necessary for its intended Use, with a View to the increasing of the Quantity of Chips, such as are allowed of.

3d. The

3d. The Loss from the cutting up of entire Articles of Wood, particularly such as Spars, Deals, and Planks, which the Artificers are induced to take rather than go without their Chips.

4th. The Loss of the Artificers Time, while actually employed in the searching for, cutting up, and preparing their Bundles of Chips.

5th. The Loss arising from the Artificers being naturally less disposed for, and less capable of Exertions in their proper Work, when their Exertions have already been, or are about to be employed to their own immediate Advantage in the cutting up of Chips, a Work in general not less laborious than that for which they receive their Pay.

6th. The Loss arising from the Embezzlement of Articles of greater Value, such as Copper concealed and carried away under Cover of the Chips.

These are Losses, the Existence of which will scarcely be doubted by any one who has attended any of the Dock Yards. I myself have frequently seen Men occupied during their working Hours in cutting up Spars, Deals, and Plank, for Chips; and I have caused Bundles of Chips to be purchased as they came out of Portsmouth Dock Yard, the Price of which has been from Two Pence to Eight Pence a Bundle, whereas the Pieces, when put together, have in some Instances fitted so as to shew that a Spar, a Deal, or a Plank, had been cut up for this Purpose, and that the Portion brought away in a single Bundle could not have cost less to the Public than from Two to Eight Shillings.

The greater Part of these Losses, appearing to arise from an Abuse of the Privilege of carrying Chips, it might perhaps be supposed that a superior Degree of Vigilance on the Part of the Dock Yard Officers might either totally prevent, or at least so far check this Abuse, as that the Losses arising from it might be rendered so inconsiderable, as for it not to be worth while to incur any new Expense for the Purpose of avoiding them. I will, however, venture to state it as my decided Opinion, that while Chips of any Description whatever shall be allowed of, these Losses will continue to be highly important, and that no Degree of Vigilance on the Part of the Dock Yard Officers can be depended upon for the Prevention of such Abuse.

As it is only at the Time of making the Chips, in the Execution of the several Works, which are spread all over the Yard, that the Lawfulness of the Chips can be judged of with any Degree of Certainty, the only Officers who have it constantly in their Power to observe this Practice are the Quartermen and the Foremen. An Officer of either of these Classes, being very little raised above

the Artificers themselves, either in point of Emolument or Rank, living amongst them, and thence being continually liable to feel the momentary Effects of their ill Will, it cannot be expected that he should be very ready to stand forward in enforcing Regulations, which, in many Instances, must bring upon him the Resentment of Hundreds of those whose Interests he thwarts. It happened not long ago that an Officer of this Description, having by an extraordinary Degree of Zeal for the Public Service, and a superior Sense of his Duty, been led to check, in some Degree these Abuses, rendered himself so evidently an Object of Resentment to the Artificers, that it was thought necessary for his personal Security that he should for some Time be guarded on his Way to and from the Dock Yard.

But independant of the Difficulty of enforcing Restrictions with regard to a Practice which to a certain Degree is allowed of, to a farther Degree connived at, and the very Abuses of which may be considered as having long ago received a Sanction by a Negotiation for the Discontinuance of them, the Nature of the Case is such as never could admit of the enforcement of any effectual Restrictions, unless by a Conduct on the Part of the Officers more arbitrary than is ever exercised under the Sanction of Government.

The unavoidable Vagueness of any Description which could be made of the Sort of Chips to be allowed of, the Distribution among the Artificers of the Kind of Work affording more or less Materials for Chips, would, under strict Discipline, be continual Sources of Partiality or of supposed Partiality, and consequently of Discontent and Disturbance, and therefore the constant Efforts of personal Interest on the one Hand, and the Desire for Peace and Quietness on the other, must terminate ultimately in that State of Things in which every Man will take, in the Way of Chips, a Bundle of some Sort of Wood or other as large as he can carry. Indeed so convinced am I that every Man must now have his Bundle, that I am inclined to believe that the Practice of collecting Slab and Offal, arising from the Conversion of the Timber at the Saw Pit, for the Purpose of selling them by Auction, a Practice instituted with a View to Economy, becomes in fact a Cause of additional Loss, in as much as by depriving the Artificers of these inferior Materials, they are forced (as it were) to cut up for their Chips a greater Quantity of more valuable Wood.

Moreover, besides the Mischiefs arising from the Introduction of Habits of Dishonesty among the Artificers, and the direct Losses to the Public as abovementioned, the indirect Mischief I conceive to extend much farther: The professional Officers, to whom in particular the actual Conversion of Timber, or the Superintendence of

of it, is entrusted, having all been brought up in the Dock Yards, taking Part in, or at least witnessing and conniving at this destructive Practice, it can scarcely be expected that they should have acquired a due Sense of the Importance of Economy with regard to an Article of which they have been in the Habit of disregarding so much Waste. In this Way, therefore, the Allowance of Chips tends indirectly to produce that extravagant Conversion of Timber, which is known to take Place in His Majesty's Dock Yards, at the same Time that it is in itself a direct Obstacle in the Way of any effectual Attempts at the Improvement of Conversion. No Comparison can possibly be made between the rough Contents of each Piece of Timber and the net Contents of its several Parts when cut up and brought into Use, while the lesser Parts, or in some Cases the Whole, are liable to be carried away altogether in the Form of Chips; while therefore this Source of Defalcation remains, the Accounts kept of the Expenditure to the Use of this very important Article of public Disbursement cannot possibly be otherwise than false, if they are made to agree with the Account of the Receipt.

Even the Attempts that have been made to restrain the Abuse of the Privilege in Question cannot but be considered as having been productive of much indirect Mischief. The repeated Orders and Regulations, however well conceived and rigorous in Appearance, which have from Time to Time been sent to the Dock Yards, must necessarily at all Times have been ineffectual, and are evidently at this Time very little regarded in respect to their Object. It is true, that so far as these Regulations are decidedly practicable, they are conformed to; it is in Obedience to these Orders that the Officers of a Dock Yard assemble at the Gate at the Time of carrying out the Chips; but not finding it practicable to restrain the Abuse of this Privilege, the Consequence is, they are obliged to witness, and to be known to witness, that the greater Part of what is carried out under the Denomination of Chips is useful Wood, taken away in open Defiance of those very Regulations which they are particularly instructed to enforce. The Habit thus acquired of winking in public at Abuses of so destructive a Nature cannot but be supposed to render these Officers less scrupulous as to the Degree of Obedience observed to the other more practicable Regulations of their Superiors.

For these Reasons I am of Opinion, that no further Attempts should be made at restraining this Privilege, but that it should be totally abolished, so as that no Person whatever should have any Pretence for carrying out of the Dock Yard any Article of public Property, however little the Value may be; a Regulation so distinct as this there would be no Difficulty in enforcing.

With

With respect to the Appropriation of unavoidable Chips: The Ends of Planks and small Pieces of Offal, such as could be converted to Treennails, Wedges, and such small Articles, might be collected, together with the Dubbings, Shavings, and Sawdust, and after having allotted as much as may be required for Fuel, for private as well as public Use, within the Yard, the Remainder might be carted out of the Yard and sold; and I have Reason to believe that the Shavings, smaller Chips, and Sawdust, Articles which have hitherto been totally disregarded, might with great Advantage be made into Charcoal Dust, according to the improved Method in which that Article is prepared, for the Use of the Gun Powder Manufactories, under the Direction of the Ordnance Board.

From the several Considerations above specified, I am convinced, that by abolishing the Privilege of Chips in all the Naval Establishments, great Savings would in various Ways arise to the Public, far beyond what would defray the Expence of the ample Addition which it seems just and necessary to make to the Pay of the Artificers (particularly in the Time of Peace) whenever the Privilege of carrying Chips is taken from them.

Samuel Bentham.

Supplement (E. 1.)

AN ACCOUNT of OFFICES in the ADMIRALTY, of which a Part of the Profits is paid over to any Persons whatever, other than those who appear to hold such Offices.

Persons Names.	Description of Office.	Sum paid.	To whom.
Charles Wright	Chief Clerk.	£. s. per 62 10 Ann.	Thomas Fearne, a Senior Clerk, as an Addition to his Pension on his retiring, from ill Health, by which Vacancy Messrs. Wright and Benson succeeded to their present Stations.
Joseph Benson	Senior Established Clerk.	} 62 10 —	
William Pearce	Junior Established Clerk.	} 25 — —	
			James Freshfield, as an Addition to his Pension on his retiring, from ill Health, by which Vacancy Mr. Pearce succeeded to his present Station.

Evan Nepean.

Supplement (E. 2.)

AN ACCOUNT of any OFFICES in the NAVY OFFICE, of which a Part of the Profits is paid over to any Persons whatever, other than such as appear to hold such Offices.

OFFICES.	PROFITS paid over.
Navy Office - - -	William Pettit, Messenger in the Office for Seamen's Wages, pays William Gell £.52 per Annum, who performs the Duty. Thomas Errington, Messenger in the Ticket Office, pays Thomas Walker £.50 per Annum, who performs the Duty.
Deptford Yard - -	No Part of the Profits of any Offices is paid over.
Woolwich Yard - -	No Part of the Profits of any Offices is paid over.
Chatham Yard - -	Samuel P. Knowles, Extra Clerk to the Master's Attendant, pays his whole Extra to Mr. Nicholson and Mr. Madghon, the Master's Attendant. James Burges, Extra Clerk to the Master Shipwright, pays all his Salary and Extra for Four Years to Mr. Pollard of Deptford Yard, late Master Shipwright at Chatham. Thomas Haite, Extra Clerk to the Clerk of the Rope Yard, pays Half his Salary and Half his Extra to Mr. Burton, the Clerk of the Rope Yard.
Sheerness Yard - -	No Part of the Profits of any Offices is paid over.
Portsmouth Yard - -	No Part of the Profits of any Offices is paid over.
Plymouth Yard - -	No Part of the Profits of any Offices is paid over.

Supplement (E. 3.)

Navy Office, } AN ACCOUNT of any OFFICES in any of the Naval
 March 24, 1798. } Departments, which are allowed to be purchased.

OFFICES.	PLACES purchased.
Navy Office . . .	None of the Offices are allowed to be purchased.
Deptford Yard . .	The Clerks Places are purchased, except the Storekeepers, by Custom.
Woolwich Yard . .	The Clerks Places are purchased, by Custom.
Chatham Yard . .	The Clerks Places are purchased, by Custom.
Sheerness Yard . .	The Clerks Places are purchased, by Custom.
Portsmouth Yard .	The Clerks Places are purchased, except the Storekeepers, by Custom.
Plymouth Yard . .	The Clerks Places are purchased, by Custom.

Supplement (E. 4.)

AN ACCOUNT of OFFICES in the TRANSPORT OFFICE, &
 Part of the Profits of which is paid over to Persons not holding
 such Offices, also of Places purchased therein.

SIR,

WE have received your Letter of Yesterday's Date, informing us, that the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Finance, having moved, that there be laid before them An Account of any Offices, in any of the Naval Departments, which are allowed to be purchased; and also, An Account of any Offices, of which Part of the Profits is paid to any Persons whatever, other than such as appear to hold such Offices; signifying to us at the same Time the Directions of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that we should comply with the above-mentioned Precept, so far as the same may relate to this Department; You will please to inform their Lordships, that no Offices in this Department are allowed to be sold; nor are there any Salaries or Profits whatever paid to any other Persons than those who appear to hold such Offices, and who actually perform the Duties thereof.

We are, &c.

Evan Nepean Esq. &c.

Rupert George.
Ambrose Serle.
W. A. Otway.
John Marsh.

Supplement (F. 1.)

TRANSPORT OFFICE, 30th May 1798.

AN ACCOUNT of the Total Expense incurred for the TRANSPORT SERVICE, since the Institution of the TRANSPORT OFFICE, for the Years 1794, 1795, 1796, and 1797; distinguishing the Amount of the Expense incurred for each Year, and of the Tonnage employed in each Year.

Year.	* Average of Tonnage employed.		Expense of each Year.		
	Tons of Regular Transports.	Tons of Ships on Freight.			
1794.	112,558	—	£. 253,396	s. 7	d. 8
1795.	135,955	50,272	1,979,834	18	5
1796.	99,465	55,220	2,390,998	5	1
1797.	68,775	22,066	1,066,318	1	8
			£. 5,690,547	12	10

*Rupert George, W. A. Otway,
Ambrose Serle, John Marsh.
John Schank,*

* The Tonnage of Transports almost constantly fluctuating, is the Reason of the Average being given.

Supplement (F. 2.)

May 3d, 1798.—The EXAMINATION of JOHN SCHANK, Esq.
Commissioner of the Transport Board.

HOW long have you been employed in the Transport Service?

Ever since the Year 1775, at different Times, in different Parts of the World.

Has either of the other Commissioners of the Transport Board been hitherto employed in the Transport Service?

Not to my Knowledge.

In what Parts of the World have you been employed in the Transport Service?

In America, the West Indies, Holland, and other Parts of the Home Service.

In what Manner are Transports hired at present for the Service of Government?

When we want Transports for any Part of the World, we generally employ Mr. George Brown and Mr. Duncan, as Brokers for the Board, to take up Transports; but we also accept of Tenders from other Individuals.

Are these Brokers employed by Merchants taking up Vessels as well as by the Transport Board?—Yes.

Are they employed in each Case upon the same Terms?

Yes, as far as I know.

Is Government made liable for the Value of the Ship hired, in case it is captured by the Enemy?

Yes, except under certain Circumstances, which are, its being proved, on the Part of Government, that the Ship did not make the necessary Defence against the Enemy, or that the Captain disobeyed any Signals or Orders which might be the Means of their being captured.

In what Mode is the Valuation made in case of Loss?

Before the Ship leaves her Port, where she is taken up, the Ship and Stores are valued by one or more Sea Officers, and a Surveyor, who is a Master Shipwright, on the Part of Government; they sign a Report that the Ship is in all Respects fit for Service; that Valuation remains in the Office as the Document upon which the Loss is settled. If any Defect in the Ship afterwards appears, the Shipwright is answerable as to the Hull and Boats, and the Sea Officer for the Masts and Rigging, and Cables and Anchors; and a Deduction for Wear and Tear is made for the Value of the Ship and Stores, at the Rate of 8s. per Ton per Annum.

Is any Compensation allowed to the Sea Officers, or to the Surveyor by Government, or by the Ship Owner, for their Attendance at the Valuation?

No Compensation whatsoever is allowed, the Officers and Surveyor having a Salary from Government for this Service.

Is the Rate of Freight paid by Government during the War higher or lower than the Rate of Freight in the last War?

It never, to my Knowledge, exceeded 13s. 6d. a Ton per Month in the former War, in the present it has never been less than

than 13s. and was raised by the Transport Board, in 1796, to 15s. per Ton, but not without repeated Applications from the Ship Owners, during the Time of Scarcity of Corn, when Biscuits rose to 36s. per Cwt. and other Provisions, together with Cordage and other Naval Stores, in Proportion. Seamen's Wages have also been raised from 50s. to £4. 10s. per Month; and Provisions have risen in Price since the last War full 25 per Cent. and especially in the Years 1795 and 1796.

Supposing the Value of Ships to have continued to have been the same in the present War as in the last, do you conceive that the Rise on the Articles abovementioned, has been such as to justify the Increase which has taken Place in the Rate of Freight from 13s. to 15s.?

Considering all these Circumstances, I think this Service, in respect to Ships employed at this Rate, has been performed with nearly as much Economy in the present War as in the former.

What was the Number of Ships, and the Amount of their Tonnage, employed in the Public Service during the Year 1797, at the several Rates of 13s. 15s. 20s. 30s. and 40s. per Ton per Calendar Month?

	Number of Ships.	Number of Tons.
At 13s. per Ton per Calendar Month -	7	805
15s. per Do. - - - - -	245	68,615
20s. per Do. - - - - -	6	4,292
30s. per Do. - - - - -	18	7,162
40s. per Do. - - - - -	6	4,544

A considerable Reduction in the Number of Transports at 15s. has been made; the Six at 20s. have been discharged, and also the Six at 40s. with Seven of those at 30s. per Ton per Calendar Month.

What are the Circumstances which have caused the advanced Rate of 20s. 30s. and 40s. per Month, specifying the Reasons for such separate Increase of Price?

The Hire of 20s. per Ton was for East India Ships employed as armed Transports after the Troops were landed at their Place of Destination Abroad, which were carried from England; and being armed, I consider this to have been a good Bargain for the Public.

The Ships hired at 30s. per Ton per Month were destined for a distant Expedition, and engaged at a very short Notice; in consequence of the Exigency of the Service, they were Ships of a

a superior Quality, new coppered, and fitted with extra Stores, &c. and Four Guns, in Addition to the usual Number.

Four of the Ships at 40s. were hired also for a particular and secret Service, under the Direction of the Right Honourable Henry Dundas; the other Two were engaged in the West Indies by the Agent for Transports, in pursuance of Directions from Gen. Forbes.

What has the Increase been in the Rate of Freight on Account of Ships being coppered?

From 2s. to 5s. a Ton, and in some Instances to 7s. a Ton.

Have you taken up any Ships during the present War?

Yes—in the West Indies.

Was the Freight which you gave higher or lower than the Freight given by the Navy Board, or any other Public Board, at that Time?

What I gave was 2s. a Ton more than the Navy Board then gave, but the Board of Ordnance gave 7s. a Ton more than the Navy Board, at the same Time, and at the same Place, namely, at Barbadoes.

Was each Contract made in the same Place, at the same Time, and for same Sort of Service?—Yes.

What was the Cause of that Difference?

I think the Officer of the Ordnance did not take the same Means as I did (nor did he understand the Value of Shipping) to bring the Ship Owners to reasonable Terms, in order to destroy the apparent Competition which was understood to be the Intention of Government, in confining the Hiring of Transports to One Board; and I beg to add, that no Agent should take up Ships at a Distance from Home, without a Clause expressly leaving the Terms to the Revision or final Decision of the Board, in order to Adjustment according to current Prices.

Has there been any recent Alteration made in the Rate of Freight for the Transports employed by Government?

The Board, on the 5th of January 1798, taking into their Consideration, that the State and Expenses of Shipping were very materially altered since the Grant of 2s. additional per Ton upon all sheathed Vessels, saw it reasonable that the Public should derive its proper Advantage from the Circumstance, and therefore came to the following Resolution:

That the Pay of Transports originally hired at 13s. per Ton per Month, and raised by Orders from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to 15s. should be, from and after the 5th July 1798, reduced to the Rate of 13s. per Ton per Calendar Month.

May 7th, 1798.—The further EXAMINATION of Mr. SCHANK.

DO the different Public Departments, which now have Occasion to take up Transports, take them up for themselves separately, or apply to the Transport Board to transact that Business for them?

All the different Boards are ordered to employ the Transport Board to take them, but I believe the Navy Board have frequently taken up Transports for themselves: The Victualling Office sometimes have Transports for doing their own Business between Port and Port, but not for Foreign Service.

Does any Convenience or Inconvenience arise to the Public from other Boards taking up Transports themselves, without the Intervention of the Transport Office?

Yes—a very great Inconvenience may arise, because it occasions a Rise in the Market; each Board wishing to get the particular Ships they want, and the Merchants seeing this different Demand from different Boards, hold out for a higher Price, and especially as by these Means the Ship Owners become acquainted with the whole Tonnage wanted, and regulate their Demands accordingly. To prevent such Combinations the Transport Board itself was appointed.

Would it tend to Public Economy, if the Agent employed to take up Transports was an Officer of the Public, at a fixed Salary, instead of his being a Broker, having no Connection with or Subordination to Government?

It is my Opinion that it would be attended with great Advantage to Government. My Reasons are, he is more immediately under their Command, and by holding a Place under Government, he would only have the Public Interest to consult, whereas the most honourable Person who acts for the Merchant must have a direct Interest to serve the Merchant, and none to serve Government, and also the Ships so hired may be the Property of the Broker.;

Who pays the Broker?

The Merchant, by allowing the Broker to retain the Proceeds of the Hire in his running Account; and by his receiving also a Commission per Cent. his Profit will consequently increase according to the increased Price at which he contracts to let the Vessel to Government.

Would it tend to Public Economy if the Rates at which Government propose to take up Transports were made public by Advertisement?

I think it would, and ought always to be done unless the Secret of the State required otherwise; I may add, it is done: The Ship Owners know the present Rate of Hire for Transports.

Does it tend to increase or diminish the Expense of the Service to take up East or West Indiamen as Transports?

The

The taking up of East and West Indiamen, or any other Ships, as Transports, for any Time under Six Months, and subject to fall upon Demurrage, in consequence of the Disappointment of Wind, or the Chance of the Change of Service in consequence of the Operations of War, certainly subjects Government to the Risk of a very great additional Expense, but we have seldom taken up any other Ships than East or West Indiamen upon those Terms, and an actual Loss to a very great Amount was occasioned by taking up such Ships, on those Terms, in the Case of Admiral Christian's Expedition.

Why were those Ships taken up on Terms so disadvantageous ?

I believe there was Reason to suppose that these Ships would execute the Service in less than Six Months, in which Case the Contract would have been beneficial to Government ; but in War Time it was always to be wished no such Risk should be run, as the Length of the Service is always liable to be protracted by the Circumstances of War and of the Seasons.

Under whose Directions are Transports for Foreign Service fitted up for Troops ?

Under the Direction of the Superintendant of the Transports and our Surveyor.

Has any different Mode been adopted for fitting them up, or have any other Persons been employed to direct the Service, in the present War, from what was customary in former Wars ?

Yes—Sir Jerome Fitzpatrick has been employed as a Medical Man, by Order of Government, to give Directions for the fitting up of Sick Births, cutting Air Ports, and in introducing many other Things for the Benefit of People's Health. Additional Provisions, such as Porter, Potatoes, Sour Crout, &c. have been put on Board, under the Direction of that Gentleman.

Has there been any Difference in the Expense, or in the Benefits, attending this Mode of executing the Service ?

The additional Expense, I think, has been great, and the Inconvenience also great. The great Quantity of such Articles that were put on Board the Ships, incumbered them, and took up much Room, thereby rendering the Ships less airy and less healthy, the Men not having the same Room to live and breathe in as they used to have. The Expense and Inconvenience were also increased by the Purchase of the Articles already mentioned, and the cutting Air Holes in improper Parts of the Ship, thereby weakening the Vessel, and subjecting Government to the Cost of making good the Damage to the Owners, and also exposing the Provisions themselves to Damage.

Can any Mode be devised for reducing Expense, and promoting Dispatch, in the Business of transporting of Men, Stores, and Provisions,

Provisions, for the Relief of Garrisons, or upon Military Expeditions, consistently with the Safety of the Service?

Yes—I think there can, by having 40 or 50 Gun Ships fitted up as Transports; these Ships would carry each from 5 to 800 Men; from their Size, they would be equal in sailing to Men of War, and a great deal of Time would be saved in their arriving at their Place of Destination, and in case of their losing of Convoy, they would not only be able to gain their Destination, as soon or sooner than the Ships of War from which they are parted, and would run less Risk of being taken by the Enemy, their Force being equal to any French Frigate. With Regard to Expense, were those Ships manned upon the Principle of Merchant Ships, and with the same Number of Men per Ton, the Expense would be the same; but if manned by the Admiralty, the Rate of Wages would be considerably less, and no more Seamen need be on Board than would be sufficient to navigate her, unless afterwards required to act as Ships of War. This would be a considerable Advantage, as without any additional Expense these Ships might be employed on their Arrival at their Destination as Ships of War, to cruise against the Enemy, whereas Transports, after performing the same Service of carrying Troops, must, during their Continuance Abroad, or Return Home, occasion a Daily Expense to the Public, and some Ships of War must be taken from the principal Service to convoy these Ships back again. Such an Arrangement for the Conveyance of Troops, Hospital and Store Ships, would not only be useful for the Preservation of the Health of the Troops, Safety against the Enemy, but would also add a great Force to the Naval Defence of the Country, these Ships being ready for any Service whatever, with the additional Men to make them fit to act as Men of War.

Does any better Mode occur to you, for the sending Ordnance Stores, than what is now used?

I would recommend that Ships employed to carry these Stores should not be more than Two Thirds loaded, these Stores being of so heavy a Nature, and the Ships loaded to their Loading Mark, is a great Hindrance to their Sailing, and occasions a perpetual Rolling, which strains the Vessel, and I fear has caused the total Loss of some, and prevented others from proceeding on their Voyage. In case of 40 Gun Ships being used as Transports, I would recommend, that at least each Regiment should carry the Field Artillery intended for its own Use; and I think a great Part of the Artillery Stores should be so divided as to be carried by these Ships.

Can any better Means be used, than are now in Use, for reducing or promoting Security and Dispatch in the Embarkation of Troops, or loading of Stores?

In the Embarkation of Troops, it would be useful always to employ all the Boats belonging to King's Ships, and the Boats of Transports,

Transports, which has not been strictly attended to during the War, except by Lord St. Vincent, and has occasioned a considerable Expense to the Public in the Hire of Craft. It was certainly customary in the Two last Wars for the Commanders in Chief to order every Vessel belonging to Government to assist in the embarking and disembarking of Troops. As to loading of Stores, it ought always to be done in the first Equipment, by the Craft belonging to the Victualling Office or Board of Ordnance, which is usually the Custom; and all subsequent Supplies of the like Nature should be carried by the Transport Boats, which the Masters have often attempted to avoid, and consequently the Hire of Vessels for that Service has been the Cause of much Expense.

Does any Measure occur to you for promoting Economy and Dispatch in the Execution of this Service in the River Thames?

At present, as the Ships lie at the Mooring Chains, the Provisions and other Stores must be carried from the Victualling Office, and other Parts of the River Thames, in Craft, which is attended with great Expense, they frequently not being able to load and unload in consequence of Gales of Wind and of Accidents; even Ships, after they are loaded, and ready to proceed down the River, are liable to be run on board of by other Ships coming up the River, and such Accidents have not unfrequently happened.

A great Loss of Time, and consequently a great Increase of Expense, necessarily is incurred by the Employment of so many Men and so many Vessels upon this Service so conducted.

The most effectual and economical Remedy would be, in my Opinion, for Government to purchase the Dock called Dudman's Dock, adjoining the Victualling Office, Deptford, which would admit of Ships to come in and out at High Water; the Ships lying afloat at all Times of Tide close alongside the Wharf adjoining to the Storehouses, the Provisions and other Stores could be put on Board either by Night or by Day in any given Time that may be necessary, without depending upon Tides or Winds, or being subject to any Accidents already mentioned, and what is more important than all the rest, without being subject to Plunder, or to have Goods not belonging to Government put on Board; and the Troops could be embarked from this Place without incurring the Expense which, during the present War has cost Government a very considerable Sum (exclusive of the extra Men employed) beyond the total Value of the Purchase of such a Dock. Add to all this, the Saving that would be made in the Hire of Storehouses at an inconvenient Distance, which is now the Case, and the Advantage of having all the Stores situated close by the Water Side; this would not only afford great Dispatch, but also great Secrecy, if necessary. I might also observe, that a very great Saving, both in Expense and Time, would be made, if a proper Arrangement was made in some Part
of

of Southampton River for the Equipment of Transports, and Embarkation of Troops and Stores, that River not being incommoded by Gales of Wind so as to prevent such Business.

Have any Regulations been adopted by the Transport Board, respecting Agents, different from those which were used by the Navy Board, either as to their Employment, their Pay or Charges?

Yes; during the whole Time that I was employed under the Navy Board, I had no Demand upon Government, nor received any Emolument but my Net Pay. It has been the Custom, since the first Establishment of the Transport Board, which I understand was derived from the Navy Board, to allow Charges for Boat Hire, Gunpowder, Candles, and other extra Charges, which I do not exactly recollect; but during the Time I was under the Transport Board, I never made any Charge for these Articles, though the Charges for these Articles are very considerable indeed; but the Board have made a Regulation, above a Year ago, which will prevent that very extraordinary and very improper Expence in future.

Supplement (F. 3.)

LIST of ORDNANCE STORE SHIPS, which have been lost, taken, or materially damaged, between the Month of June 1795 and the Month of December 1796.—See Capt. Schank's Evidence.

		Tons.			
Hanbury	- -	228	For the West Indies	- }	June 1795.
Diamond	- -	190	Ditto	- - - - }	Taken.
					July 1796.
Hannah	- -	316	Ditto	- - - - }	November 1795.
					Loft.
Commerce	- -	260	Ditto	- - - - }	December 1795.
Young William	431	Ditto	- - - - }		November 1795.
Minerva	- -	292	Ditto	November 1795.	} Proved Leaky and relanded their Cargoes.
Firm	- - -	290	Ditto	November 1795.	
Concord	- -	266	Ditto	- - - - }	February 1796.

		Tons.			
Melish	- - -	341	Ditto	- - - - -	February 1796.
Sifters	- - -	200	Ditto	- - - - -	November 1795.
Free Briton	- -	311	Ditto	December 1795	} Proved Leaky and reloaded their Cargoes.
Expedition	- -	200	St. Marcou	Feb. 1796	
London	- -	330	For Gibraltar	- - -	December 1796.
Mary Ann	- -	303	Ditto	- - - - -	July 1796.
George & Bridget	600	For the West Indies		December 1795	Proved Leaky but did not unload.
Arethusa	- -	459	Ditto	December 1795	Cargo restowed on Account of the Ship strain- ing.

Memorandum:

It appears that the Loss and Damage of the Ordnance Ships happened between the Month of June 1795 and the Month of December 1796, which was occasioned by their being overloaded.

Transport Office, 16th May 1798.

Supplement (G.)

April 23d, 1798.—EXTRACT of the EXAMINATION of
ADMIRAL LORD KEITH, a Member of the House

IN the Transport Service Abroad has any Circumstance occurred to your Lordship's Observation, which admits of a more economical Management?

I think the Transport Service might have been more economically managed than I had Occasion to observe it was, at the Cape, and in the East Indies. The Number of Agents seemed excessive, and may be so still for ought I know, although I have been informed that a great Reduction has taken Place.

Has an Agent for Transports an Interest to protract the Time of Service, and the Power so to do, independently of the Controul of

of the Commander in Chief, in those Parts where the Vessel may happen to be ?

He has Power to procrastinate, and may have an Interest so to do ; I hope it never has been exercised ; but the Power has been assumed of disobeying the Orders of a Commander in Chief, by Reason they are appointed by a Civil Board, and are not amenable to Martial Law.

Out of what Class are the Persons employed as Agents in the Transport Service usually taken ?

In general they are Officers upon Half Pay, but not always so.

April 25, 1798.—Further EXAMINATION of ADMIRAL LORD KEITH.

COULD the Public Expenditure be reduced, without Detriment to the Public Service, by carrying Troops on Board Ships of War instead of carrying them on Board Transports ?

On Board Ships of War, completely armed, a very small Number could be received upon any distant Voyage, and even then not without Inconvenience to the Discipline of the Navy, and of the Troops themselves.

When the Government was provided with 44 Gun Ships, and others fitted for the Purpose of Transports (and not used for Men of War) in my Opinion they were admirable Transports, and contained a great many Men at a less Expense than hired Transports ; they were commanded in general by a Naval Officer, who preserved Discipline, Cleanliness, &c. and these Officers found themselves more necessarily obliged to be obedient to the Commander in Chief of Expeditions, and also had no Interest in protracting their Voyages ; and in the Time of Peace, I am of Opinion, all Garrisons should be changed in Government Ships, unless Opportunities occur of employing common Trade Ships which are going abroad for Freight. It frequently happens that there are Number of Ships in the different Harbours that might be used for the Purposes above, which would otherwise decay in the Harbours.

THIRTY-SECOND REPORT.

VICTUALLING OFFICE.

(Ordered to be printed 26th June, 1798.)

THIS Office underwent a very full Examination by the Commissioners of Inquiry, as appears by their Reports upon it of the 17th of April and 1st May 1788.

The present Business of the Commissioners of the Victualling Board is, to supply Provisions and Victualling Stores for His Majesty's Navy*; to see that they are properly distributed and duly accounted for, and to regulate and direct the general Concerns of this Department; in addition to which, the Duty of purchasing and shipping Provisions for His Majesty's Land Forces Abroad and Foreign Settlements, has by an Order of Treasury, dated 24th October 1793, and with the Sanction of the Board of Admiralty, been put under the Management of this Office.

The Commissioners who constitute the Board are Seven in Number, one of whom, as permanent Chairman, presides over the Establishment, but all Matters are submitted to the Board at large for Determination. Their Attendance is at present daily, and Three Members constitute a Board.

* Supplement (B.)

§ 1. THE Sum expended by this Board in 1797^{*}; was, as has been already stated, £.4,578,788; and the PURCHASES have consisted principally of the following Articles:

Beef and Pork from Ireland. These are purchased by the Means of Merchants of Respectability in the Irish Provision Trade †, who are reimbursed the actual and *bonâ fide* Costs and Charges, and receive a Commission for their Trouble of 2s. for each Half Puncheon or Tierce, and 2s. for each Barrel of Beef and Pork. The Merchant is required to furnish Vouchers, both for the Cost and Charges, in the most ample and satisfactory Manner, as will appear by the annexed Copy of an Agreement for Irish Beef and Pork, dated 25th October 1797 ‡.

The Prices at which these Articles have been lately obtained, are stated in the annexed Answer § of the Victualling Board to certain Questions submitted to them by the Committee.

It is the Practice of the Board to order the Provisions bought in Ireland, which are destined for Foreign Service, to be sent in the first Place to England; which must obviously be in many Cases a very circuitous Mode of Conveyance, and which therefore appears at their first View to be by no Means an æconomical Arrangement. The Board however have stated ||, that the extra Expence of Freight, Insurance, and other Charges, which is thus incurred, may be considered as more than compensated; first, by their avoiding through this Means the Expence of an Irish Establishment of Store-houses, Agents, Clerks, Coopers, and Labourers; secondly, by their being able to secure in England a much more effectual System of Checks, and a better Examination of the

* 24th Report of this Committee.

† Supplement (A.)

‡ Supplement (D.)

§ Supplement (B. 2.).

|| Supplement (E)

Articles, than it would be possible to establish in Ireland; thirdly, by a Saving of Expense which results in the loading of Vessels. Beef and Pork being too heavy to constitute the whole Cargo, it is usual to stow with them Flour, Pease, and other light Provisions, and to place the latter in the upper Part of the Vessel. If therefore these lighter Articles were sent to Ireland in Ships from England (which would be the Case if the Irish Provisions did not come hither) it would be necessary to unship the light Provisions and then to reship them in order that the Irish Provisions might be placed in the lower Part of the Hold. There is stated to be this further Reason for sending an Assortment of different Provisions in the same Vessel or Fleet of Vessels, that otherwise any particular Capture might operate to the serious Detriment of the Public Service.

The Articles of Wheat, Pease, Malt, Hops, Melasses, Irish Beef, and occasionally Rice and Sugar, are provided also by Commission.

At the Time when the Commissioners of Inquiry made their Report, it was the general Practice to procure by Contract the several Articles wanted by this Board; and that Mode of Purchase is particularly recommended by them. The Victualling Board however state, that during the present War it has been found expedient, from various prudential Considerations, to adopt in many Cases the Mode of Commission; and Your Committee, partly from the obvious Tendency of the present more private Manner of Purchase to keep down the general Prices of the important Articles which have been just enumerated, and partly from the Deference which is due to the Opinion of Persons so well qualified to judge as the present Commissioners of the Victualling Board, are not disposed, especially in a Time of War when the Purchases are so extensive, to blame the existing Practice.

Flour and Biscuit when not manufactured by Government, and also Spirits, Wine, Oatmeal, Butter, Cheese, and Salt, are bought by Contract, as well as Casks for the Army, Iron Hoops, and a Variety of other Articles. Staves for the Navy are purchased in the same Manner, and are manufactured into Casks in the Cooperage. Beer is brewed in the different Brewhouses belonging to the Victualling Department.

The Victualling Board do not always make the Contracts for these Articles by Means of Public Advertisement, but they are in the Habit of receiving private Tenders coming spontaneously from Merchants, Dealers, and others; which they are often induced to accept, not only by the reasonableness of the Prices (to enable them to judge of which they have various Sources of Information) but also by a Conviction, that if they should themselves invite Proposals from different Persons, they might alarm the Market and thus enhance the Price, and might create a Combination among the Merchants or Dealers to the Detriment of the Public, as used sometimes to be the Case formerly.

§. 2. 1. THE total Expence of the ESTABLISHMENT of this Office, in 1782, was £.12,755.

The total Expence of the Naval Department, in 1797, was	£.	s.	d.
- - - - -	19,062	16	6
And for the Army Department, in 1797	3,443	17	6
Making together*	£.22,506	14	—

The Salary of the Chairman is £.400 per Annum, as Commissioner of the Navy Victualling Service, besides £.65 per Annum for House Rent, and £.80 per Annum for Coals and Candles. To this was added a further Salary of £.500

* Supplement (G.)

per Annum in 1794, that being the Year in which the additional Duty of Victualling the Army and Settlements Abroad was transferred to this Board. The Gross Salary and Emoluments of the Chairman are therefore £.1,045 per Annum, and the Net Salary and Emoluments £.1,010. 2s. 6d.—Each of the other Six Commissioners receive the same Salary of £.400 per Annum, as Commissioners of the Navy Victualling Service, and the same Allowance of £.145 for House Rent, Coals and Candles; but the Addition, which has been made to each of their Salaries since 1794, on Account of the additional Business then transferred to this Board, has been only £.250 per Annum, making the Gross Salary and Emoluments of each £.795 per Annum, and the Net Salary and Emoluments £.760 2s. 6d. The present Salary of the Secretary (including £.50 per Annum for Coals and Candles) is £.350 per Annum. The Salaries, and other Emoluments of the Accountant for Cash, Imprest Officer, and other Officers and Clerks in London, and also at Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, Dover, and Gibraltar*, will appear in the annexed Accounts already referred to; but it is important to remark, that the Salary and Allowances of the Secretary, which have just been stated, as well as those of the Officers, and other Clerks, which are detailed in one of the Accounts referred to, are exclusive of very considerable Sums received for Fees, as appears by the other Account; into which Subject Your Committee will enter more particularly towards the Conclusion of this Report. The general Business of the Victualling Department, and the Names, Times of Appointment, Attendance, Salaries, Fees, and other Emoluments of the Commissioners, Officers, and Clerks, for 1797, and the Average Net Receipt for the last Three Years, will also appear in the Account annexed †; at the Foot of which it is stated, that the Commissioners are appointed by His Majesty's

* Supplement (B.)

† Supplement (B.)

Letters Patent, the Secretary by Commission from the Admiralty, the Officers by the Commissioners in pursuance of Orders from the Admiralty, and the Clerks by the Commissioners, and also that they each hold their Situations during Pleasure, and that their several Duties are executed by them in Person.

No Holidays are kept in any Branch of the Victualling Department.

The Commissioners have stated, that it does not appear to them that any Retrenchments can at present be made in the Expense of this Department; but that as soon as the extraordinary Business occasioned by the War shall be completed, the Public Service will most probably admit of the Number of Clerks now employed, being reduced to the late Peace Establishment.

Your Committee also annex an Account; shewing, so far as the same can be extracted from the official Books and Papers, the contingent and incidental Expenses of this Department at London, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Dover, Chatham, and Gibraltar, for the Year 1782 and 1797, by which it appears that the total of these Expenses in 1782, was £.18,323. 4s. 3d. and in 1797 was £.19,052. 4s. 4d.

Your Committee have likewise annexed *, an Account of the total Sums paid to the Superannuated List, with the Particulars; the total Sum amounts to £.769. 18s. 8d.: They have also annexed an Account of Offices in this Department, which have been purchased, and of those a Part of the Profits of which is paid over to Persons not holding the same; Your Committee presume that the last-mentioned Account can only include those Offices a Part of the Profits

* Supplement (H, I, K.)

of which is so paid over under the immediate Cognizance of the Commissioners.

2. Besides the Establishment of Deptford, which may be considered chiefly as an Appendage to the Victualling Board in London, there appeared to be AGENT VICTUALLERS, and Officers subordinate to them, established at Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, and Dover; the Nature of whose Duties is detailed in the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry.

There are now Three regular Agent Victuallers employed Abroad; viz. at Gibraltar, the Leeward Islands, and at Lisbon*. The Establishment at the first-mentioned Place is permanent, and at the others temporary during the War. There is also at present a Person employed in a similar Capacity at the Cape of Good Hope.

Such Species of Victualling for the East Indies are not sent out from England, are provided in India by Contract made through the Naval Commander in Chief; and at any Port at which there is no resident Agent, Contractor, or Correspondent, the Commanders of His Majesty's Ships are authorized to purchase such Provisions and Stores as may be necessary, and to direct their Purfers to draw Bills on the Commissioners for the Amount.

The Nature of the Accounts kept by Agent Victuallers, and of the Vouchers required of them, is fully stated in the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry, who observe, that
 “ they form a complete System of Connection between the
 “ Board of Victualling in London and the several subordinate
 “ Establishments at the Out Ports, under every Check and
 “ Security which the Public Service can render necessary,

“ provided that the Execution of the complicated Duties of
 “ the Department, as well in the Superintendence as in
 “ the Detail, be performed with Fidelity and Precision.”

A Draught of the Instructions given to Agent Victuallers Abroad will appear in the Supplement*. The Vouchers required from Purfers employed in making Purchases, are a Certificate from the Captain, Master, and Boatswain, stating the several Species and Quantities wanted; an Order from the Commander to the Purfer to purchase; a Bill of Parcels and Receipt of the Seller; a Certificate of the Market Price and Rate of Exchange; and a Certificate also of the Receiving Officers, stating that each Article was received on Board in Kind, good in Quality, and fit for the Service.

§. 3. 1. Your Committee have noticed, in the Commencement of this Report, that the Commissioners of Inquiry had entered into a very full Examination of this Department, and had made Two Reports upon it, dated 17th April and 1st May 1788. These Reports, in which a great Variety of Alterations and Improvements are suggested, were referred to the Admiralty Board by an Order of Council dated 12th January 1792, as Your Committee have already noticed in speaking of the Naval Departments in general†; but no Measures respecting the Victualling Office appear to have been taken by the Board of Admiralty in consequence, who state, that the Attention which such an Investigation must require, could not be paid at this Time without material Detriment to the Public Service.

Your Committee have therefore referred the several Suggestions of the Commissioners of Inquiry respecting this Office to the Consideration of the Victualling Board itself‡;

* Supplement (F.) † 31st Report of this Committee. ‡ Supplement (L.)

who have informed Your Committee which of the Points recommended by the Commissioners of Inquiry have already been adopted; also which of them are, from a Change of Circumstances, or for other Reasons, in their Opinion doubtful or improper; and likewise which of them are considered by that Board as likely to conduce to the Public Service.

Your Committee therefore recommend, that THE SEVERAL FOLLOWING SUGGESTIONS of the Commissioners of Inquiry, being those in Favour of which the Commissioners of the Victualling Board have expressed their Opinion, and to which also Your Committee, on the Face of them, see no Objection, should be taken if possible into the early Consideration of the Board of Admiralty; but if the Urgency of other Business will not permit this to be done, that they should nevertheless direct the Adoption of them; the Points in which the Victualling Board appear to differ from the Commissioners of Inquiry being alone reserved for the Consideration of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

1. That the Custom which prevails at the Out-ports, of the Officers receiving Premiums on the Appointment of Clerks, be abolished*, upon which Point it appears to Your Committee, by a Paper already referred to, that the Custom has not been entirely confined to the Out-ports.

2. That the Chairman be vested with Powers to execute Secret Services.

3. That the Prices paid by Government to Purfers, for the respective Articles of Provisions or Stores for which they may be Creditors on the passing of their Accounts, be increased according to the Rate annexed.

* Supplement (I.)

4. That each Purser do deliver a Book stiled a Number and Content Book, without Erasure or any Leaf torn, &c.:
And,

5. That the original Log Book do contain regular Entries of every Circumstance relating to the Victualling, &c.

6. That an Addition be made to the Terms of a Purser's Oath, which should be taken also by every Agent and Correspondent, to the Effect that the Party hath himself examined the Account to the Truth of which he swears:
And,

7. That the Commissioners be empowered to administer an additional Oath to the Party, for the Detection of bad Practices in Victualling or Accounting.

In assenting to the Two last-mentioned Suggestions, the Victualling Board observes, that the Persons taking a false Oath, should be made liable to the Pains and Penalties of Perjury, to which they are not now subject.

8. That every Officer and Clerk be required to take the Oath of Fidelity, and execute the Bond proposed.

9. That all Commissioners, Officers, and Clerks, respectively, be precluded from acting as Agents.

10. That no Fees, Gratuities, &c. be received by Individuals for their own Use, but that Salaries be given instead.

In the Reasonableness of the Two last Suggestions the Board appears to agree, though with some Intimation of the Difficulty of affecting the Objects in question, and they deem the Salaries proposed by the Commissioners of Inquiry, to be substituted in the Place of Fees, to be very insufficient.

2. Your Committee, observing that very considerable Sums in the Way of FEES are received by several principal Officers and Clerks in the Victualling Office, have thought proper to call for an Account of the Nature and Amount of each of those Fees, and of the Services for which they are paid ; and as there is obvious Reason to suppose that the Emoluments arising from this Source have been very greatly increased by the War, they have also thought it their Duty to call for Accounts or Estimates, so far as the same could be made up, of the Fees and Emoluments which were received in the Years 1790, 1791, and 1792, by such of the said principal Officers and Clerks as appear to have been at that Time in their present Office.

Your Committee annex the Returns to these Orders which they have received*. From these it will appear how very large an Addition to their Emoluments some of the Officers and Clerks of this Establishment have enjoyed since the War, and it may be inferred that in other Offices there has been a corresponding Increase.

Your Committee will here state the Emoluments, both before and since the War, of a few of the Offices which have most excited their Attention.

The whole Emoluments of the Accountant for Cash were in 1790 £.851, of which the Fees were £.740, (a large Proportion of which was probably occasioned by the Armament of that Time) ; in 1791 the Emoluments were £.705. 18s. of which the Fees (probably arising partly from the same Cause) were £.594. 18s. ; in 1792 the whole Emoluments were £.377. 1s. of which the Fees were £.266. 1s. In the

* See the Particulars for what these Fees are taken, by whom, and to what Amount in the Folio Edition under the Head of Appendix N. 1. —to—18.

Year 1797 the Fees of the same Officer were £.3,042. 2s. 5d. and Average Net Receipt in that and the Two preceding Years, was no less than £.3,109. 13s. a Sum more than Three Times as great as that which is received by the principal Commissioner of the Victualling Office.

These Fees are stated to be given by Contractors, Agents, Correspondents, Artificers, Purfers, and any other Persons doing Business with the Victualling Office, being at the Rate for the most Part of One Guinea per Thousand Pounds; though in many Instances only Half that Sum is paid, in some Instances less, and in others no Fees at all, the Payment of them being "optional."

The Emoluments of the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Clerk, in this Office, appear to have fluctuated like those of their Principal, and to have consisted chiefly in similar Fees. The whole Annual Average Emoluments of the First Clerk in the Years 1795, 1796, and 1797, were £.1,722. 2s. 2d.

The Fees of the Secretary to the Board were in 1797 £.2,858. 1s. and his whole Average Annual Emolument for the Years 1795, 6, and 7, were £.3,169. 11s. 3d. His Fees are stated to arise from "Contracts, Bonds, Certificates, Instructions to Officers, and Protections. Those Fees or Gratuities which relate to Contracts or Agreements are governed by no fixed or general Principle, but are merely optional on the Part of those who pay them. In some Cases they are received at certain Rates; in other Instances annual or occasional Douceurs are given, and frequently no Fees are paid." "The Whole of the Sums received under the Denomination of Contracts or Agreements, is appropriated to the joint Benefit of the Secretary, and the Chief, Second and Third Clerks in his Office."

The

The Fees of his Chief Clerk amounted in 1797 to £.1,510. 1s. 4d. and his Average Profits for the Years 1795, 6, and 7, to £.1,699. 7s. 2d.

The whole Emoluments of the Clerk of the Cutting House at Deptford were in the Year 1790 £.385. 13s. 8d.; in 1791 £.226. 17s. 4d.; and in 1792 £.135. 11s. 2d. of which Sum the Fees were only £.50. The Fees of the same Officer in 1797 were £.1,458. 17s. 6d. and his whole Annual Average Emoluments for that and the Two preceeding Years were £.1,474. 1s. 11d.

This Officer observes, in the Name of himself and others, that “ it is only in War Time that they have an Opportunity
“ of providing, in case of their Decease, for the future Sup-
“ port of their Families, who otherwise would in most Cases
“ be reduced to the utmost Distress.”

Your Committee conceive that the Statement of the above-mentioned Facts will fully justify them in advising, that the Recommendation of the Commissioners of Enquiry on this Subject, which has been already quoted, should be taken into early Consideration; and if the Abolition of the Fees of this Office in all Cases should be deemed inexpedient, that at least some Regulations respecting them should be made; that a known Table of Fees, authorized by the Board, should be substituted in the Place of the optional Fees now taken; and that at the same Time Means should be adopted for rendering the Income of many of the regular and permanent Officers of this Establishment more moderate in Time of War, and in general less fluctuating and uncertain.

26th June, 1798.

An

Supplement (A.)

The VICTUALLING BOARD'S RETURN to a Precept from the Select Committee of Finance.

Victualling Office, 13th April, 1798.

THE Select Committee of Finance having, by their Precept dated the 14th Ultimo, required "Explanations of the Particulars contained in the Account of the separate Articles which compose the actual Expence of the Victualling for the Year 1797, viz.

"1st.—Provisions of all Kinds provided for the Army, with Freight, &c.

"2d.—Provisions from Ireland, how contracted for, and how surveyed and passed,

"3d.—Provisions supplied by Contractors Abroad, on what Terms, and how chequed.

"4th.—Bills of Exchange drawn by Consuls, Agent Victuallers, &c. for the Purchase of Provisions Abroad—Quere, Under what Regulations, and the Particulars."

THE Commissioners for Victualling His Majesty's Navy beg Leave, in Return thereto, to transmit herewith,

i. An ACCOUNT, shewing the Amount of the different Species of PROVISIONS, and VICTUALLING STORES of all Kinds, constituting the Aggregate of the Expenditure of the Army Victualling Service, between the 1st January and 31st of December 1797.

	£.	s.	d.
Bread	16,298	15	2
Flour	147,639	15	11
Pease	47,042	—	11
Oatmeal	4,562	—	9
Wine	78,145	3	—
Fresh Beef	163,853	4	11
Salt Beef and Pork	540,527	14	—
Rice	16,933	7	7
Raisins and Sugar	181	5	5
Butter	21,382	7	7
Barley	2,519	13	9
Suet	77	15	1
Porter	486	19	1
Freight or Lighterage, and Demurrage	1,849	13	4
Promiscuous Payments	1,775	1	—
Casks	24,742	13	—
Bags	1,278	9	6

£. 1,069,296 — —

2. THE Provisions procured from Ireland, consisting of Beef and Pork, are provided upon Commission, by Merchants of Eminence and Respectability in the Irish Provision Trade, who consequently act as Agents under the Victualling Board, and are reimbursed the actual and *bonâ fide* Cost and Charges of the Quantities supplied, and compensated for their Trouble, by an Allowance at a certain Rate per Cask.

The Quantities provided for the Navy are examined upon Delivery by Two Officers, denominated, Clerk of the Cutting House, and Clerk of the Cheque; and those for the Army, by the Army Storekeeper, and by the Inspector of Army Provisions and Victualling Stores; in effecting which Examination a very minute Attention is paid, not only to the Quality of the Meat, and Packages containing it, but also to the Size of the Pieces into which the Beef and Pork are melled; to the Number of Pieces packed into each Cask, and the aggregate Weight thereof; and to the Quantity of Salt with which the same is packed; and if in these various Points they prove unexceptionable, a Certificate is granted by the Receiving Officers before mentioned, according to the Service for which the Provisions may have been delivered, whereby the Agents are entitled to Payment; but if, on the contrary, they are found to be unfit for the Service, they are rejected, and returned upon the Agents Hands, who, by the Conditions of their Agreement, are to be paid for only such Beef and Pork as they shall deliver of a proper Quality, and in all Respects good and fit for His Majesty's Service. It is not, however, to be understood, that every Cask of Beef and Pork delivered is examined, but only an indefinite Number, varying according to Circumstances, taken promiscuously from the Aggregate, and if they prove unobjectionable, the whole are considered so, and passed accordingly.

Independently of the Examination by the Receiving Officers, the Board also occasionally enter into a minute Inspection of the Beef and Pork in Store, in order to be satisfied that due Justice has been done to the Public.

3. IN respect to the Terms upon which the Provisions are supplied by Contractors Abroad, and the Mode in which the same are checked, the Commissioners have to state, that the Prices necessarily vary according to the Places at which they are supplied; and the Circumstances under which they are provided; and that the Checks or Proof of Delivery consist of various Certificates and other Documents, signed by the Captains, Masters, Boatswains, and Purfers of the respective Ships to which the same may have been supplied, and of an Affidavit from the Contractor or his Agent; for the Forms of which Vouchers, and the general Conditions under which the Provisions are delivered, the Commissioners beg Leave to refer to the accompanying Draft of a Contract.

4. **BILLS of Exchange** are drawn upon the Victualling Board by their Agents, by Consuls, Correspondents, Purfers of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels, Commanders of Cutters, and other small Vessels, and by Masters of Tenders and Transports, &c. for Provisions and Victualling Stores purchased for the Service of His Majesty's Navy, which Bills are certified by the Commanders in Chief, or by the respective Captains or Commanders, as having been drawn for Services (which are some Times expressly mentioned) relating to the Victualling.

When Accounts and Vouchers accompany the Bills on their being presented for Acceptance, they are examined and stated by the Chief Clerk of the Imprest Office, and a Report of their Propriety or Defects laid before the Board.

If the Documents appear to be satisfactory, the Bills are accepted and perfect Bills made out in Discharge thereof, but otherwise they are charged as Imprests against the Drawers, and occasionally against the Commanders in Chief, and Captains attesting them, which Imprests are not cleared until the Board is satisfied of the Justice of the Charges.

When Bills are presented, unaccompanied by Accounts or other Vouchers, they are laid before the Board, and if approved of, accepted and charged as Imprest in the Manner above-mentioned; which Imprests also remain outstanding against the Parties until sufficient Documents, proving the due Expenditure of the Sums for which the Bills have been drawn, have been produced, examined, and passed, or the Amount of what may have been overdrawn shall have been paid to the Treasurer of His Majesty's Navy.

The Vouchers required to be produced are as follows; viz.

BY CONSULS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Invoices, or Accounts of their Charges, stating to what Ships, or otherwise, the Provisions or Stores were supplied, with their Affidavit to the Truth thereof.

Certificates from the Captain, Master, and Boatswain of each Ship, of the Want of the Articles—The Captain's Order to supply the same.

Certificates from the before-mentioned Officers of the actual Receipt of the Quantities on Board, and the Purser's Receipt for the same.

The Purfers are charged with, and required to account for the Provisions and Stores so purchased.

THIRTY-SECOND. REPORT:

BY AGENT VICTUALLERS:

Accounts, wherein they charge themselves with the Amount of all Bills drawn by them upon the Victualling Board, and of all Monies they receive on the Public Service, either from Sales of defective Provisions, or otherwise, and take Credit for their Purchases, contingent Expenses, &c.

Bills of Parcels or Accounts from the Venders, with their Receipts for the Money paid.

Certificates of the Market Prices, and Rate of Exchange, And, The Agents Affidavits to the Truth of their Accounts.

They also pass a Store Account, in which are exhibited the Disposal of the Provisions which came into their Charge, either by Purchase or otherwise:

BY COMMANDERS, PURSERS, AND MASTERS.

Accounts wherein they debit themselves with the Amount of all Bills drawn, and take Credit for their respective Purchases.

Bills of Parcels or Accounts, with Receipts for the Money paid.

Certificates of the Market Prices, and Rates of Exchange.

Certificates of Want and Receipt on Board from the Officers of the Ship, similar to what Consuls and Correspondents are required to produce, as before stated; and Affidavits from the Commanders, Pursers, and Masters, to the Truth of their Accounts.

For the due Expenditure of the Provisions, &c. purchased, they are also required to account.

George Cherry,

G. P. Towry,

John Rodney,

Francis Stephens,

R. S. Moody,

John Hunt,

W. Boscawen.

Supplement (B.)

Victualling Office, 19th April, 1798.

An ACCOUNT, shewing the Nature of the general-Business of the VICTUALLING DEPARTMENT, the Names, Salaries, and Net Receipt, of the several Commissioners, Officers, and Clerks, for the Year 1797; and whether they hold or enjoy any other Employments, Places, or Pensions, under Government.

GENERAL BUSINESS of the DEPARTMENT.	N A M E.	R A N K.	Salary.	Net Receipt for 1797.	Other Employments, Places, or Pensions, under Government.
The general Business of the Board is to provide and supply all the Provisions and Victualling Stores required for the Service of His Majesty's Navy; to see that they are properly distributed, and duly accounted for; to issue Bills, &c.	GEORGE CHERRY, Esq.	{ Commissioner superintending the Department of the Accountant for Cash, and by virtue of such Appointment, Chairman of the Board }	{ £. 400 }	{ £. 1,010 s. 2 d. 6 }	
	GEORGE PHILLIPS TOWNRY, Esq.	{ Commissioner superintending the Department of the Accountant for Stores }	{ 400 }	{ 760 2 6 }	
	Hon. JOHN RODNEY	{ Do. in the Department of the Hoytaker }	{ 400 }	{ 760 2 6 }	{ One Hundred Pounds Irish (Part of a Pension granted on the Irish Establishment to his late Father, Lord Rodney, producing in English, about £.62 }
	FRANCIS STEPHENS, Esq.	{ Do. in the Department of the Brewhouse }	{ 400 }	{ 760 2 6 }	
	ROBERT SADIÉIR MOODY, Esq.	{ Do. in the Department of the Cutting House }	{ 400 }	{ 760 2 6 }	
	JOSEPH HUNT, Esq.	{ Do. in the Department of the Dry Stores }	{ 400 }	{ 760 2 6 }	{ One of the Directors of Greenwich Hospital. }
	WILLIAM BOSCAWEN, Esq.	{ Do. in the Department of the Cooperage }	{ 400 }	{ 760 2 6 }	{ One of the Commissioners of Bankrupts, £.200. }

(continued)

(continued)

R A N K.	N A M E.	Salary.	Fees.	Net Receipt for 1797.
		£. s.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Accountant for Cash *	William Sayer	120 —	3,042 2 5	3,249 13 5
1st Clerk to Ditto	J. A. Smith	60 —	1,850 6 —	1,974 16 —
2d Clerk	John Boocock	80 —	601 10 —	688 10 —
3d Clerk	Robert Fleetwood	80 —	484 — —	571 — —
4th Clerk	Robert Swaine	80 —	288 6 2	367 16 2
1st Extra Clerk	William Elliot	80 —	131 1 5	210 11 5
2d - Do.	William Gofnell	80 —	— — —	58 10 —
3d - Do.	John Crockford	80 —	75 12 6	155 2 6
4th - Do.	Charles M. Thomas	80 —	48 14 6	128 4 6
5th - Do.	John Mobbs	80 —	24 11 —	104 1 —
6th - Do.	William Todd	80 —	4 2 —	83 12 —
7th - Do.	Manly Hulke	80 —	1 7 3	80 17 3
8th - Do.	R. C. Porter	80 —	7 5 —	86 3 9
Supernumerary Clerk	D. T. Renouard	54 15	5 5 —	106 11 —
Ditto	Hornby Charles	54 15	3 3 —	93 19 —
Ditto	J. Rhodes	54 15	3 3 —	84 8 —
Ditto	James Klyne	54 15	— — —	39 12 —
<hr/>				
Chief Clerk for examining and stating Imprest Accounts, & for adjusting & paying Short Allowance Money †	John Smith	100 —	358 17 5	527 7 5
Clerk to ditto	Joseph Prime	80 —	73 18 —	139 18 —
Ditto	Henry Lay	80 —	11 11 6	135 11 6
Extra Clerk	George Barton	80 —	15 16 10	74 6 10
Ditto	Thomas Richardson	80 —	1 16 9	60 6 9
Supernumerary Clerk	Charles Moss	54 15	1 10 —	102 5 —
Ditto	Samuel Roberts	54 15	1 18 —	102 13 —
Ditto	George Millman	54 15	— — —	100 15 —
Ditto	Richard Beard	54 15	— — —	49 — —
Ditto	Francis Hamilton	54 15	— — —	49 — —
Ditto	Richard Jones	54 15	— — —	45 12 —

* The general Business of the Office of the Accountant for Cash, is to prepare, make out, and keep Register and various other Accounts of all Bills issued to Contractors and others, in Payment of Provisions and Victualling Stores delivered by them, either for the Service of His Majesty's Navy, or Land Forces and Settlements abroad, &c.

† The Imprest Office is to examine and state the Cash Accounts and Vouchers relative to all Bills of Exchange drawn, and Monies paid by Way of Imprest, &c.

(continued)

(continued)

R A N K.	N A M E.	Salary.	Fees.	Net Receipt for 1797.
		£. s.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Chief Clerk for keep- ing a Charge on the Treasurer * -	Denham Barrons	100 —	287 5 —	434 9 11
Clerk to ditto -	Edward Green	80 —	147 4 —	321 15 —
Extra Clerk -	Thomas Neville	80 —	64 13 —	169 14 —
Ditto -	R. H. Harman	80 —	52 9 —	157 10 —
Ditto -	Ralph Watfon	80 —	49 2 —	154 3 —
Supernumerary Clerk	John Guyer -	54 15	—	101 6 —
—				
Surveyor of Build- ings and Repairs }	Samuel Pepys }	60 —	349 3 6	407 13 6
Clerk to ditto -	Cockerell -	80 —	90 19 —	168 19 —
—				
Clerk of the Cheque }	Thomas Shipman }	80 —	1,077 13 8	1,163 3 8
at Deptford † -	Samuel Strutt	50 —	145 9 5	321 8 5
1st Clerk to ditto	Anthony Brady	50 —	19 —	193 10 —
2d ditto -	William Armitage	50 —	—	69 10 —
1st Extra Clerk	John H. Howitfon	50 —	—	69 10 —
2d ditto -	John Forfyth	50 —	—	69 10 —
3d ditto -				
—				
Secretary ‡ -	Will. Goffing, Esq.	200 —	2,858 1 —	3,099 1 —
Chief Clerk -	John Goffing	100 —	1,510 1 4	1,661 16 4
2d ditto -	John Brady	80 —	759 3 8	881 3 8
3d ditto -	Henry Penigal	80 —	379 11 10	493 11 10
1st Extra Clerk	J. H. Ibbetfon	80 —	2 5 —	101 5 —
2d ditto -	Henry Collier	80 —	2 5 —	101 5 —
3d ditto -	Henry Pallister	80 —	2 5 —	101 5 —
4th ditto -	Lambert Middleton	80 —	2 5 —	101 5 —
5th ditto -	John Geoghegan	80 —	2 5 —	101 5 —
6th ditto -	James Howell	80 —	2 5 —	101 5 —
Supernumerary Clerk	W. Henry Wickey	54 15	2 5 —	78 —
Ditto -	Richard White	54 15	2 5 —	78 —

* The Assigning Office is to keep Accounts with the Treasurer of the Navy of all Monies received, and Bills paid by him, for Services of the Victualling Department. &c.

† The Duty of the Clerk of the Cheque, is, to muster and keep regular Accounts of the Times of Entry and Discharge of all Artificers, Labourers, &c.

‡ In the Secretary's Office, the general Business of the Victualling Department, originates, &c.

(continued)

(continued)

R A N K.	N A M E.	Salary.	Fees.	Net Receipt for 1797.
		£. s.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Accountant for Stores*	Ralph Collier	120 —	648 10 —	358 — —
1st Clerk	Richard Holt	60 —	475 5 —	588 15 —
2d ditto	John Bryan	80 —	368 14 6	448 4 6
3d ditto, and Clerk to examine Agents and Storekeepers Accounts	John Rickards	100 —	21 17 —	250 3 —
4th ditto	J. W. Tomkins	80 —	141 8 —	240 18 —
5th ditto	Henry Haslip	80 —	133 11 7	215 1 7
1st Extra ditto	John Pym	80 —	2 2 —	80 2 —
2d ditto	Hugh Hornby	80 —	28 — —	121 10 —
3d ditto	W. Reynolds	80 —	2 2 —	80 2 —
4th ditto	Richard Ford	80 —	41 2 6	122 12 6
5th ditto	G. C. Gardiner	80 —	66 10 —	148 — —
6th ditto	Charles Heufsch	80 —	4 10 —	86 — —
Supernumerary Clerk	Charles Wilson	54 15	1 1 —	59 6 —
Ditto	G. E. Towry	54 15	—	58 5 —
Ditto	Joseph Manley	54 15	—	58 5 —
Chief Clerk for stat- ing, examining, and passing Purfers Accounts †	John Williams	100 —	310 1 —	527 11 —
1st Clerk	Richard Birt	80 —	155 — —	283 — —
2d ditto	William Sturgis	80 —	45 6 —	143 6 —
Extra Clerk	Samuel Williams	80 —	40 7 —	158 16 —
Ditto	W. C. English	80 —	13 10 —	106 10 —
Ditto	Robert Alger	80 —	—	78 — —
Supernumerary Clerk	Richard Willan	54 15	—	54 15 —

* The Duty of the Accountant for Stores is, to superintend every Division of the Stores Department; to see that all Stores paid for, and all Necessary Money drawn for, are regularly charged to the respective Persons to whom supplied; to keep Charges, as far as respects his immediate Office, against all Commissaries, Correspondents, or other Persons who may receive Provisions or Victualling Stores, &c.

† The Business of the Office of Chief Clerk, for stating, examining, and passing Purfers Accounts, is, to state such Accounts, and debit the Purfers with all the Provisions and Victualling Stores supplied to the respective Ships, and to credit them, agreeably to the established Rations, for the Numbers of Men actually victualled, and also for such Vouchers for Provisions or Stores lost, condemned, lent, returned, &c. as may be regular and proper.

(continued)

VICTUALLING OFFICE.

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(continued)

R A N K.	N A M E.	Salary.	Fees.	Net Receipt for 1797.
Chief Clerk for keep- ing a Charge on Purfers, and flating & adjusting Trans- ports Accounts* -	John Hume	£. s. 100 —	£. s. d. 656 — —	£. s. d. 753 10 —
1st Clerk to ditto	Thomas Collier	80 —	308 — —	386 — —
2d ditto -	Joseph Hume	80 —	222 5 —	300 5 —
Extra Clerk -	H. P. Jones	80 —	89 2 —	167 2 —
Ditto -	Robert Johnson	80 —	73 2 —	151 2 —
Ditto -	William Earl	80 —	4 2 6	82 2 6
Supernumerary Clerk	Thomas Mercer	54 15	—	54 15 —
Ditto -	Alfred Johnson	54 15	—	54 15 —
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Clerk of the Issues †	William Kingdom	100 —	388 16 —	486 6 —
Clerk to ditto -	Alexander Stokoe	80 —	180 — —	258 — —
Extra Clerk -	Richard Bates	80 —	3 13 6	81 13 6
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Superintendent at Deptford ‡	W. Spencer Cooper	400 —	—	494 12 5
Clerk to ditto -	John Slight	50 —	24 7 —	83 16 11
Extra Clerk -	John James	50 —	—	43 6 8
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Hoytaker §	W. J. Stephens	200 —	—	300 — —
1st Clerk -	Josiah Higden	50 —	100 — —	169 10 —
2d ditto -	Digby Jecks	50 —	—	99 10 —
Extra Clerk -	John Draper	50 —	—	5 2 6

* The Duty of the Chief Clerk for keeping a Charge on Purfers, and for flating and adjusting Transports Accounts, is, to charge all Supplies of Provisions and Victualling Stores made from Agents, Storekeepers, Contractors, and Transports, to Ships of War and hired Vessels in the Service of his Majesty.

† The Business of the Clerk of the Issues is, to cast the Proportions, and make out Warrants upon the different Storekeepers at Deptford and Rotherhithe for all Provisions and Victualling Stores, &c.

‡ The Duty of the Superintendent at Deptford is, to superintend the general Conduct of the various Branches of the Victualling Service at that Place and at Rotherhithe, &c.

§ The Business of the Hoytaker is, to attend the issuing and unloading of all Provisions and Victualling Stores to or from the Out Ports, His Majesty's Ships in the River Thames, Sheerness, &c.

(continued)

R A N K.	N A M E.	Salary.	Fees.	Net Receipt for 1797.
		£. s.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Clerk of the Brew- house at Deptford*	Wm. Joseph Porter	100 —	330 9 6	414 19 2
Clerk to ditto -	Robert Bulcock -	50 —	96 2 9	167 14 3
1st Extra Clerk	R. P. Holland -	50 —	—	69 10 —
2d ditto -	Peter Glynn -	50 —	—	69 10 —
3d ditto -	William Reekes -	50 —	—	46 9 2
<hr/>				
Master Brewer at Deptford †	Frederic Dickinon	68 14	—	895 9 10
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Clerk of the Cutting House ‡ -	John Hughes -	80 {	1,458 17 6	1574 4 6
Clerk to ditto -	Robert Bowring -	50 —	337 7 —	
Extra Clerk, acting as Agent Viſual- ler at Yarmouth	Samuel Lewes -	50 —	218 15 3	299 2 3
Supernumerary Clerk	Samuel Edwards -	54 15	—	56 6 —
<hr/>				
Clerk of the Dry Stores at Dept- ford -	Stephen Simfon -	80 —	172 12 6	252 16 4
Clerk to ditto -	James Howard -	50 —	44 2 6	113 12 6
Extra Clerk -	Francis Atkinson -	50 —	1 —	67 2 6
Supernumerary Clerk	Foster Walker -	54 15	— 5 —	27 11 —

* The Duty of the Clerk of the Brewhouse is, to receive from Contractors, and to take charge of and issue all Malt, Hops, Beer, Spirits, Vinegar, Oil, Butter, Cheese, Sugar, Melasses, Cocoa, and other Articles, and to be responsible not only for the Quality, but also for the Quantity, and the regular Issue thereof, &c.

† The Business of the Master Brewer is, to execute the customary Duties of his Profession, &c.

‡ The general Business of the Clerk of the Cutting House consists in manufacturing the Oxen and Hogs slaughtered at Deptford into Mels Beef and Pork for the Service of the Navy, &c.

§ From the Offal of the Oxen and Hogs, &c.

|| The Office of Clerk of the Dry Stores is, to superintend the manufacturing of Biscuit and Flour, &c.

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(continued)

R A N K.	N A M E.	Salary.	Fees.	Net Receipt for 1797.
		£. s.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Clerk of the Mills at Rotherhithe *	George Steadman	150 —	—	144 15 —
Clerk to ditto	John Armitage	80 —	—	9 — —
Master Miller at Ro- therhithe †	Robert Ardlie	100 —	—	97 10 —
Master Cooper at Deptford ‡	Adam Bell	80 —	870 — —	1,243 13 9
1st Clerk to ditto	Peter Barnes	50 —	276 — —	395 15 —
2d ditto	F. S. Thomson	50 —	8 — —	85 10 —
Extra Clerk	William Miller	50 —	5 — —	74 10 —
Ditto	William Oswald	50 —	7 10 —	77 — —
Agent Victualler at Portsmouth §	William Reeks	300 —	—	728 5 5
Clerk to ditto	Richard Skewes	50 —	695 8 10	745 8 10
Ditto	Joseph Clarke	50 —	250 — —	300 — —
Ditto	John Goldfinch	50 —	24 — —	93 10 —
Ditto	George Harward	50 —	15 18 —	85 8 —
Ditto	Cleveland Salter	50 —	1 — —	70 10 —
Ditto	Richard Widger	50 —	—	46 5 1
Storekeeper at Portf- mouth	John Valentine	80 —	313 — —	424 12 —
Clerk to ditto	John Foster	50 —	193 — —	243 — —
Ditto	Charles Pasfoot	50 —	15 18 —	97 13 —
Ditto	A. S. N. Nicholson	50 —	11 9 —	66 7 5
Ditto	Wm. T. Doland	50 —	—	69 10 —
Supernumerary Clerk	Thomas Foster	54 15	—	54 15 —
Ditto	F. H. Starcke	54 15	—	54 15 —

* The Duty of the Clerk of the Mills is, to superintend the Receipt of Wheat, and its consequent Manufacture into Biscuit Meal, and Biscuit, and to be responsible for the Quality, Quantity, and proper Disposal thereof, &c.

† The Business of the Master Miller is, to attend the Receipt of Wheat; to superintend the grinding of Wheat, and dressing of Meal, &c.

‡ The general Duty of the Master Cooper is, to superintend the manufacturing of Casks, taking Care they are properly made, &c.

§ The Superintendance of the Whole of the Victualling Concerns at the Port of Portsmouth being vested in the Agent, all Directions necessary for the general conducting of the Business are given by him, conformably to his Instructions, and to the Orders he constantly receives from the Board, &c.

|| The General Business of the Storekeeper at Portsmouth, is to take Charge of all the Provisions and Stores; to issue them to His Majesty's Ships, &c.

(continued)

R A N K.	N A M E.	Salary.	Fees.	Net Receipt for 1797.
Clerk of the Cheque at Portsmouth *	Thomas Pitt	£. s. 80 —	£. s. d. 224 — —	£. s. d. 290 3 11
Clerk to ditto -	E. Chillingworth	50 —	227 9 —	277 9 —
Ditto -	Samuel Ireland	50 —	48 6 —	117 16 —
Ditto -	James Fowler	50 —	15 2 10	98 1 10
Ditto -	John Meredith	50 —	—	69 10 —
Ditto -	James Collins	50 —	—	46 2 2
Supernumerary Clerk	Thomas Jervoise	54 15	—	51 15 2
Master Cooper at Weevill †	Samuel Kentish	60 —	—	233 10 —
Clerk to ditto -	Richard Shivers	50 —	60 — —	129 10 —
Ditto -	James Matthews	50 —	—	69 10 —
Supernumerary Clerk	Thomas Moore	54 15	—	53 14 —
Master Brewer at Weevill ‡	Francis Marth	50 —	303 — 9	353 — 9
Clerk of the Brew- house at Weevill §	Richard Reeks	50 —	94 — —	206 — —
Clerk to ditto -	Charles M. Wade	50 —	—	69 10 —
Master Miller at Portsmouth -	Henry Emery	60 —	43 6 8	103 6 8
Agent Victualler at Plymouth	William Crees	200 —	—	543 5 —
Clerk to ditto -	Thomas Lloyd	50 —	—	69 10 —
Ditto -	John Lillierap	50 —	85 — —	154 10 —
Ditto -	Francis Meheux	50 —	55 — —	130 4 —
Ditto -	William Munford	50 —	—	69 10 —
Ditto, acting as Agent Victualler at Cork	J. W. Dunsterville	50 —	—	69 10 —
Clerk to the Agent at Plymouth -	Elizeus Jessop, Jun.	50 —	30 10 —	100 — —
Ditto -	Edward Evens	50 —	14 — —	83 10 —

* The Duty of the Clerk of the Cheque at Portsmouth, is to keep a Cheque Account of the Receipt and Issue of all Provisions and Victualling Stores, and of the Time and Pay of all the Persons employed in the Victualling Service at that Port, &c.

† The General Duty of the Master Cooper at Weevill, is to superintend the manufacturing and repairing of all Casks required at Portsmouth for Water and Provisions; the supplying of Ships of War and Transports with Water, and receiving empty Casks from them, &c.

‡ The Duty of the Master Brewer at Weevill is, to attend the Receipt of Malt and Hops, and conduct the Brewing, &c.

§ The Office of Clerk of the Brewhouse at Weevill, is to attend the Receipt and take Charge of the Beer, &c.

|| The Duties of the Agent at Plymouth are similar to those at Portsmouth.

(continued)

(continued)

R A N K.	N A M E.	Salary.	Fees.	Net Receipt for 1797.
		£. s.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Storekeeper at Ply- mouth* - }	Richard Arthur -	80 —	—	77 12 —
Clerk to ditto -	Elizeus Jelfep -	50 —	70 6 —	142 13 —
Ditto - -	Joseph Robins -	50 —	30 10 —	100 — —
Ditto - -	Robert Rabjohns -	50 —	11 — —	80 10 —
Ditto - -	Michael Scott -	50 —	—	69 10 —
Clerk of the Cheque at Plymouth* - }	Thomas Miller -	80 —	40 — —	117 12 —
Clerk to ditto -	James Hawkins -	50 —	80 6 —	152 13 —
Ditto - -	R. Churchward -	50 —	30 10 —	100 — —
Ditto - -	Edmund Wills -	50 —	11 — —	80 10 —
Ditto - -	Richard Eales -	50 —	—	69 10 —
Ditto at South Down	J. W. Skardon -	50 —	62 15 —	132 5 —
Supernumerary Clerk	Thomas Skardon -	54 15	—	31 4 —
—				
Master Cooper at South Down† - }	John Luckcraft -	60 —	—	218 8 6
Clerk to ditto -	Joseph Cole -	50 —	12 10 —	80 10 —
Supernumerary Clerk	William Cockey -	54 15	—	46 15 6
Master Brewer† -	John Skardon -	50 —	6 15 —	241 14 7
Clerk of the Brew- house† - - }	John Pollard -	50 —	6 15 —	76 5 —
—				
Agent Victualler at Chatham‡ - }	Joseph Matthews -	200 —	—	218 18 2
Storekeeper ‡ -	Walter Bedford -	80 —	34 18 9	78 15 —
Clerk of the Cheque ‡	John Matthews -	60 —	72 19 6	141 1 6
Agent's Clerk -	Thomas Simfon -	50 —	103 4 6	172 14 6
Ditto - -	John Stevens -	50 —	48 6 —	117 16 —
Ditto - -	John Knox -	50 —	24 3 —	93 13 —
Ditto - -	F. Wollcock -	50 —	8 — —	77 10 —
Storekeeper's Clerk	John Baker -	50 —	48 6 —	117 16 —
Ditto - -	James Hart -	50 —	24 3 —	93 13 —
Ditto - -	Thomas Church -	50 —	18 9 —	87 19 —
Cheque's Clerk	Thomas Turner -	50 —	16 — —	85 10 —
Supernumerary Clerk	John Bullard -	54 15	—	54 14 —

* The Duties of the Storekeeper and Clerk of the Cheque at Plymouth are similar to those at Portsmouth.

† The Duties of Master Cooper, Master Brewer, and Clerk of the Brewhouse at South Down, are similar to those at Weevil.

‡ The general Business of the Agent, Storekeeper, and Clerk of the Cheque, at Chatham, is similar to those at Portsmouth and Plymouth.

(continued)

(continued)

R A N K.	N A M E.	Salary.	Fees.	Net Receipt for 1797.
		£. s.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Agent Victualler at Dover*	Thomas Russell -	200 —	— — —	261 18 3
Storekeeper *	Michael Elwin -	70 —	62 2 6	136 4 6
Clerk of the Cheque *	Kennet Westfield -	60 —	62 2 6	125 10 —
Master Cooper *	Thomas Kelsey -	50 —	— — —	50 14 —
Agent's Clerk -	John White -	50 —	22 12 —	72 12 —
Ditto -	Richard Boyton -	30 —	— — —	30 — —
Storekeeper's Clerk -	William Mecrow -	40 —	— — —	40 — —
<hr/>				
Army Storekeeper and Accountant †	George Rose -	400 —	— — —	400 — —
Inspector of Army Pro- visions, &c.	Joshua Lomas -	150 —	— — —	150 — —
Clerk to the Army Store- keeper	Josiah Cocke -	140 —	— — —	140 — —
Ditto -	H. L. Lomas -	100 —	— — —	100 — —
Ditto -	William Dowding -	80 —	— — —	80 — —
Ditto -	John White -	70 —	— — —	70 — —

* The Duties of the Agent, Storekeeper, Clerk of the Cheque, and Master Cooper, at Dover, are similar to those at other Ports.

† The general Business of the Army Storekeeper (which is carried on at the Army Victualling Premises in Saint Catharine's) is, to examine, receive, and issue, and be responsible for the Quality, proper Care, and due Expenditure of all Provisions and Victualling Stores provided for his Majesty's Land Forces and Settlements Abroad, &c.

OBSERVATIONS, in respect to the further Information required under the following **QUERIES**, viz.

“ By whom appointed? How appointed? Duration of Interest? Executed in
“ Person, or by Deputy? Holidays? What Retrenchments may be made in the
“ Expence of this Department? and, What Improvements in its Cheques, Regu-
“ lations, or otherwise?”

THE Commissioners are appointed by His Majesty's Letters Patent :—the Secretary by a Commission from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty :—the Officers by the Commissioners, in pursuance of Orders from the Lords of the Admiralty :—and the Clerks by the Commissioners.

They each hold their respective Situations during Pleasure; and their several Duties are executed by them in Person.

No Holidays whatever are kept in any Branch of the Victualling Department.

It does not appear that any Retrenchments can, at present, be made in the Expence of this Department; but as soon as the extraordinary Business occasioned by the War shall be completed, the Public Service will, most probably, admit of the Number of Clerks now employed being reduced to the late Peace Establishment.

In respect to any Improvements in the Cheques, Regulations, or otherwise, of this Office, the Commissioners beg Leave to refer to the accompanying Statement, Supplement (M.) of the Expediency or Inexpediency of carrying into Execution the several Measures recommended by the Commissioners of Inquiry, in their Eighth Report upon the Victualling Office.

Geo. Cherry,
G. P. Towry,
John Rodney,

Francis Stephens,
R. S. Moody,

Jos. Hunt,
W. Boscawen.
Further

Supplement (B. 2.)

Further RETURN from the VICTUALLING BOARD.

Vicuallling Office, 9th June 1798.

IN Return to a Precept from the Select Committee on Finance of the Honourable House of Commons, dated the 7th Instant,

The Commissioners for Vicuallling His Majesty's Navy beg Leave to recite hereunder the several Queries contained therecin, and against them respectively to state their Replies; viz.

QUERIES.

“ What is the Manner in which the Estimates of the Vicuallling Office for the ensuing Year, Annually laid before Parliament, are made up; and how far is the Total Sum usually found to correspond with the Total Sum actually paid by the Vicuallling Office, within the Year to which the Estimates apply?”

“ How have the probable Demands for the Army been estimated in this Year?”

“ What is the Total Sum paid in the last Year to the Superannuated List, and the Particulars?”

“ Is the Merchant or Agent, who purchases Irish Beef and Pork on Commission, understood to be in any Dis-

REPLIES.

Formerly, the Sum of Nineteen Shillings per Man a Month was taken from the Sum of Four Pounds per Man a Month, granted by Parliament for the Naval Service, for the Number of Men, including Marines, voted for the Year; but this Sum was found to be greatly inadequate.

In the Year 1797, the Sum of Thirty-eight Shillings per Man per Month, was granted for the Year 1798, which, it is hoped will be nearly equal to the Demands of the Vicuallling Service, if the Sums usually added for Harbour Vicualls, and for the Ordinary Estimate or Establishment of the Office (which has been usual to insert since the Year 1789) be also added; but it is not possible to estimate exactly the whole expected Demands for the Service.

Principally from the Quantities of Provisions ordered to be provided for the Service of the Year, and the Prices which they may probably bear.

Stated in the accompanying Account, Supplement (H.)

It is the Intention that the Merchants who are thus employed (a Copy of whose Agreement is herewith transmitted, Supplement (D.)) shall not be in Disburse; for which Purpose Imprests are occasionally granted

QUERIES.

burse in the Course of the Purchase; and what is the Period and Mode of his Payment, and what is the Rate of Commission, which he receives?"

REPLIES.

to them, either in Ready Money or Ninety Day Bills, to enable them to answer the Engagements they may have come under in the Execution of the Business committed to them.

Independently of these Imprests, it is the general Practice, on the Merchants producing Certificates from the proper Receiving Officers, of the Quantities of Beef and Pork they have delivered into the Victualing Stores, to issue Bills to them, upon the Treasurer of His Majesty's Navy, payable Ninety Days after their respective Dates, for the Beef and Pork so delivered, calculated at Prices which are conceived to be less than what the Cost of, and Charges thereupon, may, upon the Liquidation of the Accounts, eventually amount to; when, after charging them with the Imprests granted, and Bills issued to them, and giving them Credit for the Cost and Charges of the Beef and Pork provided and delivered, a further Bill is made out to them for the Balance which may appear to remain due to them.

The Commission allowed is Three Shillings for each Half Puncheon or Tierce, and Two Shillings for each Barrel of Beef or Pork.

Yes; and it is an express Stipulation in their Agreement that they should do so in the most ample and satisfactory Manner.

"Does the Merchant or Agent furnish Vouchers both for the Costs and Charges?"

"What were the last Prices paid for Irish Beef and Pork?"

The Whole of the Quantities of Beef and Pork required for the Service of the present Year not having been delivered, the Accounts of the Cost and Charges thereof cannot be made up; but upon the best Computation that can be formed, it is conceived that the Prices will turn out nearly as follows; viz.

B E E F.				
	8 lb. Pieces		£.	s. d.
Half Puncheon, containing	42	at	9	13 6 each
Tierce - - Ditto	38	-	8	13 6
Barrel - - Ditto	26	-	5	14 6
PORK.				

QUERIES.

REPLIES.

P O R K.

		6 lb. Pieces.	} £. s. d.
Half Puncheon	Ditto	- 53 or	
		4 lb. Pieces.	
Tierce	- - Ditto	- 80	6 16 6
Barrel	- - Ditto	- 52	4 8 -

“ What is the usual Mode in which the Victualling Office purchases the other principal Articles supplied by them for His Majesty's Service?”

They are purchased in a variety of ways ; some on Commission, and some on Contract, both publickly and privately taken.

Wheat, Pease, Malt, Hops, Melasses, Fresh Beef, and occasionally Rice and Sugar, are provided by Commission, and also Irish Beef and Pork, as hath already been mentioned.

Flour and Biscuit, when not manufactured in the Office, are bought by Contract ; and so are Spirits, Wine, Oatmeal, Butter, Cheese, Salt, Casks for the Army, Iron Hoops, and a Variety of other Articles.

Staves for the Service of the Navy are likewise purchased by Contract, and manufactured into Casks in the Cooperages ; and the Beer is raised in the different Brewhouses belonging to the Victualling Department.

In respect to the Articles provided by Commission, Persons of Reputation, Experience, and Ability, are employed to procure the same on the most advantageous Terms for the Crown, who avail themselves of the most favourable State of the Markets for that purpose. They are reimbursed the Amount of the Cost and Charges, which they prove by authentic Documents to have actually and unavoidably paid, and are allowed exclusively for their Trouble a Commission at a certain Rate per Quarter Hundred Weight, or otherwise.

When Provisions or Victualling Stores are provided by public Contract, a Day is appointed to receive sealed Tenders from such Persons as may be willing to become Candidates for the Undertaking, and the Person, the Terms of whose Tender shall

QUERIES.

REPLIES.

be most advantageous to the Crown, becomes the Contractor, unless (as hath sometimes happened) there should be substantial Ground to doubt his Competency, or he has been unable to procure the customary Security for the due Execution of the Contract. In such Cases it is the invariable Rule to accept the next lowest or advantageous Tender.

With regard to Purchases made by private Contract or Agreement, where a previous public Advertisement has not taken place, it is frequently the Practice of the Victualling Board to write to the principal Merchants and Dealers in the Article wanted, desiring them to report in Writing, by a certain Day and Hour, the lowest Terms upon which they will undertake to furnish the Quantity required; and conformably to the Mode pursued in public Contracts, the lowest Proposal is accepted, provided the Terms shall satisfactorily appear to be fair and reasonable, according to the existing State of the Markets.

The Victualling Board are also constantly in the Habit of receiving private Tenders, made spontaneously by Merchants, Dealers, and others, for specific Quantities of the different Species of Provisions and Stores known to be used in the Victualling Service, which the Board are often induced to accept, not only for the Reasonableness of the Prices (to enable them to judge of which they have various Sources of Information) but also from a Conviction, that to invite Proposals from different Persons would alarm the Market, and consequently enhance the Price, and instead of exciting an open, fair, and liberal Competition, might probably create a Combination amongst the Merchants or Dealers (which formerly sometimes occurred) to the serious Detriment of the public Interest.

The

QUERIES.

“ Are there any material Circumstances (other than those which appear from the Answers already given by the Board to the Questions put by this Committee) in which the Mode of conducting the Business of the Victualling Office differs from the Mode which was in Use at the Time when the Commissioners of Inquiry made their Reports concerning the Victualling Office, viz. in April and May 1788?”

REPLIES.

The only material Alteration, beyond what has already been stated, is in respect to the Mode of providing the Provisions and Victualling Stores required for the public Service.

At the Time the Commissioners of Inquiry made their Report, it was the general Practice to procure the several Articles wanted by Contract publicly taken; but during the present War it has been found expedient, from various prudential Reasons, to adopt the Mode of providing some of the Species upon Commission, and others of them by private Contract.

*George Cherry,
John Rodney,
Francis Stephens,*

*R. S. Moody,
John Hunt,
W. Boscawen.*

Supplement (C.)

12th June 1791.—The EXAMINATION of GEORGE CHERRY, Esquire.

HAVE the Agent Victuallers Abroad been found to comply strictly with the Instructions given as contained in the Draft of the Instructions laid before this Committee?—Generally so.

Has any considerable Part of the Purchases Abroad, in this War, been entrusted to occasional Agents?

A great deal necessarily so, more especially in the Mediterranean, when the Provisions so purchased have generally been supplied by Consuls, who furnish Vouchers according to the regular Form, in the same Manner as other Agents.

Has any Commissioner been in this War selected from among the Commissioners of the Navy or Victualling Office, and sent to reside at Hallifax, or in the East or West Indies, in order to superintend and controul the Execution of Victualling Contracts, in pursuance of the Recommendation of the Commissioners of Inquiry,

in their Report upon the Navy and Victualling Departments at Foreign or distant Parts?

None has been appointed.

Have you Reason to suppose that many Abuses have in this War existed in the Victualling Departments at Foreign or distant Parts?

We have no particular Reason to suppose it.

Have the Navy Board any Commissioners Abroad in this War?

They have—One at Lisbon, one at Halifax, and, I believe, another at Gibraltar; but they do not transact any Business for the Victualling Board.

How many Commissioners of the Victualling Office constitute a Board?—Three.

Was the Sum of 38s. per Man per Month, which is now allowed to the Victualling Board, resolved to be allowed them in consequence of a careful Estimate of the Total probable Expence of the Victualling Board, and of the Sum necessary to provide for it?

I apprehend it was, the Board having been directed to cause an Estimate of the Value of a Ration for a stated Time to be made up, which turned out, as near as I recollect, 38s. per Man per Month. This was sent to the Navy Board, and the Vote of the House of Commons might possibly have been governed thereby.

Did the 38s. constitute a Provision for each Man's Proportion of all Expences whatsoever, defrayed by the Victualling Office, on account of which no specific Sum is stated in the Estimate?

It was intended to cover all the Expences of the Victualling, together with that of Victualling Stores incident to the Service, excepting Harbour or Ordinary Victualling, and the ordinary Establishment of the Office.

Can you recollect what was the estimated Price of the Principal Articles upon which you made the Calculations of 38s. per Man per Month?

They were as follow; viz.

	£.	s.	d.	
Bread	-	-	1	— per Cent.
Spirits	-	-	4	6 per Gallon.
Beef	-	-	8	— per Tierce of 38 Pieces.
Pork	-	-	9	— per Do. of 80 Do.
Pease	-	-	2	— per Quarter
Oatmeal	-	-	15	— per Ton..
Butter	-	-	3	15 — per Cwt.
Cheese	-	-	2	16 — per Ditto.
Vinegar	-	-	12	12 — per Tun.

Has that Part of your Estimates, which respect the Victualling of the Army and Settlements Abroad, proved in general equal to the actual Expense?

The Estimate of the expected Total Amount of the Expense for the Army, for the Year ending the 5th January 1798, was the first of that Nature required from the Victualling Board, and was included in a general Estimate for that Year, which proved to be short of the actual Expenditure for both Navy and Army Services, about £.300,000, owing to Circumstances which could not possibly be anticipated.

Has the Victualling of the Army, and Settlements Abroad, always been included in the Estimates?

Answered in the preceding Reply.

Have the Payments of the Victualling Office during late Years been retarded through the Want of a sufficient Supply from the Treasury?

I know of no Delay in the Payment of Victualling Bills issued, which are now payable Ninety Days from their Dates. We have in some Cases been obliged occasionally to postpone the Payment of Bills of Exchange drawn upon the Board for a little while.

Were those Bills accepted?—Yes.

Were they postponed beyond the Time at which, according to the Terms of Acceptance, they ought to have been paid?

They were.

Is there any considerable Part of the Payments of the Victualling Board, which can be postponed without a Violation of an express Contract or Engagement?

No—I think not.

Have you in general found no Difficulty in obtaining from the Treasury those Supplies of Cash which were necessary for Punctuality in your Payments, even in respect of those Demands upon the Treasury which exceeded your own Estimates?

The Estimates are not attended to when we write for Money. In general the Money wrote for is supplied.

Is there any Prohibition against receiving the Fees in the Victualling Office?

No—The Office goes on according to antient Custom.

Would it be desirable, if practicable, that Fees should be abolished in all Cases?

I think it would.

What would be the Difficulty of abolishing the Fees?

I am rather apprehensive Fees would still be taken in some Shape

Shape or another; even if ample Salaries were allowed, and were it practicable to prevent it, I much doubt whether the Business of the Office would go on with that Dispatch which it is absolutely necessary it should.

Are Officers in the Victualling Office forbid to be Agents?

They are.

Does not the Practice of the Clerks in Office being Agents still obtain?

Yes; and I have great Reason to believe to a very considerable Degree.

Are the Clerks Agents to Persons connected with the Victualling Office, and having Accounts to settle there?

Yes, I conceive they are.

Do you conceive the Salaries of the Clerks or Officers in the Victualling Office to be inadequate, if they did not receive Fees nor Profit by these Agencies?

Most certainly, and I think in every Instance, except in very Junior Clerks.

Do the Clerks rise in Seniority?

Yes, unless in Case of Impediment as to Abilities, or (as hath in One or Two Instances happened) the Person next in Rotation voluntarily declines to succeed to the vacated Desk.

What are the Hours of Attendance?

From Ten till Four.

Do they transact the Business of these Agents at those Hours?

I am apprehensive they frequently do.

Do you conceive the Profits arising from these Agencies, and the Amount of the Fees, bears a Proportion to the Sum expended by the Victualling Office, and is therefore much more considerable in Time of War?

The Fees are certainly more considerable in Time of War, and bear some Proportion.

Supplement (D.)

COPY of a CONTRACT made by the VICTUALLING BOARD with Messrs. JORDAINE and SHAW, and WILLIAM ATKINSON and Co. for the Delivery of certain Quantities of Irish Beef and Pork; dated the 25th of October 1797.

CONTRACTED and agreed, this Twenty-fifth Day of October, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Seven, with the Commissioners for Victualling
His

His Majesty's Navy, for and on the Behalf of His Majesty, by us Andrew Jordaine and Benjamin Shaw, trading under the Firm of Jordaine and Shaw; and William Atkinson, Ebenezer Leadbeater, and William Thomson, trading under the Firm of William Atkinson and Company, of London, Merchants.

And we do hereby covenant and agree with the said Commissioners, and oblige ourselves to provide on the most reasonable Terms possible, and to deliver into His Majesty's Victualling Stores at Deptford, the Army Victualling Stores in Saint Catharine's, or elsewhere in the River Thames, at such Times and in such Proportions, as shall be directed, and on the Conditions hereafter mentioned, the following Quantities of Irish Beef and Pork cured in the Course of the ensuing Season, viz.

For the NAVY.

For the ARMY.

Beef, Twelve thousand Tierces.	Beef, Six thousand Tierces.
Pork, Twelve thousand Tierces.	Pork, Twenty-one thousand Tierces.

And we do oblige ourselves that the said Beef and Pork shall be all good, sound, sweet, fat, and well fed, of the very best Quality, and such as the proper Officer or Officers of the said Commissioners shall, in every Respect, approve of; and that the Whole thereof shall be cured between the Twenty-ninth Day of September last past, and the Thirty-first Day of March next ensuing; that the Beef shall be cut from the Carcasses of Oxen, not weighing less than Five hundred Weight and upwards; and the Pork from the Carcasses of Hogs, not weighing less than One hundred Weight and a Quarter, and upwards, each;—that the Beef shall be messed into Pieces, weighing Eight Pounds each; and the Pork into Pieces, weighing Six and Four Pounds each, as regularly as possible, and as the Bones will admit, one with another;—that the Beef shall be packed in Half Puncheons containing Forty-two, in Tierces containing Thirty-eight, and in Barrels containing Twenty-six Pieces of Eight Pounds each; and the Pork in Half Puncheons containing Fifty-three Pieces of Six Pounds, and in Tierces containing Eighty, and Barrels containing Fifty-two Pieces of Four Pounds each;—that the Whole of each Ox or Hog (except the Pieces hereafter particularly objected to) shall be put in the Casks; and that in curing the Meat there shall be used a full and sufficient Quantity of Salt Petre.

And we do also oblige ourselves to produce and deliver to the said Commissioners, or their proper Officer or Officers, an Affidavit or Affidavits from the Person or Persons by whom the said Beef and Pork shall be made up, that the Beef was cut from the Carcasses

of Oxen that did not weigh less than Five Hundred Weight and upwards each; and the Pork from the Carcasses of Hogs that did not weigh less than One Hundred Weight and One Quarter and upwards each;—that the said Oxen and Hogs were killed between the Twenty-ninth Day of September last past and the Thirty-first Day of March next ensuing; that the Whole of each Ox or Hog (excepting the Pieces hereafter particularly objected to) has been put in the Casks; and that a full and sufficient Quantity of Salt Petre was used in curing the Whole of the said Beef and Pork.

And we do likewise engage to deliver to the said Commissioners, or their proper Officer or Officers, our own Deposition, that we believe the Contents of the aforesaid Affidavit or Affidavits of the Person or Persons making up the said Beef and Pork to be in every Respect true.

And we do hereby further engage, that the Casks in which the said Beef and Pork shall be contained, shall be made from American White Oak Staves, free from Sap, or from Staves of equal Goodness; that they shall be strong, stout, and substantial; and that they shall be full Wood bound, and shall have Six good Iron Hoops on each Half Puncheon and Tierce, and Four on each Barrel.

And we do also engage that no Ox Heads, or Hearts, or Leg Bones, Crag Ends of the Necks, or Shins of Oxen, or Marrow Bones, or other unusual Pieces, shall be packed with the said Beef, or any Hogs Heads, Cheeks, or Feet, or any other unusual Pieces with the said Pork; and that the Casks in which the said Beef and Pork shall be contained shall have at each Head, and between the several Layers of Flesh, a sufficient Quantity of of Saint Ubes Bay Salt, and shall be full of Pickle; shall be marked upon the Heads thereof, with the Name or Names of the Person or Persons by whom the said Beef and Pork shall have been made up, and the Number of Pieces contained therein; and shall be numbered progressively from One to the Number of Half Puncheons, Tierces, and Barrels, that shall be delivered in pursuance of this Contract.

And it is hereby agreed, that upon our producing to the said Commissioners, from Time to Time, the most unequivocal and satisfactory Documents of the actual Cost of, and Charges upon, the Beef and Pork we shall procure and deliver as before stipulated, substantiated by our Affidavit, that we have really and bona fide, without any mental Reservation whatsoever, paid the Sums therein charged; that we have not derived, nor shall or will derive any Profit or Advantage therefrom beyond a clear Commission of Three Shillings for each Half Puncheon or Tierce, and of Two Shillings for each Barrel of Beef or Pork we shall deliver under this Contract, which Commission it is hereby agreed we are to be allowed for our Trouble in this Business; and that in the Whole of the Transaction

Transaction we have exerted ourselves to the best of our Ability for the Advantage of the Crown, the said Commissioners will sign under Three or more of their Hands, a Bill or Bills upon the Treasurer of His Majesty's Navy for the Amount thereof, payable Ninety Days from and after the Dates of the same, together with Interest for the said Period, at the Rate of Three Pence Halfpenny per Centum per Diem.

And we do oblige ourselves, before the receiving of a Bill for the Beef and Pork that shall be furnished on this Contract, or the last Bill, if more than One shall be made out, to produce our Affidavit that we have not then given, nor will thereafter give or cause to be given to any Officer, Clerk, or Instrument concerned in the Receipt of the said Beef and Pork, employed under the Commissioners of the Victualling, or to any Person or Persons on their Behalf, any Money or other Consideration as a Gratuity, Fee, or Reward, for any undue Favour in or relating to this Contract.

And for the due Performance of every Part of this Contract we do bind ourselves, our Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, unto the said Commissioners, in the penal Sum of Thirty Thousand Pounds to be paid to His Majesty, His Heirs, or Successors, in case of our Failure in any Part thereof, by way of stipulated or ascertained Damages agreed upon between the said Commissioners and ourselves for such our Failure in the Performance of this Contract, or any Part thereof.

And lastly, we do oblige ourselves to procure Two able and sufficient Persons, such as shall be approved of by the said Commissioners, to be bound with us jointly in a Bond to His Majesty of Thirty Thousand Pounds for the faithful Execution of every Part of this Contract.

In Testimony whereof we have hereunto respectively set our Hands and Seals the Day and Year First above written.

Signed, sealed, and delivered

in Presence of

John Gosling,
H. Perigal.

A. Jordaine. E. Leadbeater.
B. Shaw. W. Thompson.
W. Atkinson.

Supplement (E.)

VICTUALLING BOARD'S RETURN to a Precept from a Select Committee of Finance; dated 20th March, 1798.

Victualling Office, 13th April, 1798.

THE Select Committee of Finance having by their Precept, dated the 20th Ultimo, ordered that there be laid before them, "A Statement from the Victualling Board, in Explanation of the following Matters, viz."

" 1.—As to the Victualling for the Public Service in the East Indies.

" 2.—As to Agent Victuallers Abroad; their Number, Station, their Concern or Interest in Contracts or Insurances, their Instructions (if any) for the Discharge of their Duty, and whether any Regulations are established whereby it may appear, whether the Prices charged are the current Price of the Market in those Places where the Supplies are provided:" And,

" 3d —As to Ireland—What are the Terms of Contract in Use for the Supply of Provisions from thence, and for what Reasons the Practice obtains of conveying from Ireland to England such Provisions as are destined for Foreign Service, notwithstanding the Expence of Freight, Insurance, and Commission thereby incurred?"

The Commissioners for Victualling His Majesty's Navy, in Return thereto, beg Leave to represent, that the Articles of Beef, Pork, and Suet, and occasionally some Flour, for the Supply of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the East Indies, are sent out from England in Ships employed in the Service of the East India Company.

The other Species of Victualling are provided in India by Contract made by the Direction, and under the Inspection of the Naval Commander in Chief, and Bills of Exchange attested by him are drawn upon the Victualling Board by the Contractor for the Amount of the different Articles supplied by him, calculated at the Prices of this Contract.

THERE are Three Regular Agent Victuallers employed Abroad, in the Service of the Victualling Department, viz. at Gibraltar, the Leeward Islands, and at Lisbon: the Establishment at the former of which Stations is permanent, but on the others it is merely temporary during the War. There is also a Person at present employed in a similar Capacity at the Cape of Good Hope.

The several Agent Victuallers act under the Direction of the Victualling Board, and have written Instructions for their Guidance in the Discharge of their respective Duties, similar to the accompanying Draft of Instructions, Supplement (F), which, however, necessarily vary according to local and other Circumstances.

By the 17th Article of these Instructions it will appear, that the different Agents are strictly prohibited from every Concern or Interest in Contract; but it is not comprehended in what Respect they can be concerned or interested in Insurance, seeing that the Crown, in all Matters relating to the Victualling Service Abroad, stands its own Insurer.

The 11th Article of the said Instructions will also shew the Regulations established for ascertaining whether the Prices charged are the current Rates at the Times and Places when and where the Provisions are supplied.

THE Commissioners have already stated in their Return to the Precept, dated the 14th Ultimo, the Mode pursued in respect to the procuring of Beef and Pork from Ireland.

It therefore only remains for them to submit "the Reasons for which the Practice obtains of conveying from Ireland to England such Provisions as are destined for Foreign Service, notwithstanding the Expense of Freight, Insurance, and Commission thereby incurred."

To receive and examine the Provisions at any particular Port in Ireland, and to ship them from thence to the several Stations Abroad at which they may be required, would render it absolutely necessary to have a very considerable, and consequently a very expensive Establishment at such Port, of Storehouses, Agent, Clerks, Coopers, Labourers, &c. and even with such an Establishment the very essential Business of correctly examining and passing the Provisions would rest solely upon the Competency and Integrity of the Agent, who from Error in Judgment, or from sinister Motives, might be induced to deviate from the strict and faithful Line of his Duty, whereby the Crown would inevitably be exposed to most serious Detriment; whereas the Checks which are now observed, both by the Examination of several Receiving Officers acting immediately under the Eye of the Board, and the frequent Inspection of the Commissioners themselves, render every Attempt at Imposition liable to certain Detection.

Independently of this important Consideration, a further Reason operates against the Measure of shipping the Provisions directly from Ireland for Foreign Service, by the increased Expense of Freight, which would consequently arise, were Vessels to be taken up for the Transportation of Beef and Pork alone, as from the Weight of those Species it would be impossible to load the Vessels fully therewith, without subjecting them to danger on the Passage, and of course a considerable Loss in point of Tonnage would unavoidably ensue to the Public.

Besides which, were the Articles to be sent from Ireland, and the other Species of Victualling, consisting of Flour, Pease, Oatmeal, Rice, &c. to be forwarded from England in different Vessels, those transporting the latter Description of Provisions would require to be dunnaged a considerable Height, to prevent the different Species from receiving Injury by wet, which would occasion a further Loss of Tonnage, and in the Event of the Loss or Capture of either of the Vessels thus conveying the wet and dry Provisions

separately, much Distress might result to the Public Service ; but by the Mode at present practised, of sending out in each Vessel a regular Assortment of the different Species, every Inconvenience of this Nature is entirely obviated.

If, on the other Hand, the Species of Provisions necessarily provided in England were to be sent out in Ships to Ireland, there to take in the Beef and Pork, the Provisions so forwarded must on their Arrival, be taken out, in order to receive the Beef and Pork, which must be stowed at the Bottom ; and the Expense of this Operation, added to the Injury the Casks would receive in the unloading and reshipping (which, containing dry Provisions, are not made tight, or iron-hooped, like those used for the Package of Beef and Pork) would probably counteract every Saving that might be supposed to arise from the Plan of sending the Beef and Pork destined for Foreign Service directly from Ireland, instead of their being primarily conveyed to England.

<i>Geo. Cherry.</i>	<i>R. S. Moody.</i>
<i>G. P. Towry.</i>	<i>John Hunt.</i>
<i>John Rodney.</i>	<i>W. Boscawen,</i>
<i>Frans. Stephens.</i>	

Supplement (F.)

DRAFT of INSTRUCTIONS given by the VICTUALLING BOARD to Persons appointed AGENT VICTUALLERS on FOREIGN STATIONS.

By the Commissioners for Victualling his Majesty's Navy.

INSTRUCTIONS for Mr. _____, Agent for Victualling His Majesty's Ships at _____.

1st. **YOU** are to charge yourself with all such Monies as you shall be furnished with for your Bills of Exchange, or otherwise, on the Victualling Service, and to keep an exact Account of the Payments you may make thereof.

2^{ndly}. You are to debit yourself with all such Provisions and Victualling Stores, as shall be sent you from hence. or that you may purchase, or that shall be returned you from Ships, or in any wise come under your Care ; distinguishing the Times when, and from whom and whence received ; and to keep an Account, on
the

the other Hand, of the Issues of the said Provisions and Stores, specifying the Times when, and to what Ships supplied.

3dly. You are to keep your Accounts of Cash and Stores, according to the Methods hereunto annexed; to make up the same Quarterly, and transmit a Copy of them to us by the first (and Duplicate thereof by the next) Opportunities that offer (noting upon the Original reserved in your Hands, by what Conveyances the Copy and Duplicate were forwarded to the Victualling Office, and giving us an Account of their being so forwarded by Letter) taking Care to be so exact and particular in every Article of the said Accounts, and all your Transactions, that you may be able not only to make general Affidavits to the Truth thereof before a Master in Chancery, according to the Forms as you will be required to do on Delivery of your Accounts into the Office, in order to their being passed, but likewise after to vouch and authenticate any particular Part or Parts thereof, by such further Affidavits or other Methods as Circumstances may render necessary, the Case will admit; and we require, for our full and perfect Satisfaction in passing and allowing your said Accounts. And in regard the Cash Parts of your Accounts must be lodged in different Offices, you are always to send a separate Cash Account, as well as a joint Account of Stores and Cash.

4thly. You are to observe, when you victual any Ship, that the following is the Allowance of Provisions: viz.

HIS MAJESTY'S Allowance to a Man for every Day in the Week.

	Bread. Pounds.	Beer, Gallons, Wine Measure.	Beef. 8lb. Pieces.	Pork. 4lb. Pieces.	Pease. Gallons.	Oatmeal. Gallons.	Butter. Pounds.	Cheese. Pounds.	Vinegar. Gallons.
Sunday	1	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1-16th	—	—	—	The Allowance of Vinegar is Half a Pint per Man a Week.
Monday	1	1	—	—	—	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	
Tuesday	1	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—	—	
Wednesday	1	1	—	—	1-16th	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	
Thursday	1	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1-16th	—	—	—	
Friday	1	1	—	—	1-16th	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	
Saturday	1	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	—	—	

And you are to take Notice, that when it is thought necessary to alter any of the foregoing Particulars of Provisions, a Pint of Wine, or Half a Pint of Brandy, Rum, or Arrack, holds Proportion to a Gallon

a Gallon of Beer; that Four Pounds of Flour, or Three Pounds thereof, with a Pound of Raisins, or Half a Pound of Currants, or Half a Pound of Suet, is equal to a Four Pound Piece of Beef, or a Two Pound Piece of Pork with Pease; that Half a Pound of Rice is equal to a Pint of Oatmeal, and a Pint of Olive Oil to a Pound of Butter, or to Two Pounds of Suffolk Cheese; that Two Thirds of a Pound of Cheshire, or Warwickshire, or Gloucestershire Cheese, is equal to a Pound of Suffolk; and that when Rice is issued for Bread or Pease, and Callavances for Pease, Weight is issued for Weight, and Quantity for Quantity; that if at any Time Rice and Sugar are issued for Butter and Cheese, a Pound of Sugar is equal to a Pound of Butter, and a Pound of Rice equal to a Pound of Suffolk Cheese; that when there is a Necessity of issuing Beef for Pork, Three Pounds of Beef is accounted equal to a Two Pound Piece of Pork with Pease; and that One Pound of Sugar, or One Pound of Tamarinds, is equal to One Pound of Butter, or Two Pounds of Suffolk Cheese, or One Pint of Oil; and that One Gallon of Wheat is equal to a Gallon of Oatmeal; and Three Pounds of Mutton is equal to a Four Pound Piece of Beef, or a Two Pound Piece of Pork with Pease; and you are always strictly to observe to note, as well in your Accounts as in the Receipts which you take of the Purfers for Provisions, when one Species of Provisions is issued in lieu of another, such as Rice for Bread, Oatmeal, or Pease; Oil for Butter or Cheese, &c.

A RULE TO CAST A PROPORTION.

Multiply the Number of Men by the Number of Days, gives Pounds of Bread, and Wine Gallons of Beer; divide your Pounds of Bread by Fourteen, gives the Number of Eight Pound Pieces of Beef and Four Pound Pieces of Pork, either of which, divided by Two, gives Gallons of Pease; the Oatmeal is Half as much more as the Pease; the Pounds of Butter the same as the Gallons of Oatmeal, which, doubled, gives the Pounds of Cheese—as for Example.

100 Men.

28 Days.

14) 2,800 Pounds of Bread and Gallons of Beer.

2) 200 Eight Pound Pieces of Beef, and Four Pound Pieces of Pork

100 Gallons of Pease.

50

150 Gallons of Oatmeal and Pounds of Butter.

2

300 Pounds of Suffolk Cheese.

5thly. You

5thly. You are not to victual any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels, without an Order in Writing from the Commander in Chief of the Squadron, except in his Absence, when the Warrant of the Senior Officer may suffice. But further, you are not, in any Case whatever, to supply Provisions to any Ship or Vessel before you have received a regular Demand and Duplicate thereof under the Hand of the Captain or Commander of such Ship or Vessel for the same, and wherein is expressed (as in all Cases of Quantity) in Words at Length, the several Species and Quantities required, and also the Time such Species and Quantities will complete the Victualling to, for the Complement or Number of Men borne, victualled, &c. and as no Credit for Issues will be allowed on passing your Accounts, unless the Purfers Receipts are supported by such Demands, so you will be charged the Value of all Excess of Delivery beyond a single Package of any Species of Provisions, as a Bag of Bread, a Puncheon, Hoghead, or other Cask (the Stores may be provided with) of Beef, Pork, &c.

You are never to supply Water Casks to any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels, without a Demand (distinct from those for Provisions) from the Captain or Commander, and a Certificate from the signing Officers, that the Water Casks belonging to the said Ship or Vessel, having been all set up, repaired, or trimmed, are not enough in Quantity for her Service, and that there is an absolute Necessity for the Number and Denomination of Water Casks (describing them exactly as in the Demand) then demanded by the Captain, being supplied; nor without the said Demand and Certificate are attested or approved by the Commander in Chief, or Senior Officer, on the Spot; and with the Purfers Receipts for the Water Casks, as hereafter directed, you are to produce the Demand and Certificate of Want, attested or approved as above set forth, together with a Certificate from the signing Officers, that the Water Casks supplied in pursuance of the Captain's Demand of the _____ were agreeable thereto in Number and Size, viz. (here describe them exactly) that they were all actually received on Board, in Kind; were new (or old, if so) found, well, and sufficiently hooped, and in all Respects good and fit for His Majesty's Service.

You are to take separate Receipts from the Purfers of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels for Water Casks, expressly so calling them in the Body thereof; and at the Foot of all the Receipts for Provisions or Stores, you are to particularize in what Packages the Provisions were delivered, viz. Bags with Bread; Bags with Pease; Puncheons, Hogheads, with Rum or Brandy; Puncheons, Hogheads, Barrels, with Beef or Pork, &c. noting also whether the Casks are Iron or Wood bound, and the Number of Iron Hoops upon them.

6thly. You

6thly. You are never to receive Water Casks returned to you as unserviceable from any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels, unless they have been found so by regular Survey taken on them (in consequence of a Representation from the Captain) by Order of the Commander in Chief, nor unless the said Survey exactly describes the Number and Denominations of the Casks, reports them unserviceable in their then State, but are reparable or irreparable, as the Case may be (with good and sufficient Reasons, if reparable, why it cannot be done on Board) and states when, where, and from whom they were received; and when, under the before-mentioned Circumstances, Returns of Water Casks are made, you are to give separate Receipts for them as condemned Water Casks, referring expressly to the Date, &c. of the Survey by which they were so condemned, and whether reparable or not, and charging yourself with them accordingly, hereafter producing the Surveys, accompanied by Copies of the Orders by which they were taken, in support of the Debt they form upon your Account, together with a particular Detail of their Disposal on the Credit Side thereof, shewing whether they were worked up into a less Number of Casks of the same Denominations, converted to Casks of other Denominations, or sold, &c. observing that all other Receipts you may give for Casks, Staves, or Hoops, will be deemed and taken as Casks that have been supplied with Provisions.

7thly. And whereas there is allowed to the Purfers of His Majesty's Ships; towards the providing them with Wood, Coals, Candles, Dishes, Cans, Lanthorns, Spoons, and Necessaries, usually provided by Purfers under the Title of Necessaries, One Halfpenny per Man a Day for the Complements of their respective Ships, you are therefore to pay necessary Money to the Purfers of the Ships of the said Squadron for their respective Complements, as the same shall become due, according to the Regulation before-mentioned; but you are strictly to observe, before every Payment, to receive a Certificate from the Commander and Master of each Ship, specifying when the Purser was last furnished with necessary Money, and to what Period, and also to what Time the Ship is then completed with Necessaries, agreeably to the Forms herunto annexed.

8thly. You are to take particular Care of the Provisions that from Time to Time shall come under your Charge, so that none of them may be spoiled through Neglect; and for this Purpose, taking all the Precautions that may be for the Preservation of all the other Species, you are, as often as may be necessary, to cause the Flesh Casks to be new drove and filled up with Pickle at their Bungs, but on no Consideration to unpack or take the Flesh, or even the Heads out of the Casks, as no Advantage can, but much Mischief must follow such Practice.

9thly. You

9thly. You are strictly to observe to issue the Provisions first that are oldest, or in the worst Condition for keeping, and to cause the Casks containing the same to be marked for First Expense, acquainting the Purfers therewith, that they may be issued accordingly, and making proper Notations on the Bills of Lading, or other Papers you may send therewith, that the proper Officers on Board the respective Ships may take Care to stow them so as they may be come at before the Provisions that may be newer, or in better Order for keeping.

For the better enabling you to comply with the above and other Purposes, you are to keep a Book, wherein (as far as possible) every separate Package of Provisions, &c. that comes into your Charge (whether sent from England, purchased by you, or otherwise) is to be correctly entered, under their proper and several Heads, as Beef, Pork, Pease, Oatmeal, Rum, Arrack, Sugar, &c. and also, in separate Columns, the Marks, Numbers, and Contents thereof, with the Time when, from whence, and whom received, when and to whom and what Ship supplied, with such other Remarks (in another distinct Column) as may be necessary, (as per Form) and as you are to cause all the Packages of Provisions you may purchase, or which may otherwise come into your Charge without, to have proper and sufficient Marks and Numbers forthwith placed thereon, for the better and more effectually enabling you or us to trace the same, if condemned by Survey, &c. so you are further to total and add up each Species, so as exactly to agree with the Vouchers given for, or Bills of Parcels received with the same, as well in Time as Quantity, transmitting us Quarterly a Copy of the several Transactions for the Time, and delivering a general Number and Content Book at the End of your Agency, with your other Accounts.

10thly. You are to observe the Rule laid down in the 19th Article of the Chapter of Provisions, in the Naval Instructions, for supplying the Squadron Two Days in the Week with Fresh Meat, when it can conveniently be done on moderate Terms, but never to suffer the same to be exceeded, unless from absolute Necessity the Commander in Chief may see fit to direct it more frequently, when, in all such Cases, you are to have his Orders in Writing, most particularly stating the Reason and Necessity thereof, and Time it is to be continued, and produce the same for your Justification, or the Expense thereby incurred will not be allowed on your Accounts.

11th. When there shall at any Time be a Necessity for your buying Provisions for the Use of the said Squadron, you are to do it on the best Terms you can, and to receive from the Persons who sell the Provisions, Bills of Parcels for the same, wherein is to be inserted the Quantity in Foreign and English Weight o

Measure, the Quality, and the Price (in Foreign and English Money) of every Particular; at the Foot thereof you are to take a Receipt, which is to be witnessed by Two Commission or Warrant Officers belonging to the Squadron, as well for such Provisions bought as for all other Disbursements, and are also to produce a Certificate signed by the Governor or Consul, or, if there be no Governor or Consul, by Two of the most eminent Merchants of the Place, that the Prices of the said Provisions are charged at the then current Market Prices of the Place, and that the Proportions between Foreign and English Weights and Measures are just.

12th. But before you buy any Provisions, or make any Disbursements, or draw any Bills of Exchange, you are to advise with the Commander in Chief touching the Occasion and Necessity thereof, and to take his Orders in Writing for the purchasing of the Provisions, or for other Disbursements; and whenever you draw Bills, you are to take the best Advantage for His Majesty in the Exchange, for which you are to be answerable; you are also constantly to advise us of what Draughts you make, and of the Rate of Exchange, which is also to be inserted in your Bills; and at the same Time that you advise us of your Bills, you are to send us an Account of the Quantity of the Provisions bought, with the Prices thereof; or if the Money be intended to be applied to other Services of the Victualling, such as the Payment of Short Allowances, or necessary Money to Purfers, or contingent Charges, we shall expect a particular Account thereof.

And whenever it shall be found necessary, upon your advising with the Commander in Chief, to take up Money for the Purchase of Provisions, Payment of Short Allowance, or other Disbursements for the Service of the Squadron, you are to give Notice thereof by Publication, that all Persons having Money to remit to England may have Knowledge of it, and an Opportunity of making you Tenders for furnishing the same for your Bills of Exchange upon us; and you are to take particular Care to make it known in such Publication, that the said Bills will be payable at Thirty Days Sight after being presented at this Office.

After publishing as before mentioned, you are then to take up the Money the Service may be in Want of, from the Persons whose Tenders shall be at the cheapest Rate of Exchange, for His Majesty.

And the Bills of Exchange, which you may draw upon us for the Monies taken up as aforesaid, are to be certified by the Commander in Chief, that they were drawn by his Order for the necessary Victualling of the said Squadron; and that the Sum drawn for in the respective Bills was not taken up before proper Publication was made

made by you, to give Notice of the Want thereof for the Service of the said Squadron.

You are to observe, that all the Tenders which you receive for the furnishing of Money must be in Writing, and that they must be shewn to the Commander in Chief for his Satisfaction, before he attests your Bills; and that an Abstract of the said Tenders must be sent us at the same Time with your Advice of the Bills; and you are also to preserve the said Tenders, and transmit them Home to us, with the other Vouchers to your Accounts.

13th. You are to keep a Book that shall contain the several Sorts of Money you receive on each Bill of Exchange you shall draw on us, whether Moidores, Dollars, Pistoles, &c. or any other Coin, with the Rates at which you receive the same; and when the several Species of Money came to be paid away by you for Provisions, Short Allowance, &c. you are to express at what Rate you pay away the said Money, that so His Majesty may receive the Advantage that may accrue thereby.

14th. You are to sign all Receipts yourself, for all Provisions, Casks, &c. that may be received by you for the Use of His Majesty, and not any Clerk or other Person for you, unless in case of Sickness, or by your being absent with Leave, in which Case such other Person is to sign for you, and note the Occasion.

15th. You are not to receive any decayed Provisions from any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels till regularly surveyed, and till Affidavit is made by the Purser that all the said Provisions were received out of some of His Majesty's Ships or Stores, or from some Contractor or Correspondent for the Victualling on His Majesty's Account, expressing as well the Time when, as the Place where, and from whom received, which Affidavit you are to transmit us, together with a Copy of the Survey regularly taken on the Provisions, observing, that you are not to receive the same unless the Survey be in all respects agreeable to the Form annexed, which is required by the general Naval Instructions, wherein Marks and Numbers are distinct and separate Things, the former shewing the Place and Time the Provisions were packed, provided, &c. (as

Lo - - -	December 1795	- - - -	for London.
Po - - -	January 1796	- - - -	for Portsmouth.
Ply - - -	February	- - - -	for Plymouth.
Cork - -	November 1795	- - - -	_____.)

and the latter Reference affording Information of the Disposal of each Package; and as the one is rendered useless without the other, so you are to inform the several and respective Purser of the Squadron, that no Credit will be allowed them, on passing their Accounts for Provisions condemned, however they may be disposed of, unless the Marks and Numbers are recorded in the Surveys.

And in the Event that any of the Provisions under your Charge should happen to be complained of, or appear to yourself to be defective and improper to be issued, you are in such Case to apply to the Commander in Chief for the Time being, to order the proper Officers regularly to survey and report the Condition in which they find the same, taking care that the Surveys (of which you are to procure Duplicates) are in every respect conformable to those required for Provisions condemned, and returned into your Care from His Majesty's Ships.

You are further required, before you take Credit for any Waste of Leakage of Provisions, to have the same ascertained by a Survey or Three Warrant Officers of His Majesty's Ships, expressing the Particulars of the Waste or Leakage, and how and by what Means the same happened.

You are also directed, in case of any Loss by Accident, or Leakage, or Condemnation of Provisions, to take Credit for the same, under the Sanction of the Vouchers above specified, in your Store Account for the Quarter in which they occurred, always transmitting the Surveyor's Certificate to us with your Quarterly Account by the very First Opportunity, as not any Claim of this Nature will be allowed you unless it is inserted in the Account for the Time in which it happened, and the Duplicates of the Vouchers are sent home with it.

16th. You are not to suffer any Provisions that shall have been regularly condemned by Survey, as before-mentioned, and delivered into your Custody, to be thrown away, that would yield any thing; but are to dispose of them by Public Sale to His Majesty's best Advantage, keeping an exact Account of the Money arising from the same, and charging yourself therewith; and you are to take Notice that if there is a public Vendue Master at the Place where such Sale may be made, you are to cause the Provisions to be sold by him, and are to produce his Certificate to the Account of Sale (which is to particularise the Articles, Quantities, Amount, and to whom sold) testifying to the Truth thereof.

17th. Neither yourself, nor any Person on your Behalf, nor any Person employed under you, are either directly or indirectly, any Manner of Way, to be interested or concerned in selling Provisions, or any other Stores, Necessaries, or Utensils, for the Service of the Victualling, or in any Benefit or Advantage that may arise thereby, as you will answer the contrary at your Peril.

8th. In case you should receive any Orders for performing any Services foreign to the Victualling His Majesty's Ships, you are not only to represent the same to us by the First Opportunity you shall have of so doing, but to keep a distinct Account of the Charge thereof,

thereof, and transmit the same to us Quarterly, or as soon after as can be done, in as particular a Manner as possible.

19th. You are by every Opportunity, to transmit us an exact Account under your Hand, of what Cash, as well as Provisions of every Kind, are remaining in your Custody, distinguishing the good and serviceable Provisions from the unserviceable and decayed, and if there be none of the latter, you are to note the same at the Bottom of the Account for our Information: and you are likewise to send us by all Opportunities a State of the Victualling of the Ships of the said Squadron.

20th. With respect to the Payment of Short Allowance, the Commander of each Ship or Vessel is to deliver you Three Lists (with an Alphabet to each) prepared after the printed Form in the general Naval Instructions, signed by himself, the Purser, Master, and Boatswain, containing the Names of all the Officers and Seamen aboard the Ship, within the Time of Short Allowance, as well those that may be sick ashore, discharged, or dead, as those that are actually aboard, and upon your receiving the said Lists, which you are never to do unless they are completely signed as before-mentioned, and the Columns all filled up as to Quality and the Rest, you are to examine and compare them with the Muster and Sick Books of the Ships as to the following Particulars; viz.

1st. As to the Entries, or Discharges, or Runs; and herein to inspect the Muster Books after the ending Short Allowance, as well as those within the Compass of the Time, and if you find any Man R. after ending Short Allowance, you are nevertheless to transfer these Rs. to the Lists, and not them R. after Time.

2nd. Men chequed out of Victuals and Wages with this Mark (.)

3d. Men absent by Leave, marked thus (s.) which are chequed out of Victuals.

4th. Men sick ashore marked thus (fs.) who are likewise chequed out of Victuals.

5th. Men lent to other Ships, who are also chequed out of Victuals.

6th. As to any Difference in the Titles of the Short Allowance Lists with the Muster Books, either in Time or Sorts of Species.

And in all these Cases you are to make due Abatements on Behalf of the Crown, and on the Front or some proper Place on each List to note what is saved by such Examination; you are also to cast the Money due to each Person mentioned in each Ship's List, and to set down against each Man's Name the Sum due to him in a Bye Column, in Red Ink, separate from that in which the Payments are inserted, the Total whereof is to be

be placed on the Outside of each List, from which you are to deduct the Total Sum paid by you before you return the Lists to this Office; and having compared, examined, and cast the Lists before-mentioned, and seen that the Three Lists agree with each other, you are to pay aboard the Ship or Vessel only, and in the Presence of the Officers before-mentioned, to every Individual Man what shall be due to him, observing, however, that you are not to pay the Servants short Allowance to the Masters, or any of the Men to the Commanders, Purfers, or other Officers, who by the Captain's Instructions are prohibited from buying the Seamen's Short Allowance; and as by another Article of the said Instructions, the Commanders and Officers are not to continue at Whole Allowance while the Ship's Company is at Short Allowance, there can be no Pretence therefore for the said Officers being paid the Men's Short Allowance. After you have solved each Man paid thus X, and when the Money is not paid to Party, have noted to whom it is paid, you are to take Certificates from the Captains and other said Officers of the Sum paid, as Vouchers for the said Payments, which Certificates are to express in what Species of Money the Short Allowance was paid, and at what Rate, and are to be in the following Form; viz.

These are to certify, that _____, Agent for Victualling the Squadron under the Command of _____, hath paid on Board His Majesty's Ship the _____, to her Company, the Short Allowance Money due to them, between the _____ and the _____, as against each of their Names expressed in the foregoing List, amounting in the Whole to the Sum of £. _____ Sterling, in _____ at _____ each.

Dated on Board the said Ship, at _____, the _____ of _____.

_____, Captain.
 _____, Master.
 _____, Boatswain.
 _____, Purfer.

And the Lists so paid and vouched, together with an Abstract of them, are to be transmitted to us, to be lodged in our Office, in order to our answering such Claims as shall remain due thereon: You are likewise to observe, that when the Men are at Six to Four Men's Allowance of all Species, they are to have Two Pence per Man a Day; and that when they are at Six to Four Men's Allowance of one or more particular Species, the Sum due to them for the same is to be cast and paid agreeable to the respective Rates for those Species: You are further to take Notice, that the Short Allowance

Allowance Money is always to be cast at the following Rates, agreeably to the Table subjoined to the printed Instructions for the Payment of Short Allowance Money; viz.

A Week's Allowance, or Seven Days, for a Man; viz.

				£.	s.	d.
Bread	-	-	-	-	-	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Beer	-	-	-	-	-	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beef	-	-	-	-	-	8
Pork	-	-	-	-	-	6
Pease	-	-	-	-	-	1 $\frac{7}{8}$
Oatmeal	-	-	-	-	-	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	1 & 5-16ths
Cheese	-	-	-	-	-	1 & 5-16ths

And that One Third Part of the Whole is to be deducted, or for any One particular Species, and that you are never to take Credit on the Payment of Short Allowance for the Fractions of a Penny, the same never being paid the Seamen, nor are you ever to pay any Short Allowance Money but on Board the Ships.

And for as much as it was heretofore found, on examining the Lists transmitted to this Office, that Notations had been very seldom made against Persons absent at their own Request, for Want of which they were paid Short Allowance for the Time they were chequed out of Victuals, and the Lists were also frequently found to differ with the Muster and Sick Books in the Entries and Discharges of Men sent sick ashore, &c. and upon Representation being made to the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of the great Inconveniences that might attend His Majesty's Service, from such a Want of Care in the Commanders, their Lordships are pleased to signify, by Mr. Burchett's Letter of the 23d September 1715, that it would be given in strict Charge to the Commanders of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels, to make out the List with all possible Exactness for the future, and to take proper Notice therein, against the Names of such Persons as should from Time to Time be chequed out of Victuals, that so they might also be excluded the Benefit of Short Allowance, you are in order that this Regulation may be the more effectually made, to communicate the same to the Commanders of each of His Majesty's Ships that now are, or shall come into the same Squadron, as you shall have an Opportunity of so doing, and to be very careful that nothing be wanting on your Part that may contribute thereto.

21st. You are never to suffer any of the Ships of the Squadron to come Home, without sending us an Account, at the same Time, of all the Provisions, &c. that their Purfers are chargeable with,

so

so that no undue Credit may be given them on passing their Accounts.

22d. You are to cause all such Ships or Vessels as you may be obliged to freight with Provisions for the Use of the said Squadron, to be unladen with all possible Dispatch, so that the Crown may not be put to any Expence for Demurrage.

23d. We do strictly require you to manage every Thing relating to the Victualling the said Squadron, with the greatest Frugality and good Husbandry; and not to fail writing to us by every Opportunity, sending us at the same Time a State of the Cash and Stores, and an Account of the Short Allowance due to the Squadron; and giving us full Accounts of your Proceedings, and of all Occurrences that may be necessary for our Information.

24th. Whereas by His Majesty's Sign Manual, dated the 6th Day of December 1760, a Deduction of Six Pence in the Pound is imposed on all Salaries, Table Money, or Allowances exceeding Fifty Pounds per Annum, paid by the Crown, you are not to fail regularly to make such Deduction, and to debit yourself therewith, in order that the same may be paid to the Receiver of the said Deductions.

And lastly, In case of your being superceded in your Employment as Agent Victualler, you are to leave an attested Copy of these Instructions with your Successor, taking and transmitting to us his Receipt for the same, together with a Survey or Inventory of all the Remains of Provisions and Victualling Stores left in his Charge, vouched by Three Warrant Officers, such as the Commander in Chief shall think proper to order, distinguishing the Marks, Numbers, and Contents of the Packages.

Dated at the Victualling Office, at London, this _____
Day of _____ 17—.

By the Command of the Commissioners.

Supplement (G.)

VICTUALLING OFFICE.

Until the Removal of the Office from Tower Hill to Somerset Place, in the Year 1787, there were Three Houses appropriated for the Residence of Three of the Commissioners, and the remaining Four had the Allowance of Sixty-five Pounds per Annum (established in the Year 1704) for providing themselves with Houses; but since that Period, no Houses having been provided for any of the Commissioners, though Three have long been preparing, the whole Seven have had the Allowance before-mentioned.

Before

Before 1788, an Allowance of Coals and Candles, in Kind, was made to the Commissioners and Secretary, to the Amount of Eighty Pounds per Annum to each of the former, and Fifty Pounds to the latter; but since that Period it has been thought more advantageous to Government for the Members and Secretary to receive Quarterly an Allowance in Money equal to the Sums before-mentioned for providing themselves with those Articles,

These Salaries were granted by Order from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, by Letter from Mr. Rose, their Secretary, dated 24th October 1793, in consequence of the Business relating to the supplying of Provisions to His Majesty's Land Forces and Settlements abroad having been put under the Management of the Victualling Board.

An Increase of Thirty Pounds per Annum, made to such Clerks at Somerset Place, who before received only Fifty Pounds, per Admiralty Order, 13th May 1793.

In January 1794, the Business of the Office being materially increased, it was found expedient to employ an additional Number of Clerks, under the Denomination of Temporary Supernumerary Clerks, at the Salaries of One Guinea per Week, during the Time the Service might absolutely require this Addition.

[Several Additions in Salaries have been made to the Clerks in Office since the year 1791, viz. those from one Guinea per Week to Eighty Pounds per Annum.—Those from Eighty Pounds per Annum to One Hundred, &c. and several additional Clerks employed.—See the Folio Edition.]

Supplement (H.)

London, VICTUALLING OFFICE, 9th June, 1798.

AN ACCOUNT of the Total Sum paid by the Commissioners for Victualling His MAJESTY'S NAVY, in the last Year, on the Superannuated List, to the Persons hereafter mentioned, and the Particulars thereof.

PERSONS NAMES.	DESCRIPTION.	AMOUNT.
		£. s. d.
Denham Briggs	- Late Accountant for Cash	60 — —
Joseph Littlefield	- Clerk of the Cheque at Portsmouth	40 — —
Caleb Burton	- Storekeeper Do.	40 — —
Francis Defrates	- Master of the Chatham Hoy	51 6
John Watts, Esq.	- Secretary	150 — —

(continued)

PERSONS NAMES.	DESCRIPTION.	AMOUNT.
		£. s. d.
	Brought forward	341 — 6
Robert Godfrey -	Late Clerk under the Clerk of the Cheque at Portsmouth	40 — —
William Cutler -	— Master of the George Hoy at Portsmouth	48 — —
James Herring -	— Relief Hoy	19 10 —
Benjamin Collier, Esq. -	— Superintendant at Deptford	150 — —
Robert Adcock -	— Clerk under the Master Cooper at Deptford	40 — —
John Bramley -	— Extra Clerk in the Imprest Office, at £.40 per Annum	29 — 2
Edward Williams -	— Foreman of the Bakers at Portsmouth	30 — —
William Lane -	— Deptford	10 — —
H. Hutchison -	— —	10 — —
Robert Hewitt -	— Portsmouth	10 — —
John Turner -	— Plymouth	10 — —
William Pitt -	— —	10 — —
Thomas Foot -	— —	3 17 3
Thomas Webb -	— Chatham	8 10 9
John Beer -	— Dover	10 — —
		£. 769 18 8

Memorandum.—The Persons above-mentioned have been superannuated at One Half the Amount of the Salaries received by them when employed, except the following, and the Labourers; viz.

	Annual Amount of the Salary or Wages.	Annual Amount of the Superannuation.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Francis Debrates, Master of the Chatham Hoy	51 — 6	51 — 6
William Cutler, Master of the George Hoy	48 — —	48 — —
James Herring, Master of the Relief Hoy	19 10 —	19 10 —
Robert Godfrey, Clerk under the Clerk of the Cheque at Portsmouth	50 — —	40 — —
Robert Adcock, Clerk under the Master Cooper at Deptford	50 — —	40 — —
Edward Williams, Foreman of the Bakers at Portsmouth	40 — —	30 — —

His Majesty, by His Order in Council, dated the 10th April, 1782, was pleased to direct,

First, "That the Number of Labourers to be admitted to Superannuation do not exceed Twenty, and that the Number of Coopers do not exceed Ten:"

Secondly, "That no Person be admitted to the said Superannuation who shall have served less than Twenty Years successively in the Qualities above-mentioned:"—and

Thirdly, "That the Yearly Superannuation to be allowed to each Person do not exceed Ten Pounds."

Geo. Cherry. John Rodney. Fra. Stephens. R. S. Moody. J. Hunt. W. Boscawen.

Supplement (I.)

VICTUALLING OFFICE, 28th March, 1798.

AN ACCOUNT of Offices in the Department of the Commissioners for Victualling
HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY which have been purchased.

Persons Names.	Description of Office.	Amount of Confidera- tion.	To whom paid.
George Barton	{ Clerk to the Chief Clerk of the Imprest Office - - - }	£. s. 200 —	The late Sir Philip Jennings Clerk, by Mr. Burton's Solicitor.
John Bryan	{ Clerk to Accountant for Stores - - - }	150 —	The late Thomas Colby, Esquire, one of the Com- missioners.
Henry Haslip	- - - Do. - - -	200 —	Mr. Charles Venner, late an Extra Clerk under the Ac- countant for Stores, as a Confideration to resign in his Favour.
John Pym	- - Extra Clerk to ditto	150 —	Mr. James Reeves, late an Extra Clerk under the Se- cretary, for his Resignation.
Hugh Hornlby	- - - Do. - - -	200 —	Mr. Nicholas Letsom New- man, late an Extra Clerk under the Accountant for Stores, to resign in his Fa- vour.
Wm. Reynolds	- - - Do. - - -	210 —	Mr. James Jones, late a Clerk under the Accountant for Stores, to resign in his Favour.
George Steadman	{ As an Extra Clerk under ditto (but now Clerk of the Mills at Rotherhithe) - - }	300 —	Mr. William Reeks, Agent Vicualler. £. 50 of the Sum paid, returnable in case of Discharge within Four Years from the 30th June, 1796.
Cleveland Salter	{ Clerk to the Agent at Portsmouth - - }	210 —	Mr. Reeks, as above. The Sum paid returnable in case of Death or Discharge within Three Years from the 2d May, 1797.
Richard Widger	- - - Do. - - -	250 —	Mr. Frederick Foster, for- merly Storekeeper.
John Foster	{ Clerk to the Store- keeper at ditto - - }	157 10	Mr. George Desborough, for- merly Storekeeper.
Charles Pasfoot	- - - Do. - - -	200 —	

(continued)

Persons Names.	Description of Office.	Amount of Consideration.	To whom paid.
W. T. Doland	{ Clerk to the Store-keeper at Portsmouth }	£. s. 220 —	Mr. John Valentine, the present Storekeeper, £. 105 of which was given to the Widow of the late Storekeeper.
James Fowler	{ Clerk to the Clerk of the Cheque at ditto }	200 —	Mr. W. J. Porter, the late Clerk of the Cheque.
John Meredith	{ Do. - - - - - }	200 —	
James Matthews	{ Clerk to the Master Cooper at ditto }	100 —	Mr. John Reeks, the late Master Cooper.
C. M. Wade	{ Clerk to the Clerk of the Brewhouse at ditto }	100 —	Mr. Richard Reeks, the present Clerk of the Brewhouse.
John Lillierap	Clerk to Agent at Plymouth	200 —	The late Mr. John Ommanney, formerly Agent.
Francis Meheux	- - - Do. - - -	200 —	
W. Mumford	- - - Do. - - -	300 —	Mr. Digory Tonkin, deceased, the late Agent.
J. W. Dunlervill	- - - Do. - - -	300 —	
E. Jessop, jun.	- - - Do. - - -	300 —	Mr. William Crees, the present Agent.
Edward Evens	- - - Do. - - -	300 —	
E. Jessop, sen.	{ Clerk to the Store-keeper at ditto }	145 —	£. 40 paid to Mr. Alexander Gordon, formerly Clerk of the Cheque, when employed under him.
			£. 105 paid to Mr. Richard Bunce, formerly Storekeeper, when entered as a Clerk in his Department.
Joseph Robins	- - - Do. - - -	165 —	£. 30 to Mr. Richard Bunce, formerly Storekeeper.
			£. 35 to Mr. Austin Forrest, do.
Robert Rabjohns	- - - Do. - - -	105 —	£. 100 to Mr. William Crees, late Storekeeper.
Michael Scott	- - - Do. - - -	125 —	Mr. William Crees, late Storekeeper.
James Hawkins	{ Clerk to the Clerk of the Cheque at ditto }	200 —	Mr. Richard Arthur, the present Storekeeper.
			£. 100 to Mr. Alexander Gordon, formerly Clerk of the Cheque.
			£. 100 to Mr. William Crees, late Clerk of the Cheque.
			£. 56. 9s. to Mr. Alexander Gordon, formerly Clerk of the Cheque.
R. Churchward	- - - Do. - - -	225 —	£. 68. 11s. to Mr. William Crees, late Clerk of the Cheque.
			£. 100 to Mr. Thomas Miller, the present Clerk of the Cheque.

(continued)

(continued)

Persons Names.	Description of Office.	Amount of Consideration.	To whom paid.
		£. s.	
Edmund Wills	{ Clerk to the Clerk of the Cheque at Plymouth	125 —	{ Mr. William Crees, when Storekeeper, and employed as an Extra Clerk under him.
Richard Eales	- - - Do. -	125 —	
Thomas Skardon	{ Temporary Supernumerary Clerk to ditto	125 —	{ Mr. Thomas Miller, the present Clerk of the Cheque.
Joseph Cole	- { Clerk to the Master Cooper at ditto	250 —	
William Cockey	{ Temporary Supernumerary Clerk to ditto	100 —	{ Mr. John Luckcraft, the present Master Cooper.
Thomas Simson	- Clerk to Agent at Chatham	210 —	
John Stevens	- - - Do. -	210 —	{ Mr. Thomas M. Slade, the late Agent.
John Knox	- - - Do. -	210 —	
Francis Wollcock	- - - Do. -	210 —	{ Mr. Joseph Matthews, the present Agent.
John Baker	- Clerk to Storekeeper at ditto	100 —	
James Hart	- - - Do. -	157 10	{ Mr. John Burton, the late Storekeeper.
Thomas Church	- - - Do. -	200 —	
Thomas Turner	{ Clerk to the Clerk of the Cheque at ditto	200 —	{ Mr. John Matthews, the present Clerk of the Cheque.

G. Cherry. G. P. Towry. J. Rodney. F. Stephens. R. S. Moody. W. Boscawen.

Supplement (K.)

VICTUALLING OFFICE, 28th March, 1798.

AN ACCOUNT of Offices, in the Department of the Commissioners for Victualling His MAJESTY'S NAVY, a Part of the Profits of which is paid over to Persons not holding such Offices.

Persons Names.	Description of Office.	Sum paid Annually.	To whom.
		£. s. d.	
William Gosling	Secretary	115 —	{ To John Watts, Esq. the late Secretary, by Way of Annuity.
John Gosling	Chief Clerk to ditto	55 —	
John Brady	2nd Clerk to ditto	20 —	
Henry Pengal	3d - Ditto	10 —	
		200 —	

G. Cherry. G. P. Towry. J. Rodney. F. Stephens. R. S. Moody. W. Boscawen.

VICTUALLING

Supplement (L.)

Vitualling Office, 13th April, 1798.

A STATEMENT, shewing how far, in the Opinion of the COMMISSIONERS for VICTUALLING HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY, it is expedient or inexpedient to carry into Execution such of the several MEASURES recommended by the Commissioners of Inquiry, in their Eighth Report upon the Vitualling Office, as have not been hitherto carried into Execution.

MEASURES.

REMARKS.

THAT the Commissioners, and the Chief Clerk for the keeping a Charge on the Treasurer, do continue to enforce constantly the Payment of Balances outstanding.

That Surveys of Remains in Store be taken every Three Months, and an Officer be sent from London once in every Year, for the Purpose of assisting at and checking these Surveys, which it is alleged, can "be taken with Precision and Ease, provided the requisite Accounts be regularly posted."

This is constantly done, not only by the the Chief Clerk for keeping a Charge on the Treasurer, but also in respect to Debts upon the Balance of Purfers Accounts, by the Chief Clerk for stating, balancing, and passing such Accounts, who lay their Proceedings regularly before the Board, and receive an Annual Recompense for their Trouble.

If by this Recommendation it is intended that an actual Survey should be taken every Three Months, by examining and ascertaining separately the whole of the Provisions and Vitualling Stores remaining in the several Storehouses at London and the Out Ports, it would, in Time of War, be utterly impracticable to effect it, the Receipts and Issues being incessant, and the ordinary Duties of the Service necessarily requiring the constant Attention of all the Officers.

In Times of perfect Tranquillity, actual and correct Surveys are frequently taken, and it is a Standing Order of this Office, that they shall be taken Twice in every Year, which, however, even during Peace, cannot be regularly observed.

But if, as appears to us to be the Case, the Surveys proposed are meant to be taken from Accounts, and not from the Stores themselves, they will afford no further Information or Check than what is derived from

MEASURES.

REMARKS.

from the Accounts of Remains transmitted Weekly to the Board by the Agents and Storekeepers respectively.

It has not been customary, nor does it appear to us to be expedient, to send any Officers from London, the Checks which have long been established, and uniformly practised, being in our Opinion, fully adequate to every Purpose of Controul.

This Establishment has, in most Respects, been completed.

That the Establishment at Deptford be completed immediately.

That the Custom, which prevails at the Out Ports, of the Officers receiving Premiums upon the Appointment of Clerks, be abolished.

A Measure which, we conceive, would be highly proper, but as the Salaries of the Officers enjoying this Privilege are very small, and the Custom has so long prevailed, as to render its being considered in the same Point of View with a regular Emolument, it may be reasonable, in the Event of its Abolition, to make them some Compensation.

Under the present Constitution of the Board, Two of the Commissioners (One of whom is the permanent Chairman, and who continues to preside over the whole Establishment) have, distinctly, the Superintendence of the Cash and Store Accounts; another Commissioner directs the Department of the Hoytaker; and the remaining four are attached to branches of manufacture.

In the Execution of their respective Duties, we presume it never was understood or intended that an actual clerklike Attention, or a regular, daily, and unremitting Attendance, with real practical Skill and Knowledge, could or should be expected from them.

To each Officer in the Cash and Store Departments a superior Officer is attached, to whom the Commissioners principally look for the proper conducting of the Business therein, and, at the same Time, have such

As several of the Officers, superintended by the respective Commissioners, include Branches of Manufacture as well as Accounts, to direct the Process of the former of which requires a regular, daily, and unremitting Attendance, which no Commissioner can possibly bestow, and practical Skill and Knowledge with respect to the particular Species of Manufacture, which few, if any, Gentlemen in their Habits of Life can be expected to possess:

MEASURES.

REMARKS.

That the respective Commissioners be exempted forthwith from all Superintendence of separate Departments:

That the Chairman do continue to preside over the whole Establishment: And

That the other Six Commissioners be formed into Two Committees, one of Correspondence and Cash, and the other of Stores.

such Communication with them as to be fully informed of the State of their respective Concerns.

In like Manner the Business of Hoytaking, and each Branch of Manufacture, is conducted by Officers under the respective Denominations of Hoytaker; Clerks of the Brewhouse, Cutting-house, and Dry Stores; Master Brewer and Master Cooper; to whom the Commissioners attached to those Departments refer, not only for the general good management of them, so far as respects the daily and unremitting Attendance, but, in a more especial Degree, for the practical Skill and Knowledge necessarily required.

And from the constant Intercourse which has been, and is maintained between the Commissioners and the Officers at the Head of the different Branches, we trust that very material Advantage has resulted.

This Superintendence of the Board over the respective subordinate Departments is, we conceive, conformable to the ancient System of the Office, and appears to us to possess every Effect essential to their due Regulation, and proper and complete Management.

By abolishing such System, and placing the different Branches under the proposed Committees, we do not think that any superior Advantages can be attained, either in respect to practical Skill and Knowledge,

or

MEASURES.

REMARKS.

or to regular, daily, and unremitting Attendance; for, in the present State of the Office, if any Inattention appears, the Blame is imputable to a particular Person; but where Numbers are concerned, it may happen that the Business of the Whole may be regarded as attaching to no Person individually, and thus Neglect may probably be passed by unnoticed.

With respect to the proposed Measure of forming the Board into Two Committees, we do not think that any Utility can be derived from its Adoption.

According to the present Practice, all Matters are submitted to, and determined upon by the Board at large, which, by having the Advice and Opinion of the several Commissioners, not only renders their Decision less liable to Incorrectness, but gives Facility to the transacting of the Public Business, and prevents any material Interruption of it by the Sickness or Absence of any of the Members.

But by the Formation of Committees Three Commissioners could only be appropriated to each; and, in the Event of Sickness or Absence, the Business, if not materially impeded, might be inconsiderately, or otherwise improperly, decided upon, and the subsequent Approbation of it might devolve to the same Commissioners acting as a Board.

Under which Consideration, and from the Experience we have had, especially during the Whole of the present War, of the Practicability and Effect of carrying on the general Business of the Office in the Manner it now is, we are of Opinion, that no Innovation or Alteration of the present System would be attended with any beneficial Effects to the Public Service.

This we conceive to be necessary and proper.

That the Chairman be vested with Powers to execute Secret Services.

MEASURES.

That Four of the Commissioners be Persons who have served in His Majesty's Navy.

That the Office of Secretary be attached to the Board at large.

That the Articles of Oil and Vinegar be not in future entrusted to the Hoytaker, but placed under the Charge of the Store-keeper.

That a Register of all pending Accounts, of all Accounts and Balances in Arrear, and of all Accounts undelivered, though due, be laid constantly upon the Table of the said Committee.

That every Commissioner do have a Right to call for any Paper or Account, such as are of a secret Nature only excepted.

That the Balances due upon any Accountant's own Statement be paid directly to the Treasurer of the Navy.

REMARKS.

One of the Commissioners has generally been taken from the List of Captains in the Navy, for the Purpose of superintending the Hoytaker's Department; and there are at present Four other Members, who have also served in His Majesty's Navy.

This Regulation is apparently founded on the Presumption of the Board being formed into Committees, and the individual Superintendence of the different Branches abolished—Upon any other Principle its Adoption does not appear to us to be necessary.

These Species were, in the Month of July 1788, removed from the Hoytaker to the Charge of the Clerk of the Brew-house, who has also the Care of sundry other Provisions.

It would not be practicable, in Time of War, to keep a Register to this Extent; nor if it were, do we foresee any Benefit that would ensue therefrom.

The Adoption of this Regulation is also probably rendered unnecessary by the Measures already pursued relative to the Collection of all Debts due to the Crown, as stated in our First Remark.

This Power we think should continue to rest with the Board, and has never been denied to any Member regularly applying for it.

It is the invariable Practice to call upon all Accountants for the Payment of such Balances, immediately upon the Delivery of their Accounts into Office.

MEASURES.

That the Establishment at Deptford be upon the Footing of an Out Port, with an Agent Victualler, Storekeeper, and Clerk of the Cheque.

REMARKS.

At the Time this Regulation was proposed, or rather when the Inquiries which created it were entered into, nearly the Whole of the Victualling Department at the Port of London had been recently removed from Tower Hill to Somerset Place and Deptford; and consequently no regular Establishment at the latter Place had then been formed. Before, however, this Period, it was in a Degree upon the Plan of an Out Port, having an Agent Victualler, Storekeeper, and Assistant Clerk of the Cheque; but by an Order of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the 29th of February, 1788, the Two former Offices were abolished; the Agent was created Superintendant of Victualling Affairs at Deptford (and since also of the Mills at Rotherhithe) and the Storekeeper re-appointed to an Office he formerly held, under the Title of Clerk of the Brewhouse.

The Duty of the Superintendant comprehends only the Superintendence and general Direction of the whole Establishment, under the Orders and Controul of the Board; and the Clerk of the Brewhouse is charged with and accountable for all such Provisions and Stores as are not included in either of the several Branches of the Cutting House, Dry Stores, and Cooperage.

As Deptford is the Place where the Whole of some Articles of the Victualling, and in others the greater Part, must primarily be provided and deposited, and be afterwards distributed to the several Outports, for the due Supply of His Majesty's Fleets, the Charge upon One Person, in the Character of Storekeeper, would be immense; and as in the present Establishment at that Place, every Officer in his

MEASURES.

REMARKS.

That each of the Three Officers before-mentioned be allowed an House, in order that they may reside constantly on the Spot.

That One Board be held by the Commissioners at Deptford, at least every Fourteen Days during Peace, and within every Seven Days during War, by which Means "every Officer and Clerk will be under the Eye of, and have free Access to each Commissioner."

That no Apprentice be allowed to any Person who receives an Annual Salary; but that the most deserving Artificers be permitted to take an Apprentice.

respective Situation, whether Clerk of the Brewhouse, Cutting House, or Dry Stores, or Master Cooper, is obliged to pass Accounts in the Offices of the Accountants for Cash and Stores in London, precisely in the same Manner, and under the same Cheques and Controul as the Storekeepers at the Out Ports, which are thereby rendered more simple and correct than could be possibly done under One Storekeeper, we are fully convinced of the Expediency of its continuing upon its present Footing.

There are now Eight Houses erected on the Victualling Premises at Deptford, which are in the Occupancy of the Superintendent, Clerk of the Cheque, Hoytaker, Clerk of the Brewhouse, Master Brewer, Clerk of the Cutting House, Clerk of the Dry Stores, and Master Cooper.

This has been the Practice (though not to the Extent proposed) in Time of Peace, and has undoubtedly had its Use, but during War it would be utterly impracticable; and even if the Reverse was the Case, we think that the frequent occasional Visits of One or Two Members would be far more efficacious than regularly holding a Board, as it would not only conduce to personal Inspection and Attention, but bring every Officer and Clerk under the View of such visiting Members, and at the same Time afford them an Opportunity of free Access.

The only regular Apprentices in the Service of this Department are those employed in the Cooperages at Deptford, Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham, consisting in the whole of Thirty-two in Number. and they are allowed to the respective Master Coopers, Foremen, and Lords of the Cooperage, in Proportion to their several Degrees of Rank.

The Clerk of the Dry Stores at Deptford, and Foremen of the Bakers at the different

MEASURES.

REMARKS.

different Bakehouses at the Port of London and the Out Ports have, however, some Advantage from Servants (but which do not exceed about a dozen in the whole) who are entered as Idlemen, and Boardmen at the Ovens, and paid for what they actually earn; but, except in One Instance, they are not regularly indentured, but considered merely as Servants whilst the Ovens are at Work.

We know of no Instance of "able Persons being discharged to create Vacancies for Apprentices," except retaining the Coopers Apprentices upon a Reduction of Numbers may be so deemed; on every other Occasion it is particularly guarded against. Many very able and skilful Men are raised in the several Cooperages from Apprentices, and from the low Salaries allowed to Master Coopers, and daily Pay to the Foremen and Lords of the Cooperage, some Addition appears to us to be necessary for retaining good and efficient Men in those Stations, which, in respect to Master Coopers, is of very important, and to the other Officers of considerable Trust; and as a material Addition to their Salaries would not prove more than an adequate Compensation for the Earnings of their Apprentices in Time of War, (which forcibly stimulate the Masters to Diligence and Exertion) we are of Opinion that the Regulation proposed would not be attended with Advantage to the Crown, and might not be so satisfactory to the People interested, who frequently have Sons and other near Relations whom they wish to bring up to their own Business.

Similar Observations apply to the Bakers Servants, except inasmuch as they attach to the Clerk of the Dry Stores, who,

MEASURES.

REMARKS.

That the Brewhouse and Mills be removed to Deptford directly.

who, not being bred to the Business, nor having the executive Management (though Superintendence) of the Bakehouse, ought not, in our Opinion, to be permitted to have or receive any Advantage from Apprentices or Servants.

The Brewhouse is now at Deptford, and the Beer, together with the Materials for making it, have, in consequence, been removed, from under the Charge of the Master Brewer to the Clerk of the Brew-house.

But not any Mills have been erected at this Place, owing to Want of Room, the Hazard attending Steam Engines, the Want of a Stream for working a Water Mill, and the great Danger of Accident by Fire to the Premises at large, from the considerable Stock of Barrels that must be placed there, in the Event of the Ovens being removed, with the Mills from Rotherhithe.

Until very lately a Wind Mill remained at Deptford, but it has recently been pulled down by Order of the Admiralty, the Expence of maintaining it being greater than the Benefit derived from it.

That a Canal be introduced into the Premises at Deptford.

The Expence of forming a Canal on the Premises at Deptford was perhaps the principal Reason for not carrying it into Execution.

Other Difficulties, probably insuperable, occur now; for as, according to the Report of our late Surveyor, there is either a Quick Sand, or Strata of Moor Lugg, under every Part of the Ground where it has been dug to any Depth, it would be impossible to keep up the Ground, loaded as it now is with Storehouses, Brewhouse, and other Buildings; besides, as the Wharf of the Canal must be the same Height as the Wharf to the River, which is about Six Feet higher than the present Surface of the Ground, the Buildings, being

MEASURES.

That a Regulation be adopted, to enable the Commissioners to remove at all Hours, such Beer, Wine, and Spirits, as may be wanted, exempt from the strict Rules imposed on private Traders.

That all Transports be hired by the Commissioners of the Navy; and that when Vessels shall be wanted by the Victualling Department, a Requisition be sent to the before-mentioned Commissioners, specifying the Quantity of Tonnage wanted, and every other Circumstance necessary for their Information.

REMARKS.

on such Level, are too low for the Sides of the Wharf of the proposed Canal, which ought to correspond with the Level of the adjoining Building.

In the Victualling Stores, Beer is not an Article under the Charge of the Officers of the Revenue, and is therefore issuable at all Times without Obstruction; but the Removal of Wine or Spirits can never take Place, until a written Application has been made by us to the Commissioners of the Excise and Customs, and their Permission, and consequent Direction, obtained.

It would certainly prove of particular Convenience, especially in Times like the present, of active and urgent Services, to have these Difficulties removed, and which we have endeavoured to accomplish, but ineffectually, the before-mentioned Boards declining to deviate from the Regulations under which these Articles are issued from our Stores, upon the Ground that it would be inconsistent with the due Security of the Public Revenue.

The Execution of this Service is now under the immediate Direction of the Transport Board; and a Requisition of the Nature suggested is always made to them, whenever the Occasions of the Service require the Employment of any Victuallers.

A Certificate is also forwarded to the Transport Board, as soon as the Victuallers are laden, of the Tonnage they have on Board; and the Owners are not allowed to receive Payment of the Freight, until a further Certificate is produced from this Office, that the Masters have duly accounted for the Disposal of their respective Cargoes.

Before the Transport Board was appointed, we had adopted the Plan recommended, of applying to the Commissioners of the Navy for the Hire of Vessels of the
above

MEASURES.

REMARKS.

That the Prices paid by Government to Purfers, for the respective Articles of Provisions or Stores, for which they may be Creditor on the passing of their Accounts, be increased as follows; viz.*

That all Balances appearing due to Purfers be discharged by Ready Money Bills.

That no Article whatsoever be permitted to be sold, or sent out of the Ship, unless condemned after a regular Survey; and that the Purfer be the

above Description, and they were in consequence provided by them.

The Prices paid to Purfers remain as before; but we think the increased Prices proposed are reasonable, and proper to be allowed.

In consequence of the Act of Parliament of the 37 Geo. III. Chap. 26. for providing for the more speedy Payment of all Navy, Victualling, and Transport Bills, it is now the Practice, after the Accounts of Purfers have been finally passed, and a Balance appears due to them thereon, to let the Account remain in Office for the Space of Three Months, and at the Expiration of that Period to make out Bills to them for the Amount of their respective Balances, payable Ninety Days after Date, and bearing Interest for that Time at the Rate of $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per Centum per Diem, being rather more than Five and a Quarter per Centum per Annum.

This Measure we consider as highly expedient.

sole

* Prices allowed at present.

Prices recommended to be allowed.

Bread - -	$1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per Pound	- - - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}d.$
Beef - -	$8d.$ per 4lb. Piece	- - - - -	$9d.$
Pork - -	$6d.$ per 2lb. Piece	- - - - -	$7d.$
Butter - -	$3\frac{1}{2}d.$ per Pound	- - - - -	$4d.$
Cheese - -	$1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per Pound	- - - - -	$2d.$
Beer - -	$30s.$ per Tun	- - - - -	} To remain as at present.
Pease - -	$3s.$ per Bushel	- - - - -	
Oatmeal	$6d.$ per Gallon	- - - - -	

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sole Purchaser of any Savings made by Seamen out of their Messes.

That some small Compensation be made to Purfers upon the Articles of Vinegar, Cask, Hoops, and Bags.

That each Purfer do give Security in the Sums therein pointed out; and that the Solicitor do examine into the Responsibility of every Person who shall, from Time to Time, be offered as a Security for a Purfer.

That the Captain's Clerk do receive the Pay of, and Share in the Prize Money, as Warrant Officers.

That the Captain, Master, Boatswain, and Captain's Clerk, do certify the Provisions or Stores wanted, from Time to Time, and the actual Receipt thereof.

That the Captain's

We do not judge it necessary to make any Compensation on this Head, particularly if the encreased Prices proposed should eventually be allowed.

The increased Securities proposed appear to us to be proper, though we are nevertheless doubtful that the Purfers would not always be able to find Persons willing to undertake such considerable Responsibility.

But we conceive the present Mode of making Inquiry as to the Sufficiency of the Persons offered (which is done by the Head Messenger of the Office, under the strictest Injunctions of Care and Accuracy) more likely to produce the desired Effect, than by employing the Solicitor for such Purpose, by which not only a considerable Expence would be incurred, but great Inconvenience would arise; as from the Circumstance of Purfers being frequently appointed to Ships ready, and on the Point of proceeding to Sea, more Dispatch in the Inquiry would be necessary than the Solicitor could bestow.

This Regulation does not come within the Province of this Office.

The Captain's Clerk is merely an Instrument of the Captain.

According to the present Practice, the Captain, Master, and Boatswain do certify the actual Receipt of Provisions on Board, and the Demand for the same is required to be signed by the Captain himself.

Not within the Province of this Office.
X x Clerk

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Clerk do keep an Account of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Boatswain's and Carpenter's Stores.

That each Purser do deliver a Book, filed a Number and Content Book, without Erasure, or any Leaf torn out; and the Totals of each Page to be added up.

That the original Log Book do contain regular Entries of every Circumstance relating to the Victualling; and that the Purser or Steward, do sign their Initials at the Bottom of each Page, to signify their Concurrence with what is therein stated.

That the Log Book be read on the Quarter Deck, before the Ship's Company, once in every Week.

That previously to a Ship being victualled, an Account be made out of the Remains on Board, signed by the Purser, and witnessed by the proper Officers; and that all Receipts for Money paid be witnessed by Two Officers.

That an Addition be made to the Terms of a Purser's Oath, which should be taken also by

A very proper Measure, except, instead of requiring each Page to be totalled (which would tend to Confusion) the Amount of each Supply should be aggregated.

This would operate as a powerful Check; but instead of the Purser or his Steward putting their Initials at the Bottom of each Page, it should only be at each Entry that respects the Victualling.

A Measure of this Kind, we think, would be highly exceptionable, and might be attended with very mischievous Effects.

At present the Demands of the Captain are grounded upon the Certificate of Remains signed by the Purser; and all Receipts for Money paid are directed, by the 22nd Article of the general printed Instructions, under the Chapter of Purser, to be witnessed by Two Commission or Warrant Officers.

The Addition proposed, we think, would have its use; but, as in the Case of extrajudicial Oaths, no Person forswearing himself can be rendered liable to Pains and Penalties

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every Agent and Correspondent, to the Effect, that the Party hath himself examined the Account, to the Truth of which he swears; and

That the Commissioners be empowered to administer any additional Oath to the Party, for the Detection of bad Practices in Victualling or Accounting.

Penalties, we deem it worthy of peculiar Consideration whether Measures should not be pursued to give due Weight and Efficacy to all Oaths made or taken, or purporting to have been made and taken, for or on Account of the Victualling Concerns of His Majesty's Navy, by making them, to all Intents and Purposes, the same as Oaths made and taken judicially.

We perfectly agree in the Expediency of this Board being empowered to administer Oaths, convinced that, under the Condition of their being subject to the Pains and Penalties of Perjury, very essential Benefit would result therefrom; and we beg Leave, therefore, strongly to suggest the Propriety of authorising not only the Commissioners of the Victualling at London, but also their several and respective Agents at the Ports of Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, and Dover, or, in their Absence, their respective First Clerks, to administer, without Fee or Reward, Oaths relating to the Victualling to all Persons having Occasion, and applying to make and take them; and that no Oaths but those so made and taken be received at any of the Victualling Offices, for the Purpose of establishing or confirming any Victualling Document or Account whatever, unless the Party making the same shall also (upon Oath) therein declare, that his then Residence is distant from London, and each and every of the Ports of Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, and Dover, more than Twenty-five Miles; that he has never had an Opportunity of making and taking such Oath, either before the Commissioners of the Victualling at London, or their Agents or First Clerks at either of the Out Ports; and lastly, that no Oath made at a Distance from London, or the other Victualling Ports before mentioned,

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That no Secretary to an Admiral, or Naval Commander in Chief, nor any Purser, do act as Agent for Victualling, except in Ports and Places where there are no Establishments, Agents, or Contractors, on the Part of the Office.

That no Person be appointed to the Office of Purser, who has not served at least Three Years, either as Captain's Clerk, or Clerk to an Admiral, or Naval Commander's Secretary.

That the Possessors of Bills, the Payment of which is delayed beyond a stipulated Time, be entitled to receive an Interest up-

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and tending to authenticate Victualling Accounts, be received in any of the Offices, unless actually taken before and subscribed by a Justice of the Peace, with the Addition of his full Name and perfect Description, that if necessary he may be traced.

Upon what Ground this Measure is suggested does not appear to us. In our Opinion, no Description of Men are better (if so well) qualified and suited to the Office of Agents for the Victualling, than the Persons here proscribed; and we are persuaded, that if they were considered as absolutely disqualified for the Situation, great Distress would, in a variety of Cases, arise to the Public Service; for in the Event of a Fleet being obliged to put into a Foreign Port in Want of Provisions, the Purser must, according to the Regulation proposed, be individually employed to provide the Supplies wanted for the Ships to which they respectively belong, instead of one Person taking the best Advantage of the Market, and thereby excite a Competition against each other, to the serious Detriment of the Crown, not only in Point of Expense, but in other Respects equally important, Goodness of Quality, Regularity, and Dispatch.

This Regulation does not come within our Province.

The Evil which gave Rise to this Suggestion has for some Time past been done away; for in consequence of the Act of 37 Geo. III. Cap. 26, before referred to, it is now the Practice to issue Bills to
Con.

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on the same Half Yearly.

Contractors and others for Provisions and Victualling Stores supplied, payable Ninety Days after Date, and bearing Interest for that Period at the Rate of Three Pence Halfpenny per Centum per Diem, in Manner similar to the Balance Bills granted to Purfers, already stated; and, in some Instances, Ready Money Bills are made out to the Parties, upon the immediate Delivery of the Articles they are under Engagement to furnish

This has been the Practice for some Time past.

That the Accounts and Vouchers at the Out Ports be of a similar Form with those kept in London.

That Two Commissioners be deputed, once in every Two Years, for Visitations of all the Out Ports except Deptford, and to be reimbursed their actual Expenses.

In the Year 1792 a general Survey was made at the respective Out Ports by Two Commissioners, who were each allowed for their respective Expenses at the Rate of One Shilling and Nine Pence per Mile for the Number of Miles they necessarily travelled upon the Public Service for travelling Charges, and Forty Shillings per Day for Subsistence during the Time they were absolutely employed upon such Service; since that Period the Exigencies of the Public Service have not admitted of a Repetition of the Measure, though we are fully persuaded of its Propriety and Usefulness,

That the Fund for old Stores be consolidated with that kept under the Head of Money received from the Exchequer, it being no further necessary than as it composes the Source from whence the Salaries of the Commissioners and Officers are discharged,

The Money issued from the Exchequer for Services attached to this Department does not form any separate Fund, but is kept under the different Heads of Ninety Day Bills, Bills of Exchange, Necessary Money, and Victualling Services, for each of which it is immediately and expressly granted.

By this Arrangement not only the Accounts are rendered more clear and distinct, but the Payments are made with greater Facility and Precision, whereas if the proposed

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and who (it is stated)
 " will take Care that
 " the Amount will be
 " more than sufficient
 " for the Purpose."

posed Mode of blending the whole into one general Account of Cash were to be adopted, so far from its tending to simplify the Accounts, or being productive of Advantage to the Public, we are persuaded that the Reverse would, in both Respects, be the inevitable Consequence.

With regard to the Fund denominated Old Store Money, it is constituted of Sums of Money arising from Time to Time from the Sale of old and defective Provisions and Stores, from Offal, and from the Payment of Debts of various Descriptions due to the Crown upon Transactions relating to this Department. The Whole is paid immediately into the Hands of the Treasurer of the Navy, where, in like Manner with all other Monies relating to Viſtualling Concerns, it remains until the Wants of the Service require its Appropriation, as well in Discharge of Bills of Exchange, Necessary Money, and other Description of Ready Money Bills, as in the Payment of Salaries to the Commissioners, Officers, and Clerks. This Fund is not suffered to accumulate to any considerable Extent, but, on the contrary, is continually reduced to a very trivial Balance.

It may not be improper for us to add, that by our Patent we are authorized to pay our Salaries out of Monies received at the Exchequer or otherwise, and consequently can have no Inducement, beyond the Prevalence of immemorial Custom, to discharge the same out of the Old Store Fund, much less " to take Care that the
 " Amount be more than sufficient for the
 " Purpose."

That all Commissioners, Officers, and Clerks respectively, be precluded from acting as Agents; and that

In the Expediency of this Prohibition we heartily concur; but with respect to the proposed Regulation, we do not consider ourselves competent to submit any Opinion further, than by observing that
 it

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all Victualling Agents do act under a License from the Admiralty, who may withdraw it upon Representation of irregular or improper Conduct.

That no Fees, Gratuities, &c. be received by Individuals for their own Use, but that Salaries be given in lieu thereof.

That Stationary be supplied from the Stationary Office.

That the Postage of Letters be regulated upon the Principle stated in the 5th Report.

it might be unreasonable to restrain any Person from reposing Confidence in whomsoever else he might think proper.

This is a Measure which apparently requires much Deliberation, and in which a considerable Degree of Perplexity is necessarily involved.

With the View of forming a due Conception of its Expediency, we have attentively considered all the Circumstances which seem to us to attach thereto.

But so many Objections arise to the Reception of Fees, &c. especially by Officers superintending the Receipt of Stores, and the Difficulties which occur to their Abolition are at the same Time so great, that we do not feel ourselves competent to offer a decisive Judgment thereupon.

In the Event, however, of Fees being abolished, we beg to submit, as our Opinion, that the Salaries proposed to be given in their stead are sufficient, and in some Instances to a very essential Degree.

No Alteration has been made in the Mode of providing the Stationary for the Use of this Department; and not knowing upon what Principles, or under what Regulations the different Articles are supplied from the Stationary Office, we have not the Means of forming any Opinion of the Propriety of the Measure suggested.

Since the Month of July 1795, the Postage of no Letters whatsoever, either inwards or outwards, to or from the Commissioners, Officers, or Clerks, has been allowed to be placed to the Public Expence, unless *bona fide* upon the Public Service.

There

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That the Chairman and Deputy Chairman do have Houses provided for them by the Public, but no Coals, Candles, Tin, Turnery, &c. nor any Allowance for the same; and that the Secretary do reside at the Office in London, where Coals and Candles for his Use should be allowed.

There are no Houses provided at present by the Public for any of the Commissioners; but they have individually an Annual Allowance of £.65. for House Rent, subject to a Tax of Eighteen Pence in the Pound, and of £.80. for providing themselves with Coals and Candles.

The Secretary has also Apartments at Somerset Place, and an Allowance for Coals and Candles of £.50. per Annum.

At the first Institution of this Office Houses were appropriated to the Residence of all the Commissioners which then constituted the Board; and until the Removal of the Office to Somerset Place, there were never less than Three.

This last-mentioned Number are now erecting at Somerset Place, for the Accommodation of Three of the Commissioners; and we are of Opinion there ought never to be less, as the Public Service would thereby be deprived of the Advantage of having a sufficient Number of Members on the Spot to form a Board, so as to act with Effect upon all Cases of unexpected Emergency.

Tin and Turnery are Articles not now allowed to any Persons belonging to the Viſualling Department.

That every Officer and Clerk be required to take and execute the Oath of Fidelity, and the Bond, for all the Purposes stated in the 5th Report.

This Requisition, under the proposed Regulation of abolishing Fees and increasing Salaries, appears to us extremely proper, and whether such Regulation takes place or not, we are decidedly of Opinion, that the Oath of Fidelity ought at all Events to be taken by every Officer and Clerk employed in this Department, in Manner similar to what is required of each Officer in His Majesty's Navy and Army.

That Provision be made for Officers or Clerks superannuated.

There is not any immediate Fund established for the Relief of Officers and Clerks, who from Age or Infirmities may

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may be compelled to retire from the Public Service.

But Superannuation is and has been frequently allowed, by the Direction of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to deserving Persons, in Cases of Age, Incapacity, and Length of Service.

The Whole of this Regulation being connected with the Proposal for abolishing Fees, we have nothing to offer in Addition to our Observations thereupon, except our being clearly convinced that all Description of Fees, whether applied to the Use of the Public, or to the Advantage of the Officers and Clerks, fall ultimately, and probably with Usury, upon the Crown; and that therefore, in whatever Shape they are taken or received, they will not tend in their Consequences to lessen, but to augment the national Expence.

According to the present Practice, as soon as Contractors have delivered the Provisions or Stores they are under Engagement to supply, or any Part thereof, a Certificate is granted to them, and Bills are in consequence immediately made out in any Sums the Contractors require.

Every Accommodation is, therefore, afforded them in this Respect; and were they inclined to be wantonly troublesome in demanding Bills for less Sums than their Occasions or Convenience warranted (which, under the present Mode of paying Bills, does not seem likely to be the Case) we do not apprehend that the small Duty of One Shilling imposed upon each Bill would either operate as a Preventative, or produce much Benefit to the Public Revenue.

The stated Hours of Attendance recommended are the same as those now in use, being from Ten o'Clock in the Morning

That a Poundage Rate of One per Cent. be laid upon the Amount of all Bills issued; and that specified Fees be levied upon certain Instruments, to be collected by an Officer appointed specially for that Purpose.

That Contractors do receive Bills for any Sum not less in Value than £.200. (fractional Parts excepted) subject to a Stamp Duty of One Shilling for each Bill; and that the Contractor be entitled to demand a Certificate for all Provisions or Stores, within Three Days after each Delivery, and the Bills be made out in Three Days more.

That the Attendance of the Officers and Clerks be regulated and

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enforced, upon the principles stated in the 5th Report.

That the Commissioners do assemble as a Board, whenever summoned by the Chairman, or in his Absence, by the Deputy.

That the Appointment of Clerks be regulated by the Mode suggested in the 5th Report.

Morning until Four in the Afternoon of each Day.

Boards are held regularly every Day.

Upon Reference to the 5th Report alluded to, we do not find that any express Alteration in this Respect has been proposed; but we infer, from some Observations, that the Commissioners of Inquiry have recommended, that each Commissioner should have a Right of Nomination in his Turn, by which Means, it is stated, "they will be enabled to introduce Persons properly qualified, and the Clerks so introduced be excited to Emulation and Exertion by the Prospect afforded them of succeeding to Vacancies in Rotation, according to their Merits."

We cannot, however, conceive that the Circumstance of each Member of the Board having a Nomination in turn, can tend to the Introduction of Persons better qualified, or that the Clerks so introduced will be excited to more Emulation or Industry than those appointed by the present Method of each Commissioner nominating (subject to the Approbation and Appointment of the Board) to Vacancies in the Branch over which he presides.

On the contrary, as each Commissioner is interested for the Benefit and Welfare, and responsible for the good Conduct of his own immediate Department, it becomes particularly incumbent upon him to introduce such Clerks only as are properly qualified.

But

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That no Allowance for Extra Work, in official Hours, be permitted.

But were an open Patronage to be established, we are persuaded that it would counteract the Power of forming a competent Judgment of Merit, and of giving it that Promotion to which it might justly be entitled.

It is contrary to the established Regulations of this Office to make any Allowance to Officers and Clerks for transacting any Business which can be performed in the stated Hours of Office.

But whenever Accounts and other Documents are called for by Parliament, or otherwise, and demand peculiar Exertion and extraordinary Attendance in their Preparation, we are of Opinion, that the Officers and Clerks employed thereupon are justly entitled to a moderate Remuneration for their extra Labour; and it is, therefore, the Custom to allow them respectively at the Rate of Seven Shillings for every Three Hours which they shall necessarily and actually be employed over and above the common official Hours; but when the Work can absolutely be performed in the stipulated Time of ordinary Attendance, without impeding the current Business, we concur in Opinion that not any extra Allowance ought to be made.

That the Salaries, &c. of the Persons employed in the Service of Government, be exempted from the Payment of all Taxes, or that the Taxes be levied only upon the Amount of the Salaries, &c. as they stood in 1783.

This Regulation is also connected with the proposed Increase of Salaries, and, subject to such Event, appears to us to be expedient.

*Geo. Cherry.
G. P. Towry.
John Rodney.
Fran. Stephen.*

*R. S. Moody.
John Hunt.
W. Boscawen.*

THIRTY-THIRD REPORT.

OFFICE FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SEAMEN.

(Ordered to be printed 26th June, 1798.)

THE Commissioners of Inquiry, in their Seventh Report, have left a very unfavourable Account of the Situation of this Office at that Period, 1788; but it appears that a new Establishment has been lately formed, partly by Order of Council, and partly by Order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, accommodated to the Change which has taken place in the Nature of the Business since the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry.

§ 1. It appears from the Remarks of the Commissioners of Sick and Hurt, upon the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry*, and also from the Evidence of Doctor Blair†, one of the Commissioners respecting the Reform recommended by the Commissioners of Inquiry, that in this new Establishment many of the most material Regulations suggested by them have been carried into Effect; that the old Balances, which were £. 6,341. 4s. in 1788, were reduced to £. 412. 4s. 11d. which is still unrecovered, only because several of the Parties from whom that Sum remains due, or their Representatives, are not now to be found: That the Agents of this Department are made to give Security wherever the Trust seems to require it: And that the Fees taken at this Office, of which a Table is subjoined to the Commis-

* Supplement (A).

† Supplement (B).

tioners Remarks, are carried to the Public Account, and fixed Salaries paid Quarterly to the Clerks in lieu of all Gratuities.

The Recommendation of the Commissioners of Inquiry, that Admirals, as well as other Officers, should produce a Certificate from this Office that no Imprest stands against them, before they receive Pay, has not been adopted; the Commissioners, however, say that no Reason appears why Admirals should be excepted. Very material Alterations have taken place respecting Seamen's Tickets, in consequence of the Statute. 32 Geo. 3. ch. 33.

The Commissioners of Inquiry recommended a greater Simplification of the Accounts of this Office; upon which, the Commissioners of Sick and Hurt now state their Opinion to Your Committee, that the Accounts are as much simplified as the complex Nature of them will admit. It appears, however, from Doctor Blair's Evidence, that no general Alteration has been made in the Mode of keeping these Accounts, and that Improvement is much wanted, particularly in the Means necessary to be employed for the Purpose of detecting the Fabrication of Vouchers, Certificates, and Affidavits. The Production of clear Accounts in this and every other Instance of great Public Expenditure is so important, that Your Committee cannot urge the Necessity of this Measure too strongly. This is the more incumbent upon the present Commissioners, because it appears that their new Establishment has been formed upon the most liberal Scale.

§ 2. In the Return made of this new Establishment*, it is stated, that the Amount of the Net Receipt of Salaries is £.6,074. 8s. 6d; that the Increase since 1782 is £.3,487. 1s. and the Diminution only £.465. It also is stated, in an Abstract of the Establishments, that in the Years

*-Supplement (C).

1798,	34 Officers received - -	£.6,499 6s.	} Taxes not deducted.
1782,	29 Officers received - - -	3,477 5	
	<u>5</u>	<u>£.3,022 1</u>	

So that there are Five Officers added, and the Amount of Salaries nearly doubled; although the Care of the Prisoners in Health was removed from this Board to that of Transports, in 1796.

On this Increase Your Committee desire to be understood to give no Opinion so soon after the Commencement of the Establishment; they only urge it as a Motive for great Attention on the Part of the Officers in their different Departments, and for the Application of Correctness in the Regulation of their Accounts. The actual Expense incurred for the Sick and Hurt in the Year 1797, amounted to £440,170. 10s. 7d.

Your Committee having, in the Return of Accounts from the Navy Office, which include the Expenses of the Sick and Hurt Office, remarked certain Articles which appeared to them to require Explanation, proceeded to call the First Clerk of the Foreign Department in the Sick and Hurt Office*, whose Examination contains an Explanation of the principal Articles which compose the actual Expense of the Sick and Hurt Office in the Year 1797. The Board of Sick and Hurt have also given an Explanation of the Articles of Expense in Question.

The Contingencies and Incidents of this Office have increased very much: In 1782 they were £.1,356. 15s. 3d. in 1797 they were £.4,236. 8s. 4d. The Reasons assigned may account fairly for the Difference.

Your Committee have received Returns of the Establishment of the Royal Hospitals at Home, and of the different Naval Hospitals Abroad.

From these it appears, that at Haslar Hospital the present Salaries amount to £.6,633. 19s. 5d. Net Receipt, of which £.4,310. is additional since 1782 : At Plymouth the present Salaries amount to £.3,760. 12s. Net Receipt, of which £.2,677. 2s. 6d. is additional since 1782 : And that a new Hospital has been formed at Deal during this War, the Salaries at which amount to £.1,154 0s. 6d. Net Receipt. Previous to this Establishment the Business here was conducted as at small Ports ; viz. by allowing 6s. 8d. for each Cure, and 1s. a Day for Sick Quarters. Abroad, the Salaries of the Officers of Naval Hospitals amounted in 1797 to £.5,506. 13s. 9d. Net Receipt, of which there has been an Increase of £.2,748. 11s. 3d. and a Diminution of £.182. 10s. since 1782. The Increase of Expense of Establishment in our Hospitals at Home, appears to have arisen from the Government of them being new modelled, and Governors having been appointed to them in 1795, with their Deputies, to superintend them constantly, and reside upon the Spot. As the Lords of the Admiralty have hardly yet completed this Arrangement, Your Committee have only to remark, that the Expense is in itself considerable, but as Attention to good Order, and to the Health of our Seamen, are represented to be Motives for adopting these Measures, They think it meritorious in those who have the Superintendence of so great a Naval Power to endeavour at the Risk of a considerable Addition to our Expenditure, to put the Naval Hospitals of this Country into a State which may afford the most ample Relief to the Sick and Wounded of our gallant Seamen.

The Increase of Expense of Establishment in our Hospitals Abroad, arises from an Extension of our former Establishments at Antigua, Gibraltar, Halifax, and Jamaica, and from the Addition of Two at the Cape of Good Hope and Mole Saint Nicholas. The Establishment also, which at Lisbon in the Year 1782 consisted of a Surgeon and Agent, has been very much increased, and has moved, as Circumstances

stances made it necessary, from Toulon to Corsica, from Corsica to Leghorn, and from thence to Lisbon.

§ 3. Some general Observations arise from the Returns, which relate to all Departments of this Service. Amongst which it is to be observed, that no Offices are allowed to be purchased; but there are Three Instances in which Annuities are paid to the superannuated Officers by their Successors in Office*; and the Motives which have induced this Arrangement are detailed in Three distinct Returns. Wherever this Practice is permitted, though particular Instances may possibly occur to justify the Measure, it can hardly fail in ordinary Cases to produce mischievous Consequences; because colourable Pretexts will always be found, and a Scene of bargaining for Succession may naturally be expected, by which Part of the Salaries derived from the Public are converted into Pensions, and a Temptation is afforded to the Successor in Office, against which it was intended to guard by the Grant of liberal Salaries.

The Modes adopted for supplying the Prisoners of War at Home and Abroad with Provisions and Necessaries are detailed in the Examination of the proper Officer: And Copies of the Instructions to Surgeons† for Prisoners of War Abroad, of a Contract for Provisions for Prisoners of War at Home, and of a Contract for victualling sick Prisoners of War Abroad, have been returned to Your Committee, which confirm the above Statements, and are calculated to promote the Purposes of Humanity. But as the Treatment of Prisoners of War has recently undergone the separate Investigation of another Committee of this House, it is not thought necessary here to enter into any further Particulars of Detail.

* Supplement (E).

† Supplement (F).

Supplement (A.)

REMARKS by the COMMISSIONERS for SICK and WOUNDED SEAMEN, upon the "Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry upon the Sick and Hurt Office."

Office for Sick and Wounded Seamen,
the 28th March, 1798.

IN Obedience to an Order from the Select Committee of the Honourable House of Commons on Finance, directing "That there be laid before this Committee, a Statement, whether it is expedient or inexpedient, in the Opinion of the Sick and Hurt Office, to carry into Execution such of the several Measures recommended by the Commissioners of Inquiry upon the Sick and Hurt Office, in their Seventh Report, as have not been hitherto carried into Execution;"—the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen have the Honour of presenting to the Select Committee a Statement, containing Extracts from the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry upon the Sick and Hurt Office, to which they have annexed their Remarks upon the Measures recommended.

*W. Gibbons,
J. Johnston,
Gil. Blane.*

MEASURES recommended.

The Commissioners ought personally to inspect into the Weekly Progress of the Clerks in the several Departments, see that they are efficient, give due Encouragement to Ability and Industry, and dismiss those who from Age, Infirmities, or other Causes, are unequal to the Duties of their Stations.

A List of the Accounts under the Examination of each Clerk should be weekly

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The Commissioners inspect into the Progress made in Accounts, from Time to Time, as they judge necessary; and it has been customary for such Rewards to be given for Extra Services performed in the Departments for Accounts, as the Board have thought reasonable, previous to the Increase of the Salaries.

Much Time would be unnecessarily wasted in preparing such Reports. The Commissioners are made acquainted when new Accounts are delivered in. Since

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MEASURES.

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laid before the Board, with the Progress made therein; when new Accounts are delivered in, the Board ought to have immediate Notice thereof, with the general State of the Account by the Accountant's own Statement, and if any Balance appears due thereon to the Public, the Accountant ought to be directed to pay the same immediately into the Hands of the Treasurer of the Navy, which Payment ought not to be deferred until the Account is examined.

By an Account transmitted to us, pursuant to our Requisition, of Balances remaining due to the Public on Accounts which have been examined, and the Balances thereof ascertained, it appears that there are Thirty-five Accountants, whose Balances amount together to the Sum of £.6,341. 4s. not paid yet, though some of the Accounts have been examined, and the Balances struck Forty Years ago.

We are of Opinion this merits immediate

the Date of this Report it has been customary to direct Accountants to pay in such Balances as have appeared to have been due from them, without waiting for the final Settlement of their Accounts. If any Persons neglect in future to pay their Balances, we are of Opinion they should be compelled to do it.

Since the Year 1788, Endeavours have been used to recover the old Balances; the Amount of those paid in is £.5,928. 19s. 1d. leaving only the Sum of £.412. 4s. 11d. unrecovered, which is to be attributed to several of the Parties, or their Representatives, not being to be found.

MEASURES.

REMARKS.

Attention; and that the Commissioners ought to direct the said Accountants, or their Representatives, to pay such Balances to the Treasurer of the Navy within Three Months.

The present Mode of keeping the Hospital and Prison Accounts ought to be simplified.

The Agents at Home and Abroad, appointed by the Board, ought all to give Security to such Amount as shall be thought fit.

All Officers under the Rank of Admiral, before they can receive their Pay, must produce a Certificate from this Office, that no Imprest stands against them; no Reason appears to us why, in this Case, Admirals should be excepted.

All Fees, Gratuities, Perquisites, and other Emoluments, ought to be totally abolished.

All the above Salaries to be paid Quarterly, clear of all Deductions whatever.

The proper Establishment for this Office we conceive to be, Three Commissioners

We are of Opinion that the Accounts are as much simplified as the complex Nature of them will admit.

Agents appointed, since the Year 1788, to Places where the Trust seemed to require it, have given Security.

Admirals have not been required to produce such Certificates, but we think it would be a very proper Measure.

All Fees and Gratuities received in this Office are carried to Public Account, the Salaries of the Secretary and Clerks having been augmented, but their Salaries are yet liable to Deductions.

We coincide in Opinion with the Commissioners of Inquiry, that all Salaries should be paid Quarterly, free from all Deductions.

A new Establishment has been lately formed for this Office, partly by Order of the King in Council, and partly by Order of the Lords Commissioners of the

MEASURES.

REMARKS.

in Time of Peace, One or Two Commissioners should be added, as Occasion may require, in order that the Hospitals at Hasler, at Plymouth, and the Prisons, may be frequently visited, and the Agents Conduct inspected.

The Salary of the Messenger to be Fifty Guineas; he should reside in the Office, and be allowed Coals and Candles for his Use therein.

The Office of House-keeper should be abolished.

The Clerks ought to rise in Rotation to the Head of their respective Departments, unless found unfit for such Preferments, in which Case the next properly qualified should succeed.

Upon being rendered incapable, by Age or Infirmities, of executing the Duties of their Stations, an Annuity should be granted them, not exceeding Half the Amount of their Salaries, under

Admiralty, suitable to the Change which has taken Place in the Nature of the Business, since the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry.

The Business of the Messenger has been much increased by the Change of Service, his present Salary is £.30. per Annum; and he is allowed 15s. per Week for Messages, making together £.69. per Annum, being the same as he received before any Change took place; we are therefore of Opinion that the Salary proposed is not adequate to the Exertions required, unless the Allowance made to him for Messages should be continued, or an Equivalent granted in lieu.

The Office of Housekeeper is in our Opinion absolutely necessary.

It has been customary for the Clerks in this Office to rise according to their Seniority, without Regard to Departments, if found qualified; and we are of Opinion that this Mode is the most equitable that can be adopted.

We agree in Opinion with the Commissioners of Inquiry on the Propriety of granting such Annuities.

MEASURES.

REMARKS.

the same Conditions as specified in our Fifth Report.

And they ought all to enter into the same Obligations, subject to the like Mulcts and Penalties as therein prescribed.

Several of the present Clerks in this Office are inefficient.

Having recommended the Abolition of all Fees, Gratuities, and Perquisites in this Office, it remains to point out the Means of reimbursing the Public for the Increase of Salaries granted in lieu thereof. Certain Fees should be paid upon Warrants of Appointment, and other Instruments issuing from this Office, according to the Rates specified in the Table.

As the Board have it in their Power to dismiss their Officers, we think that a sufficient Security for their good Conduct, and we do not therefore see the Necessity of Bonds.

Such of the Clerks as were deemed inefficient have been superannuated since the Examination by the Commissioners of Inquiry; there do not at present remain any Clerks who are inefficient.

We subjoin a Table of the Fees which are received in this Office, and carried to the Public Account:

SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS ON SHORE.

	£.	s.	d.
Where the Salary is £.200 per Annum	4	4	—
Do. £.80, and under £.200 per Annum	2	12	6
Assistant Surgeon	—	1	6
Assistant Dispenser	—	0	15
Surgeon and Agent for Sick and Wounded Seamen	—	1	6

WARRANTS for the SERVICE AFLOAT.

A Surgeon	—	1	1
A Surgeon's Mate	—	10	6
A Confirming Warrant for a Surgeon	—	1	1
Do. for a Mate	—	10	6

MISCELLANEOUS.

Letter to Surgeons Company for Examination	£.	s.	d.
Letter to Apothecaries Company for Examination as Dispenser	—	5	—

Letter

MEASURES.

REMARKS.

Letter to Apothecaries Company for	£.	s.	d.
Examination as Assistant Dispenser	—	2	6
Registering a Power of Attorney	—	2	6
Certificate of the Death of a Prisoner,			
when signed by the Board	—	5	—
Certificate of Qualification	—	5	—
Certificate of no Deduction from			
Wages on account of Free Gift	—	2	6
Endorsement of an Acting Order, or			
Order for Payment, dispensing with			
Acting Order	—	5	—
Leave of Absence to a Surgeon on			
Half Pay for less than 12 Months	—	5	—
Do. for 12 Months and upwards	—	10	6

BILLS.

Bills for Free Gift, and Compensation			
for Medicines, amounting to £.10,			
and under £.20	—	2	6
Do. £.20 and under £.50	—	5	—
Do. £.50 and upwards	—	10	6

DEPARTMENT for SICK and WOUNDED
SEAMEN at HOME.

Certificate of no Imprest outstanding			
against a Captain or Commander of			
a Vessel	—	2	6
Certificate of the Death or Discharge			
of a Seaman or Marine from an			
Hospital or Sick Quarters	—	1	—

DEPARTMENT for SICK and WOUNDED
SEAMEN in Foreign Parts.

A general Certificate for a Surgeon			
to receive his Wages	—	5	—
Certificate of no Objection to the			
Payment of the Wages to a Purser	—	2	6
Certificate of the Death or Discharge			
of a Seaman or Marine from an Hos-			
pital or Sick Quarters	—	1	—
Bills for clearing Imprests charged			
against Commanders, on account of			
Bills drawn for Surgeons Necessaries,			
amounting to £.1, and under £.10	—	1	—
10£.	50	—	2 6
50	75	—	5 —
75	100	—	7 6
100 and upwards	—	10	6

DEPART-

MEASURES.

REMARKS.

DEPARTMENT for SICK PRISONERS of
WAR.

Certificate of the Death of a Prisoner

£. s. d.
— 1 —

The Poundage Rate proposed in our Sixth Report should, in our Opinion, be also paid on the Amount of all Bills issued from this Office for Stores supplied or Services performed.

It has been represented to us that a new Regulation is much wanted respecting Hospital Tickets given to Seamen.

We are of Opinion that the Poundage Rate proposed would not answer any good Purpose, and do not therefore recommend its being adopted.

The Tickets to be given to Seamen have been regulated by some late Acts of Parliament, relating to the Payment of Seamen's Wages, &c.

*W. Gibbons.
Ja. Johnson.
Gil. Blanc.*

Supplement (B.)

The EXAMINATION of Dr. BLAIR, a COMMISSIONER of the SICK and HURT OFFICE, upon the Measures recommended by the Commissioners of Inquiry, in their Seventh Report; viz. upon the SICK and HURT OFFICE.

MEASURES
Recommended.

ANSWERS.

The Accounts in this Office to be arranged; those to which Dispatch is most important to be first proceeded upon, at the Discretion of the Commissioners, and so successively.

A List of Accounts under Examination to be Weekly laid before the Board, and Notice to be given to the

1.
This Course of Proceeding is at present adopted.

2.
This is not adopted as to Weekly Lists.

This

360 THIRTY-THIRD REPORT:

MEASURES.

ANSWERS.

Board of all new Accounts when delivered in, and Payment of any Balance appearing due thereon to be compelled before the Account itself is investigated.

Old Balances to be recovered.

The Hospital and Prison Accounts to be simplified.

Agents appointed by the Board to give Security.

Admirals as well as other Officers to produce a Certificate from this Office, that no Imprest stands against them before they receive their Pay.

Gratuities, &c. to Clerks, to be discontinued, and a fixed Salary to be paid Quarterly in lieu thereof.

Payment of Officers Balances should be enforced, and not delayed till made good out of the Officers Pay.

3.
This frequently, but not universally done.

4.
The like.

5.
Some of the Balances existing at the Date of this Report; viz. 20th March 1788, are not yet recovered, nor do I know that Process has been issued.

6.
No general Alteration has been made in the Mode of keeping these Accounts, but Improvement is much wanted.

7.
This has been adopted.

8.
This has not been adopted.

9.
This has been completely carried into Execution.

10.
The Payment of such Balances is sometimes enforced, but not universally, as far as I know. I have only been at the Board since April 1793.

MEASURES.

ANSWERS.

Proposed Establishment for this Office.

Clerks to rise in Rotation, if qualified, to the Head of their respective Departments, to enter into Bonds, and to have Annuities upon retiring from Age or Infirmities.

Inefficient Clerks to be reformed.

Fees to be paid upon Instruments issuing from this Office, according to special Rates.

A Poundage Rate to be paid on the Amount of all Bills issued from this Office, and to be received by the Receiver at the Navy Office.

Hospital Tickets for Seamen to have only One Man's Name to be inserted in each, not to be taken from him, but the Day of his Entry to be noted upon it, and certified by the Commanding Officer.

Entries and Charges
VOL. IV.

11.
At present there are Four Commissioners, of whom Three are medical; the 1st Commissioner has a casting Vote, and has the Superintendence.

12.
The Clerks rise in Rotation, if qualified.

13.
———— do not enter into Bonds.

14.
They have Annuities on retiring, in the Proportion of — to the Amount of their full Salary, &c.

15.
There are none at present inefficient.

16.
A Fee Fund is established, but the Application thereof is not yet determined by the Admiralty. The Sum at present amounts to £.452. 12s. 6d. and is in the Hands of the Secretary and Chief Clerks.

17.
Not done.

18.
The Whole of this Subject is put under a new System of Regulations, in consequence of the Stat. 32 Geo. III. c. 33.

MEASURES.

ANSWERS.

from the Time of the last Payment of the Ship to be inserted in the Sick Ticket.

Men of any Ship sent from the Hospital to serve in other Ships to be paid by a Pay List made out from their Sick Ticket and Hospital Discharge.

If sent to Foreign Hospitals, and not returned to their proper Ships, Two Sick Tickets to be sent with each Man, one to be kept there, and the other to be sent with the Man, the Agent of the Hospital noting on the Sick Ticket the Day of his Discharge, and Value of the Slops supplied to him, and the Captain of the Ship transmitting it with his Muster Book to the Navy Office.

EXPLANATION and CORRECTION of the foregoing
ANSWERS.

4th and 5th, THE general Practice of the Sick and Wounded Office, with respect to ascertained or acknowledged Balances due to the Crown, is to call on the Parties from whom such Balances are due to pay the same into the Hands of the Treasurer of His Majesty's Navy.

It may be observed that since the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry, Balances have been paid into the Hands of the different Treasurers of the Navy, considerably beyond the Sum mentioned in the said Commissioners Report; and it is presumed there cannot

be

be any Balances either ascertained on the passing of Accounts, or acknowledged by the Parties to be due to the Crown, but must have been called for, except such Balances have been, by some accidental Circumstances overlooked: but it sometimes happens that the Person called on cannot immediately procure the Sum claimed; and Time has frequently been granted, and the Party permitted to pay the Sum due by Instalments; in some Instances the Solicitor of the Admiralty and Navy has been desired to take the necessary Steps to recover the Sums due.

In the Course of one of my Visitations to the Prisons, I came accidentally to hear that a small acknowledged old Balance had not been called for.

6th. The Commissioners of Inquiry have stated, that Persons upon whose Integrity the greatest Confidence has been placed, have abused the Trust reposed in them, by participating in the Frauds which it was their Duty to have checked and prevented, and that the Facility with which Vouchers, Certificates, and Affidavits are obtained, enabled them to effect their Purpose with Ease and Security. They proceed to observe how much the Form and apparent Regularity of such Vouchers is relied on without duly appreciating their Authenticity, or the Credit which they deserve, a Neglect which they conceive in a great Measure to arise from the Difficulties experienced in the Detection of Fraud, but in a still greater Degree from the little Success which hath hitherto attended the endeavouring to bring Delinquents to Punishment.

This is going to the Root of the Evil; and the Improvement which I have stated to be much wanted is, to use all possible Means to detect the Fabrication of Vouchers, Certificates, and Affidavits, whenever suspected, and above all to bring detected Delinquency to Punishment.

In Two Instances during the last War, in Accounts with this Office to a considerable Amount, Suspicion arose of the Authenticity of the Vouchers, and Steps were taking to bring the supposed Delinquents to Punishment, which was prevented by the Parties absconding.

10th. The Pay of Officers has in some Instances been ordered to be stopped, till their Balances were paid in.

14th. On the 6th of June 1788, the Sick and Hurt Board recommended the under-mentioned Persons, who were Clerks in their Office, to the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners

Mr. Stephens informed the Board, by his Letter of the 18th of July 1788, that their Lordships had directed the Navy Board to cause a Pension of £.50. per Annum to be settled upon Mr. Samuel Parsons, and £.40. per Annum each upon Messrs. Richard Lloyd and Peter Nettle.

of the Admiralty for Superannuation, they being rendered incapable of their Employments from Age and Infirmary:

Mr. Samuel Parsons,
Richard Lloyd, and
Peter Nettle.

Mr. Parsons had a Salary of £.100. per Annum, and some Emoluments.

Mr. Lloyd had a Salary of £.50. per Annum, an Allowance of £.20. per Annum for keeping the Accounts of Portable Soup during the making, and some Emoluments arising from Certificates of Seamen's Deaths.

Mr. Nettle had a Salary of £.50. per Annum, and an Allowance of £.20. per Annum in Time of War, and £.12. in Peace, for attending the London Hospitals.

16th. The Amount of the Fees unappropriated, and remaining in the Hands of the Secretary and Chief Clerks of the Sick and Wounded Office, is £.452. 12s. 6d.

Supplement (C.)

An ACCOUNT of the ESTABLISHMENT of the SICK and HURT
OFFICE, for the Year 1798.

OFFICES.	N A M E.	Salary.	Total Receipt.	Net Receipt.
		£. s.	£. s.	£. s. d.
COMMISSIONERS. (4.)				
	ROBERT BLAIR, Esq. -	500 —	565 —	522 12 6
	Sir WM. GIBBONS, Bart. -	500 —	500 —	462 10 —
	JAMES JOHNSTON, Esq. -	500 —	500 —	462 10 —
	GILBERT BLANE, Esq.* -	500 —	500 —	462 10 —
SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT. (7.)				
Secretary -	Joseph Stewart, Esq. -	500 —	500 —	462 10 —
First Clerk -	John Housfeman -	300 —	300 —	277 10 —
Second ditto -	Charles William Bynon -	150 —	150 —	138 15 —
Third ditto -	Isaac Judd -	120 —	120 —	111 — —
Fourth ditto -	William Matthew Peters -	100 —	100 —	97 10 —
Fifth ditto -	William Harrison -	80 —	80 —	78 — —
Sixth ditto -	John Bynon -	80 —	80 —	78 — —
HOME DEPARTMENT. (8.)				
First Clerk -	Joseph Hefford -	400 —	400 —	370 — —
Second ditto -	William Mearns -	150 —	150 —	138 15 —
Third ditto -	John Hair -	120 —	120 —	111 — —
Fourth ditto -	Daniel Irwin Monk -	100 —	100 —	97 10 —
Fifth ditto -	Pettus Harman -	80 —	80 —	78 — —
Sixth ditto -	Thomas Hearle -	80 —	80 —	78 — —
Clerk of London } Hospitals - }	John Collier -	150 —	150 —	138 15 —
Clerk of Soup House	Francis Page -	150 —	150 —	138 15 —
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT. (7.)				
First Clerk -	William Fisher -	400 —	400 —	370 — —
Second ditto -	John Fairweather Harrison -	150 —	150 —	138 15 —
Third ditto -	William Withey -	120 —	120 —	111 — —
Fourth ditto -	William Henry Tempest -	100 —	100 —	97 10 —
Fifth ditto -	William Judd -	80 —	80 —	78 — —
Sixth ditto -	William Jones -	80 —	80 —	78 — —
Seventh ditto -	Cornelius Perks -	80 —	80 —	78 — —
Carried forward - £.		5,570 —	5,635 —	5,255 - 7 6

* Gilbert Blane, Esq. is also Physician Extraordinary to the Prince and Princess of Wales; no Salary. He has a Pension for his Services as Physician to the Fleet in the West Indies. Annual Value £.168. 16s.

(continued)

(continued)

OFFICES.	N A M E.	Salary.	Total Receipt.	Net Receipt.
		£. s.	£. s.	£. s. d.
	Brought forward -	£. 5,570 —	5,635 —	5,255 7 6
PRISONERS DEPARTMENT. (4.)				
First Clerk -	Exall Tempest -	300 —	300 —	277 10 —
Second ditto -	Richard Randall -	150 —	150 —	138 15 —
Third ditto -	Roger Murley -	120 —	120 —	111 — —
Fourth ditto -	Matthew Jackson -	100 —	100 —	97 10 —
MESSENGERS and HOUSEKEEPER. (4.)				
First Messenger -	William Player. -	30 —	69 —	69 — —
Second ditto -	James Lewis -	20 —	59 —	59 — —
Porter -	William Keyworth -	39 —	39 —	39 — —
Housekeeper -	Elizabeth Player -	27 6	27 6	27 6 —
	TOTAL -	£. 6,356 6	6,499 6	6,074 8 6

ATTENDANCE.] The established Hours of Attendance are from Ten till Four o'Clock daily, and not any Holidays are kept in this Office.

DUTIES.] The general Business of the Office, it is conceived, will be most briefly explained by giving the following, as the different Branches of the Public Service under the Management of this Board; viz.

- 1st. The Care of the Sick on Board of all His Majesty's Ships in Commission.
- 2d. The Care of those sent to Hospitals and to Sick Quarters.
- 3d. The Care of Sick Prisoners.
- 4th. The Superintendence of Medicines and Necessaries supplied for the Use of the Sick Afloat and on Shore.
- 5th. The Superintendence of Hospitals and Sick Quarters.
- 6th. The Examination of all Surgeons for the Navy, as to their professional Qualifications; and,
- 7th. The Appointment of Surgeons and Surgeons Mates for His Majesty's Ships and Vessels.

FURTHER OBSERVATIONS.

Not any Retrenchment can be made in the Establishment of this Office, without Detriment to the Public Service. It has ever been the Practice of the Commissioners to reduce the Establishment of the Office, as well as the Expense of the Departments under their Management, so soon and to as great an Extent as the Good of the Public Service would admit.

It does not appear that any Improvements can be made, either in the Checks or Regulations of the Office.

Office for Sick and Wounded Seamen,
28th March, 1798.

W. Gibbons,
J. Johnston,
Gil. Blane.

March

Supplement (D.)

March 16th, 1798.—The EXAMINATION of Mr. WILLIAM FISHER, First Clerk of the Foreign Department in the Sick and HURT OFFICE.

WHO stated, that the Sick Seamen Abroad are supplied with Provisions and Necessaries by Contract, wherever the Sick and Hurt Board have an Establishment. Wherever there is a General Hospital there is an Establishment, but no Establishment where there is no Hospital.

Where there is no Establishment, Provisions and Necessaries are supplied by the Surgeon and Agent upon the best Terms that can be had. In one Instance he recollects the Surgeon supplied them himself, but in general he makes an Agreement with some Persons on the Spot.

In Explanation of the Article of Bills of Exchange for Necessaries, amounting to £.113,000, as stated in the Account before the Committee, "of the separate Articles which compose the actual Expence incurred for the Service of the Navy, in the Year 1797." Those Bills of Exchange are for the Provisions and Necessaries furnished by Contract, and comprehend all Expenses incurred Abroad in general.

The Bills of Exchange comprehend the Value of Provisions, Necessaries, &c. furnished to Sick Prisoners Abroad, as well as the Salaries and other Expenses of the Establishment of the Board.

In Explanation of the Articles for Medicines, viz. £.27,851. 14s. he said the Sum of £.20,025, include those furnished to all the Establishments Abroad, and for the Sick on Board all His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in Commission. The Expence on the latter Head is occasioned by a late Regulation established at the Beginning of the Year 1797, for furnishing each Ship with a Chest of Medicines by an Order of the Board of Admiralty. Before that Regulation the Medicines were supplied by the Surgeon, who now continues to supply a certain Proportion according to an established Scale. The public Supply is regulated in Quantity by a certain Scale according to the Rate of the Vessel, and the Average Complement of the Men, for which it is intended, and calculated to last a Twelve-month. Accounts are kept in the Foreign Department, with every Surgeon, of the Expenditure of those Medicines, which Account must be passed previous to his obtaining his Certificate for Payment from the Sick and Hurt.

In Explanation of the Article in the said Account, with Respect to Lemon Juice*, valued at £.29,580, in the Course of the last

* The Article of Lemon Juice has been introduced into the Navy during the present War, as the most powerful Antiscorbutic in Nature; the Quantity supplied in the Year 1797, with the due Proportion (One to Ten) of Spirits of Wine to preserve its Qualities, exceeded 50,000 Gallons.

Year, Mr. Fisher said, the most considerable Proportion of it is furnished to the Victualling Board as an occasional Article of Diet for the Navy on particular Services; the Remainder is issued by the Sick and Hurt Board to the Surgeons of the Navy to be used medicinally: And he delivered in an Explanatory Paper, intituled, "Heads of Expense for 1797, Sick and Hurt."

Supplement (E.)

RETURN of Doctor LULMAN's Superannuation.

Doctor Lulman, from a paralytic Affection of his Thigh, finding his Attendance at the Office for Sick and Wounded extremely troublesome, wished much to retire on Superannuation from the First Commissionership, and Doctor Blair, at that Time Third Commissioner, and now First Commissioner, with the Knowledge of Sir William Gibbons, then Second Commissioner, who declined applying for the First Commissionership, from the Idea that he should be a medical Man, agreed to secure to Doctor Lulman such an Annual Payment as would make the Sum allowed him on his Superannuation £.300. Doctor Blair now pays Doctor Lulman on this Account £.100 per Annum.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from WILLIAM YEO, Esquire, Governor of the Royal Hospital at Haslar, to the Commissioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen, &c. dated 8th March 1798.

Mr. Mottley, the Agent, pays by private Agreement to Mr. Newsham, the late Agent, Twenty Pounds a Year.

COPY of a LETTER from Mr. CLEAVER, of the Royal Hospital at Plymouth, respecting the Superannuation of Mr. ABRAHAM JEFFERY.

Sir, Royal Hospital, Plymouth, 9th March 1798.

In answer to the Letter you Yesterday received from the Board of Sick and Wounded Seamen, in which, at the Instance of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty require an Account to be given of the Allowances that are paid out of the Salaries of Officers in the Naval Department, I request you will please to inform the Board of Sick and Wounded Seamen, &c. that from the Time of my Appointment as Steward of this Hospital, which took Place on the 21st of August 1794, I have allowed, and regularly paid by Quarterly Payments to

to my Predecessor in Office, Mr. Abraham Jeffery, the Sum of £.20 per Annum.

This Annual Income I have hitherto paid, and continue to pay, from the following Circumstance :

When Mr. Jeffery was past the Age of 73, and after he had been the One Half of a Century in the Service, he signified to me, in Confidence, having been 20 Years in his Office, and 17 Years his First Clerk, that he was quite worn out—that it grieved him to see me not only do my own Duty, but officiate for him also—that he intended to solicit for Superannuation—that he had no Doubt, from having been 50 Years in the Service, he should be allowed to retire on his full Pay, and requested me to exert my Interest to get his Appointment.

I solicited my Friends, and succeeded soon afterwards. The old Gentleman obtained his Superannuation, but was greatly shocked to find he was allowed £.50 per Annum only. He called upon me in the Office with a broken Spirit, said he was disappointed and reduced, and incapable at his Time of Life to support himself. I was deeply afflicted, made him a voluntary Offer to allow him £.20 per Annum for the Residue of his Life, and for his Satisfaction employed an Attorney to draw up a legal Instrument for the Purpose, which I executed, and paid my Proportion of the Expense thereof.

All that I directed to be inserted in my Favour in the Instrument was, that in the Event of the Augmentation of his Pension to £.100, or £.70 per Annum, I was to be absolved from paying the £.20 per Annum alluded to above.

I have already paid the old Gentleman £.65, which he receives with Pain and Regret, well knowing that when 1s. 6d. in the Pound is deducted on account of the Civil List, my Salary of £.150 per Annum is reduced to £.138. 15s. and consequently that his Necessities press hard upon me; added to which, for nearly Three Years my Net Salary was but £.96 per Annum.

Mr. Abraham Jeffery has lately sent a Memorial to the Admiralty, praying an Increase of his Pension, which has been refused, on account of making a Precedent for such Increase. The old Gentleman, however, is in Hopes that since he will be Seventy-eight Years old in the next Month, and since he has been a Servant of the Crown Fifty Years, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will still grant his Petition, especially when it is considered that there are few, if any, Instances of a Man who has been so long in the Service as he has been employed, and who can apply for an Increase of Pension from the Principle and Consideration that he has applied.

I am, &c.

George Cleather.

Supplement (F.)

COPY of INSTRUCTIONS to SURGEONS for PRISONERS of WAR Abroad.

By the Commissioners for taking Care of Sick and Wounded Seamen, &c.

INSTRUCTIONS to Surgeons for Prisoners of War in the West India Islands.

1. **Y**OU are to visit the Prison every Day, and finding any of the Prisoners so ill that it is necessary that they should be put into the Hospital, you are to report in Writing to the Agent the Necessity of removing them, who will give you a Ticket in Form No. 1. but those whose Cases are so slight that they may without Danger remain in the Prison, are to be attended there, and furnished with what Medicines may be necessary for their Cure.

2. The Sick are to be classed according to the Disorders, in the best Manner the Hospital will admit of; and in case any infectious Disorder should be observed among the Prisoners, those who may be under that Circumstance are to be kept quite apart from the Rest.

3. A progressive Weekly Account, in Form No. 2. is to be transmitted to this Office as often as Opportunity offers; and when any Prisoners have been in the Hospital more than Twenty-eight Days, a particular Account of their State of Health is to be forwarded with the Weekly Accounts.

4. A regular Entry Book is to be kept of the Prisoners, who may from Time to Time be in the Hospital, in Form No. 3. and when it is judged proper to return them to the Prison, a Discharge Ticket, in Form No. 4. is to be given to the Agent.

5. You are at the End of each Quarter, viz. the 31st of March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December, to send us a complete Book of all the Prisoners Names who have been in the Hospital at any Time during that Quarter, expressing the Times of their Entry, Discharge, Death, or Escape, in Form No. 5, which said Book is to be accompanied by the Tickets which you have received from the Agent with the Men, and at the End thereof is to be inserted your contingent Disbursements, and the Amount of your Salary, and an Abstract shewing the whole Expence incurred for the Sick, and an Affidavit, in Form, No. 6; and similar Quarterly Books, with like Vouchers, are to be transmitted for
Soldiers

Soldiers of Marching Regiments, or other Troops, and an Affidavit, in the Form No. 6. is to accompany each of them.

6. As the Prisoners are to be victualled during Sickness in the Manner particularized in the Contract, you are daily to set down in a Book to be kept for that Purpose, in Form No. 7, the Number of Men to be victualled on the respective Diets, which Book is to be given to the Agent, in order to his demanding of the Contractor every Day a proper Quantity of Provisions.

7. The Prisoners Bed and Body Linen, while they are in the Hospital, are to be shifted, the former once every Fortnight, and the Shirts every Fourth Day, or as often as you shall desire.

8. One Prisoner Nurse will be allowed to every Ten Patients, for such Men only as require that Attendance, as Men on Recovery, and certain Disorders to be judged of by you, will not stand in Need of that Assistance; and you are therefore to regulate, and signify to the Agent from Time to Time the Number of Nurses which are wanting, giving him a Certificate when a Nurse is entered or discharged; and you are to note on the Weekly Account the Number of Nurses employed.

9. The Nurses are to sweep and clean the Wards every Day.

10. You are to take Care to give us such timely Notice of what Medicines, Drugs, &c. that may be wanted for the Use of the Sick and Wounded Prisoners of War, who shall be sent to the said Hospital, and to affix to each Article the Quantities so demanded, that they may be prepared and sent from hence, to prevent the necessity of purchasing them at where they must be much dearer than in England; and at every Time such Demand is made, you are to join with the Dispenser in a Survey of each Article, and to make a Report thereof to us, specifying in such Report what Part of the Necessaries are condemned, and what Medicines and Necessaries, which are serviceable, are remaining in Store.

11. If it shall at any Time be absolutely necessary for Purchases of Medicines or Necessaries to be made at you are to represent the same to the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels, and so soon as you receive his Orders, to procure the same on the most reasonable Terms in your Power, transmitting us Bills and Receipts for what you purchase, the Receipts to be witnessed by Two credible Witnesses, and the Reasonableness of the Prices to be certified; and you are to transmit us Copies of your Representation to the Commander in Chief and his Orders in consequence, with the Accounts to which they relate.

12. In case there are at any Time so many Sick or Wounded Prisoners on Shore, that yourself with the Dispenser cannot take

proper Care of them, you are to acquaint the Commander in Chief thereof, in order to his appointing any of the Surgeons Mates of His Majesty's Ships, that may then be in Port; you are to transmit us Copies of your Representation, and the Orders received in consequence, and when the Service does not any longer require that Help, the Assistant is to be discharged, and Reasons rendered to us for the Time he is continued: When any Assistant Surgeons are appointed, they are to be paid by you after the Rate of Five Shillings Sterling per Diem, their Receipts to be taken, and the Amount to be charged in your Account of Contingencies.

13. You are from Time to Time, as Supplies of Medicines, &c. arrive, to examine them jointly with the Dispenser, approve the good, reject the bad, and give us an Account of the one and the other by the first Opportunity, and likewise of any Thing broke or damaged, and by what Means you judge it to have been done.

14. You are at Liberty, at the End of every Quarter, to draw upon us for your Salary and contingent Disbursements, which you are warranted to incur, included in One or more Drafts, the particular Sum for each Service to be specified therein, which Bills are to be attested by the Flag Officer, Commander in Chief, or Senior-Captain of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels at _____ and the Money so taken up is to be upon the best Exchange that can be had for the Benefit of the Crown, which Exchange is to be certified by Three of the principal Merchants of the Island; and you are to send all your Quarterly Accounts by the same Conveyance that you advise of your Drafts; but if it should happen that the Accounts to which such Drafts relate cannot be sent for by the same Conveyance, you are to insert in the Letter of Advice all the Articles which make up the Sum for which you have drawn, particularly specifying what has occasioned any new or unusual Charge; but it is hoped this will be seldom necessary, by your keeping your Accounts in such Forwardness as to be able to finish them at a short Notice.

15. You are to cause the Wards of the Hospital to be sprinkled, as often as you judge necessary, with Vinegar.

16. If you meet with any Difficulties in carrying on the Service, you are constantly to report the same to the Agent.

Given under our Hands, at our Office,
this

Somerset Place,

To Mr.

Surgeon for Prisoners of War, at

By Command of the Commissioners.

THIRTY-

THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT.

CHATHAM CHEST:
GREENWICH HOSPITAL:
AND
CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

(Ordered to be printed 26th June, 1798.)

YOUR Committee, considering it as an important Part of their Duty to inquire into all such Institutions as belong to our Naval and Military Establishments, with a View to ascertain whether proper Regulations and Checks have been applied to their Expenditure; and anxious in those Instances, which reflect the highest Honour upon the Munificence of the Nation, whilst they offer a well-merited Asylum to the brave Defenders of their Country, that no Means should be misapplied or dissipated, which ought to be devoted to so noble a Purpose; have proceeded to require Returns from the Chest of Chatham, and from the Royal Hospitals of Greenwich and Chelsea.

CHATHAM CHEST.

THE Office, called The Chest at Chatham*, is stated to have been established in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth,

* Supplement (A).

about the Year 1588, when many Seamen being hurt and maimed in the Service against the Spaniards, petitioned Her Majesty for Relief, who directed the Lord High Admiral to take their Petition into Consideration; in consequence of which, with the Advice of the Four principal Officers of the Navy, and by the Consent of the inferior Officers and Seamen, it was agreed, that a Deduction of 6*d.* per Month should be made out of their Wages for this charitable Institution; upon which Basis it has stood ever since, without any considerable Variation.

The Governors of Chatham Chest* have returned a detailed Account of the Establishment for the Year 1798, with the Attendance and Duties of the Persons employed; by whom, and how appointed, with the Duration of Interest, whether executed in Person or by Deputy; with Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, and Deductions, and the Increase and Diminution of Salaries, Officers, &c. since the Year 1782:

Also, An Account of the Name and Rank of each Officer†, Clerk, &c. employed in managing the Chest at Chatham, when elected, and how; their Net Receipt in Salary, Daily Allowance, or other Emoluments for 1797; and on the Average of the last Three Years, with the other Employments they hold under Government, and their Annual Value:

Also, An Account of the general Bill of Contingencies and Incidents belonging to the Office of the Chest for the Years 1782 and 1797 respectively, distinguishing the principal Heads of Disbursement, and the Amount of the Whole, and from what Fund paid, and up to what Period:

Also, An Account of the Receipts of Money‡, as distinguished under the several Heads of Defalcations, Interest,

* Supplement (A. 1.) † Supplement (A. 2.) ‡ Supplement (A. 3.)
and

and Rents, which constitute the Fund for the Support of the Chest at Chatham.

To these Documents Your Committee refer, as giving a very distinct Account of the Nature and Management of this Institution.

It appears from thence, that the Number of Pensioners in 1782, was 4,197; in 1797, the Number was 5,762; and upon the 26th of March 1798, the total Number returned, was 6,400. When any of them recover from their Hurts, or are admitted into Greenwich Hospital, their Pensions cease. The Revenues of the Chest, arising from Rents and Interest of Stock, amount at present to about £.26,000. per Annum, besides the Defalcations of 6*d.* per Month per Man, &c. which in the Year 1788 (being a Year of Peace) produced only £.6,608; but in the Year 1797, produced a Revenue to the Chest of £.45,571.

The Comptroller of the Navy, as a Supervisor of the Chest, has communicated to Your Committee his Sentiments respecting some Regulations, which in the Opinion of Your Committee it may be very proper to adopt*, as they will confine the Business, at the Annual Meetings, within more precise Limits in regard to the Time employed in making the Payments, and consequently will reduce the Expence of Management, without preventing the Petitioners from receiving every humane Attention to which they are justly entitled. The Supervisor also proposes, that the Pay of the Purfers, who are Governors, should be reduced to that of the other Warrant Officers. It is very desirable that the Management of an Institution of this Nature should be in the Hands of Persons of the same Profession, who having contributed to these Funds during their Service, may be considered as more entitled to that Situation. This Rule

seems generally to have been observed in the Election of the Governors of the Chest, and Your Committee are therefore not disposed to animadvert upon their Number, which might otherwise appear greater than is absolutely requisite for the Management of the Funds of this Charity.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

THIS Hospital was founded originally by the Royal Donations of King William and Queen Mary* ; and its Revenues consist principally of the following Branches : Six Pence per Man per Month from all Seamen and Marines in the King's and Merchants' Service ; the Half Pay of certain Officers of the Hospital ; the forfeited and unclaimed Shares of Prize and Bounty Money ; the Duties arising from the North and South Foreland Light Houses ; the Rents of the Market at Greenwich, and of Houses there and in London ; the Rents and Profits of the Derwentwater Estates, including Lead Mines, and of other Estates purchased in the North ; and the Interest of Money invested in the Public Funds : The total Receipt whereof for the Year 1797, was £.85,840. 16s. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

The Directors of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich have stated in their Return to your Committee, the Outlines of the Nature and Management of that Institution ; and the many other Duties which press upon the Attention of Your Committee, prevent them from entering upon any very detailed Inquiry into these Statements, which, the Directors observe, would require many Explanations, and much Time for them to prepare. Your Committee, however, think it proper, to recommend an occasional Examination of the Accounts of this Hospital ; because it appears by your Journals to have been the frequent Practice of former Parliaments, in Times when the Application of its Revenues, then comparatively

small, was of much less Importance to the State than in the present increased State of our Navy; and because also, the same Journals record the not unfrequent Grants of Money in Aid of the Deficiency of the Funds of the Hospital, a Circumstance which may again recur, and may occasion similar Calls upon the Public Purse.

So great a Monument of the Charity and Munificence of the Nation, ought to be supported with a proper Degree of Magnificence. Your Committee therefore, although they observe that large Sums have been expended recently in rebuilding and ornamenting the Chapel, amounting to £. 62,571. 7s. 1d. do not notice it with any View to censure what the Directors term “ a due Attention not only to Convenience but to Appearance, in the Completion of an Establishment superior to any other, and suitable to the greatest Maritime Power that has existed in the History of Mankind;” but with a Wish to observe, that the most correct Attention to the Completion of this noble Foundation, will lead the Directors to endeavour, by a rigid Economy in the ordinary Administration of its Funds, to distribute its Benefits as far as possible among the increasing Objects of its Charity.

Your Committee, comparing the total Receipt for the Year 1797, viz. £. 85,840. 16s. 7½d. (from which £. 2,500 is to be deducted as payable to Lord Newburgh) with the Number of In-Pensioners, who are cloathed, lodged, and maintained; viz 2,350, and 140 Nurses, to which 2,000 Out Pensioners (at £.7. per Man per Ann.) must be added, are disposed to form a favourable Opinion of its present Management *, and they trust that the Commissioners, Gover-

* One Hundred and Fifty Boys, the Sons of Seamen, also are educated for the Sea Service, and clothed and maintained out of a separate Fund, chiefly arising from the Profits of shewing the Hospital, and from a Saving upon the Allowance made to Pensioners in Money, who chuse to take that in lieu of Provisions.

378 THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT:

nors, and Directors, will continue to consider it, as they express themselves, a sacred Duty to adopt every practicable Improvement which may suggest itself in the Course of the Management of this valuable Charity, conformably to the Trust imposed by the Charter. The Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer varies necessarily, but it is stated to be as low as the Circumstances of large and fluctuating Receipts and Disbursements will allow, and that it amounted to £. 13,528. 7s. 1d. per Month, on an Average, in the Year 1797. The Observation which Your Committee has already made, as to the Propriety of confining the Appointment of Officers in Establishments of this Nature to Men of the same Profession with that which is the Object of the Charity, is strongly applicable to this Hospital.

As the Sixpenny Receiver's Office is a Branch of this Establishment by a Grant from Parliament, Your Committee have also required a Statement of its Receipt and Expenditure. From the Returns received *, it appears that the Business of this Office has proceeded with little Variation for a Series of Years. Owing to the increased Trade of the Country, the Receipts however have increased in a small Proportion since 1782, and the Business of the Office has proposed a certain Addition of Trouble †, which has occasioned an additional Expense since that Period of £ 100 a Year in Salary to the Clerks. It is obvious that the Establishment of the Office may be reduced in the Instance of any Clerkship executed by Deputy, as at present, making perhaps some Compensation to those on whom any additional Duty may devolve.

The Gross Receipt of this Office has fluctuated since the Year 1782, from £. 11,500 to £. 15,485 ‡. The total Receipt for the Year 1797 was £. 13,533. 4s. The Average Annual

* Supplement (E. 2, 3, and 4.) † Supplement (B. 4.)

‡ Supplement (B. 3.)

Amount of the Incidents is £.1,355. 17s. 4d. The particular Amount, in 1797, was £.1,384. 15s. 10½d.

A Return has been also made of the Receivers at the Out Ports of Great Britain, Ireland, America, Guernsey, and Jersey, with the Amount of the Gross and Net Receipts, Commission and Incidental Charges, in the Year 1797; to which a Copy of the Instructions to be observed by them is annexed. And of this Return the following is an Abstract:

	Gross Receipt.			Commission at 2s 6d. in the Pound.			Incidents.			Net Receipt		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
England - -	637	17	1½	795	1	0¼	19	1	0	5557	15	1¼
Scotland - -	956	18	0	113	19	1½	59	16	9½	783	2	1
Ireland - -	777	18	9½	90	15	8½	51	17	0	629	6	1
America and West Indies }	437	10	0½	54	13	9	-	-	-	382	16	3¼
Guernsey - -	69	5	7	8	13	1½	3	6	11½	57	5	6
Jersey - -	127	7	10	15	18	4	0	17	0	110	12	6
Newfoundland	633	4	6	79	3	0¾	-	-	-	554	1	5½
Total - £.	9374	1	10½	1164	4	1½	134	18	9	8074	19	0

This Receipt, added to that of the Port of London, and some trifling Collections in some of the Lesser West India Ports, not regularly remitted on Account of their Smallness, make up the Total of the Monies received in this Office, which, after deducting the Contingencies, is paid over to the Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

Respecting the Constitution of Chelsea Hospital, Your Committee have received a Paper, intituled, “ His Majesty’s
“ Patent and Instructions to the Right Honourable the
“ Lords

“ Lords and other Commissioners for the Affairs of Chelsea “ Hospital,” containing the Description of the several Persons who are appointed Commissioners for the Affairs of this Hospital, and the Powers and Authorities under which they act; Six of whom, namely, the Two Paymasters General of His Majesty’s Forces, the Two Comptrollers of the Accounts of the Army, the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor for the Time being*, are the Acting Commissioners, and hold a Board once in every Month (or more frequently if the Business requires it) for the Examination of discharged Soldiers recommended in the Chelsea Pension; for appointing such of them as may be judged fit to the different Garrisons in Great Britain; and for the Direction, Controul, and Management of all other Affairs relating to the Hospital.

The Establishment of this Hospital is upon an extensive Scale †; the Salaries and Emoluments of its Officers amounted to £.7,086. 2s. 2½d. Net Receipt in 1797, without estimating the Value of their respective Apartments, &c. Since 1782, Attention has been paid to several striking Articles of Expense which had crept into this Institution ‡. In the Salaries and Emoluments Your Committee find, since that Period, several Alterations proceeding from this Attention, which produce a Diminution calculated at £.796. 14s. 6d per Annum; of which £.400 and upwards is stated to arise from the Alteration of Establishment relative to the Surgeon, by Minute of the Board, December 19th, 1796 ||. He has now £.500 per Annum in lieu of Emoluments and Bills for Dressings and Operations upon In-Pensioners, and of £.400 per Annum in lieu of the same for Out Pensioners during War, but only £.200 per Annum Six Months after a Definitive Treaty of Peace, and during its Continuance. This is

* Supplement (C. 1.)

† Supplement (C. 2)

‡ Supplement (C. 3.)

|| Supplement (C. 4.)

in addition to the Salary of £.100 a Year, and £.66. 11s. in lieu of Table and Furniture, so that his Salary and Emoluments are now £.1,066. 11s. with a Deduction of £.7. 10s. for Taxes; which Salary and Emoluments were upon an Average of the last Three Years £.1466. The Emoluments of any future Surgeon are to be £.1700 per Annum during the War, and £.500 per Annum during peace. The Emoluments of the Apothecary, whose Salary is £.50, and his Allowance in lieu of Table £.27. 9s. were £.799. 13s. 4d. being the Surplus of his Bills for Medicines beyond the Allowance for Medicines and Shop Expenses; but this Office is held by Patent for Life.

An Increase of Salaries and Emoluments to the Amount of £.267. 15s. has taken Place; from which £.100, added to the Major's Salary, ought however to be deducted, it having been paid at the War Office previous to the present Major's Appointment, and not being therefore a new Charge upon the Public. The other Augmentations are for increased Duties, or for Compensation on Account of proper Retrenchments affecting the Interest of the Individual Officer, particularly in the Case of the Clerk of the Works, whose Perquisites were, previous to the Order of the Board 21st June 1793, of a Nature to produce Profusion. Before that Period the Practice of furnishing the Apartments of the several Officers, and of supplying them with various Household Articles without Restriction, had been attended with great and increasing Expence, and was in its Nature liable to Abuse. The Board therefore ordered, June 21st, 1793, that the future Provision of these Articles, with respect to the present Officers, should be continued in moderate and reasonable Extent; but that such Officers as should be appointed in future, should have an Addition made to their Salaries and be deprived of this Privilege.

In examining the general Account of the Expenditure of this Hospital, the good Effects of the late Regulations appear to be considerable. The Artificers Bills, which in 1782 were £.5,395. 8s. 7d. were in 1797 only £.1,936. 8s. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. being diminished by £.3,458. 19s. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. The Average Amount of Artificers Bills for Ten Years previous to 1793, was £.4,985. The Tradesmen's Bills, which in 1782 were £.3,898. 5s. 5d. were in 1797, £.3,295. 2s. 1d. leaving £.603. 3s. 4d. as a Diminution of Expense. The Average Amount of Tradesmen's Bills for Ten Years, from 1784 to 1793 inclusive, was £.4,161; so that the Bills of 1797 appear in both Instances to be materially diminished. Upon the whole of this general Account it appears, that between 1782 and 1797, an Increase of Expense has taken place, to the Amount of £.5,698 per Annum. This Increase is stated to have arisen principally from the advanced Price of Provisions, the additional Number of Out Pensioners, and the Relief of Persons totally helpless, and from Taxes; and the Increase upon the single Article of Provisions is £.2,852. But it is also to be observed, that a Decrease has taken place within the same Period, amounting to £.4,996 per Annum, leaving only an apparent Increase of £.702. per Annum, notwithstanding the very large additional Disbursements which have been necessarily occasioned on all these several Heads of Expenditure.

The Nature of the Contingencies belonging to the different Officers may be learnt in some Degree from the Copies of the Contingent Bills of the Deputy Treasurer and Secretary for 1782 and 1797; in the former of which the Poundage on the Artificers Bills forms an Item, which it is presumed is to be abolished hereafter.

Within the Walls of the Hospital there are lodged, cloathed, and victualled, 476 Officers and Privates in Sixteen Wards, of which Two Wards are assigned to each Company, making
in

In all Eight Companies. Their Pay amounts to £.1,269. 13s. 5d. which used to be paid till 1784, out of the Poundage of the Army, and was not voted by Parliament. The Poundage of the Army now goes generally in Aid of the Vote of Parliament. In 1797 the Vote was £.26,027. 16s. 9d. and the Poundage £.2,800, making £.28,827. 16s. 9d. The Expenditure of the Establishment at the Hospital, in 1797, is stated to have been £.29,044. 18s. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. The Payment of the Out Pensioners is managed by One Agent, who has a Salary of near £.1,600 a Year, out of which he pays about £.674 to Two Clerks stationed at Chelsea, and Three others, One at each of the principal Excise Offices of England, Scotland, and Ireland, from whence the Payments to the Pensioners are issued.

In 1782 the Out Pensioners were in Number 11,907, and in 1795 they were 16,955. In 1782 their Expense was £.85,586. 4s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in 1795, £.114,136. 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. Extra Pensions are paid in compassionate Cases, which seldom exceed Four Pence a Day; these appear in the Abstract of the Hospital Accounts for the In-Pension, and are paid under the Head of Contingencies and Extraordinaries. The total Expense of this Establishment is Annually before the House in the Shape of a Vote to cover its Expenses.

The Extracts from the Minutes of the Board exhibit many Abuses, which the present Governors have shewn a laudable Desire to correct; and they have laid the Foundation of a Reform, which Time will gradually carry into Effect, if this Hospital continues to be conducted upon the same Principles. The Policy of the Establishment seems to require that all the Offices should be filled by Military Men, and that every Effort should be used to make the Money voted by Parliament go as far as possible in fulfilling the beneficent Intentions of the Public towards the Objects of this Institution.

26th June, 1798.

Supplement (A.)

AN ACCOUNT of the Establishment of the Office for managing the CHEST at CHATHAM for the Year 1798; with the Attendance and Duties of the Persons employed.

THE Office called The CHEST at CHATHAM was established in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, about the Year 1588, when many Seamen, being hurt and maimed in the Service against the Spaniards, petitioned Her Majesty for Relief, who directed the Lord High Admiral to take their Petition into Consideration. He having consulted the Four principal Officers of the Navy, it was agreed, with the Consent of the inferior Officers of Ships, and of the Seamen, whose Pay had been increased from a Noble to Ten Shillings a Month, to deduct 6*d.* a Month out of their Wages for this charitable Use; and that the Master Attendant, Master Shipwright, Boatswains, and Purfers (the Gunners being admitted in the Year 1648) should have the Disposal of the said Money, as they should see Cause. Upon this Basis it hath stood ever since, without any considerable Variation.

The Business of the Chest is managed at present by the following principal Officers:

Two Supervisors; and Nine Governors.

The Two Supervisors are, the Comptroller of the Navy and the Resident Commissioner of Chatham Yard. It is their Duty to superintend all Matters respecting the Chest; to controul the Proceedings of the Governors; to decide upon any Business referred to their Consideration; and to promote, as much as it is in their Power, the Interest and Welfare of this Institution. They receive no Pay or Emolument. The Resident Supervisor had formerly the same Allowance as the Governors; but from June 1783, Commissioner Proby, the present Resident Supervisor, declined accepting it.

The Nine Governors are, the Two Masters Attendant, and Master Shipwright of Chatham Yard; Two Purfers; Two Boatswains, and Two Gunners of First and Second Rates in Ordinary at the Port of Chatham. But if there are no Ships, or only One of that Description in the Port, they may then be chosen from Third Rates. Their Duty is, to be present at the viewing and examining of all maimed and wounded Seamen; to inspect the Smart Tickets; to determine, with the Assistance of the Surgeons, what Sums should be granted as Pensions, or what should be paid as full Satisfaction, in Proportion to the Hurts received; to direct and superintend all Payments of Money; to visit the Chest Estates, and see

see that they are kept in proper Repair ; to solicit for the Money required for the general Payment, and other Services of the Chest ; to examine all Disbursements and Accounts ; to inspect the Certificates of Life and Powers of Attorney ; and, in short, to give whatever Assistance may be necessary, for the Benefit and Advantage of those for whose Relief the Chest was established. They receive no Salary ; but are paid each 11*s.* 8*d.* a Day, for their actual Attendance at every Meeting of the Chest ; which is distinguished into Monthly and General. The Monthly Meetings are held for the Admission of Pensioners, and for the Granting a Compensation to those who are not admitted, by reason of small Hurts ; for the Renewal of Pension Tickets ; for the Discharge of those who have recovered ; and for the Augmentation or Reduction of Pensions. These Meetings commence the first Tuesday in each Month, and continue till all the Business is settled. The Number of Days is uncertain ; it depending upon the Number of Seamen and Pensioners who appear. In Time of Peace, it is seldom more than Two or Three Days ; in Time of War it has extended to Eight. The General Meeting is Annual, and commences about the Middle of June, when the Pensioners, either in Person or by their Agents, are paid their Yearly Pensions and all Arrears due to them. During the Annual Payments, Two Days in the Week are partly appropriated to the same Business as is transacted at the Monthly Meetings. The Number of Days depends on the Number of Pensioners on the Pay Books. The Average of the general Sitzings for the last 16 Years, from 1782 to 1797, is 66 Days each. The Hours of Attendance are from Eight till Two o'Clock. No Holidays are observed. The Two Purifiers, in addition to their 11*s.* 8*d.* a Day, are allowed, at the Annual Payment, 5*s.* a Day each for keeping a Pay Book, which is called the Governor's Book.

Under the principal Officers for managing the Business of the Chest are the following Appointments :

An Accountant.	An Attorney.
A Cheque on the Treasurer	Two Clerks.
of the Navy.	An Assistant Clerk.
Two Surgeons.	A Messenger and Door Keeper.

The Accountant is Clerk of the Rope Yard. It is his Duty to be present at all Meetings ; to enter the Orders and conduct the Correspondence ; to examine the Pension Tickets ; to receive the Rents, and make the necessary Disbursements ; to keep a Pay Book, called The Accountant's Book ; to pay the Seamen and Pensioners, or their Agents, at the Monthly and General Meetings ; and, at the End of the Annual Payment, to make up and balance his Cash Account. He has a Salary of £.50 a Year ; and receives the odd Pence, which amount to about £.5 a Year. In Consideration of

his Services, he has had an Addition made of £.30 a Year to his Salary, from the 1st January, 1798, when the Funds of the Chest were materially and progressively augmented. He receives also £.10. 10s. for writing One of the Four Annual Pay Books. The Accountant, prior to the Year 1787, received 10s. a Day at the Meetings of the Chest; but this Allowance was discontinued, when an Election took Place in December, 1786.

The Checque on the Treasurer of the Navy, is Chief Clerk in the Comptroller's Office for Seamen's Wages, and resides in London. It is his Duty to examine and adjust all the Defalcations abated on Ships and Yard Books, in order to charge the Treasurer therewith; to send to the Governors the Imprest Bills, and to direct the safe Conveyance of the Money to Chatham; to send also an Annual Account of the Balances due to the Chest; to keep an Alphabetical Register of all Smart Tickets issued by the Surgeons, and return the said Lists Monthly to the Governors; to keep an Alphabetical Book, containing the Names of all Pensioners, with their Hurts; and to attend at the General Meeting at Chatham; to keep a Pay Book, called The Comptroller's Book. His Salary is £.50 a Year, and 10s. a Day during the Annual Payment.

Two Surgeons—One of whom is the Surgeon of Chatham Yard; the other a Resident in the Neighbourhood. It is their Duty to attend jointly the Monthly Meetings, and Two Days in the Week during the general Payment; to examine and inspect the Hurts of wounded Seamen, in Presence of the Governors; to report their State and Condition, and what Annual Pension or full Satisfaction the Parties appear to be entitled to; and to review those Pensioners, who, having been admitted, appear at periodical Times to be examined. Their Salary is £.60 a Year each. The Surgeon of Sheerness Yard used formerly to be elected Assistant Surgeon, at a Salary of £.20 a Year. But that Appointment being found unnecessary, it was discontinued at Christmas 1790, when Mr. Bellas, the then Surgeon, was removed from Sheerness to Deptford Yard.

The Attorney is a Resident in the Neighbourhood. It is his Duty to attend the Governors whenever he is required, on all Occasions where legal Advice and Assistance may be necessary; to draw up all Leases, Agreements, &c. and to visit, with the Governors, the Chest Estates, to see that the Tenants perform the Covenants by which they are bound. He has a Salary of £.30 a Year; and, whenever Law Expences are incurred, he makes the usual Charge by Bill. He formerly attended at the Monthly Meetings; and, at the general Payment, to examine the Certificates of Life and Letters of Attorney, for which he was allowed 10s. a Day; but this Duty being now performed by the Governors, his Attendance

Attendance has been discontinued, and the Allowance ceased from the Month of June, 1786.

All the Principal and other Officers, as above specified, are elected, as Vacancies happen, by the Governors, and hold them during their Continuance in those Employments by Virtue of which they were eligible, except the Warrant Officers of Ships. These are chosen only for Two Years, that, in Case there are more than Two Ships of First and Second Rates in Ordinary at the Port of Chatham, an Opportunity might be given to all of the same Rank to serve in Rotation.

The Two Clerks of the Chest are the First and Second Clerks of the Commissioner of Chatham Yard. It is their Duty to-attend at the Monthly and General Meetings; to fill up the Pension Tickets; to enter the Pensioners Names in the Hurt Books, with the various Descriptions; to note the Appearances, with other Remarks, in the Pay Book; to make out Lists for Payment of present Reliefs and full Satisfactions; and Monthly Lists for the Admiralty and Navy Offices. They are paid for their Attendance at the Monthly Meetings 5*s.* a Day each; and, at the Annual Payment, for keeping a Pay Book, called The Supervisor's Book, an additional 5*s.* a Day each. They also receive £.10. 10*s.* each for writing Two of the Annual Pay Books.

The Assistant Clerk is Clerk to the Masters Attendant. He attends at the Monthly Meetings, and assists the other Clerks in their respective Duties; for which he is allowed 3*s.* a Day. At the General Meeting, he has an Addition of 7*s.* a Day, for examining the Hurt Books during the Annual Payment.

The Door Keeper and Messenger is the Messenger to the Commissioners Office. He delivers and receives all Messages, for which he has a Salary of £.5. per Annum. He keeps the Door at the Monthly Meetings, for which he is paid 1*s.* 6*d.* a Day; and he calls over the Pensioners Names at the Annual Payment, for which he is allowed an additional 3*s.* 6*d.* a Day.

The Clerks and Door Keeper are appointed by the Governors.

The Conductor at the Pay Office in London, whose Business it is to convey Money to the Pay Office at Chatham, and also to the Chest, formerly attended at the Annual Payment, for which he was allowed 10*s.* a Day; but that Attendance being found unnecessary, has been discontinued since the Year 1786; and he receives now only the usual Allowance for conducting the Money from London to the Chest, which is 5*s.* a Thousand for Tolling, and the Expences of Guards and Coach.

All the Offices are executed in Person, with a single Exception, which happened in the Year 1797, when there being no Resident

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Purfers of Ships in Ordinary at the Port of Chatham, there were no Governors of that Description during the general Payment, when a Deputy was paid the 10s. a Day for keeping the Pay Book, which would have been kept by the Purfers, if there had been any elected.

There are no Fees, Emoluments, or Deductions, than what have been already mentioned.

Chatham Chest Room,
26th March, 1798.

W. Nichelson.
J. Madgshon.
Edw. Sifon.

W. Baker.
W. Cunningham.
W. Coates.

Supplement (A. 2.)

An Account of the Name and Rank of each Officer, Clerk, &c. employed in managing the CHEST at CHATHAM; Net Receipt; and other Employments.

R A N K.	N A M E.	Net Receipt for 1797.	Other Employments, Places, or Pensions, under Government.
Supervisor	{ Sir Andrew Snape } Hamond, Bart.	£. s. d. — — —	Comptroller of His Majesty's Navy.
Do	Charles Proby, Esq.	— — —	Commissioner of Chatham Yard
Governor	William Nichelson	68 15 —	Master Attendant of Do.
Do	John Madgshon	68 15 —	Do Do.
Do	Edward Sifon	68 15 —	Master Shipwright of Do.
Do	{ Alexander Shippard } only for 4 Months	12 16 6	Purfer of a 3d Rate.
By Governors, according to the Rates of Ships	No other Purfer in 1797	32 10 —	
Do	William Cunningham	68 15 —	Boatwain of a 2d Rate.
Do	Vide Note *	68 15 —	Do of a 3d Rate.
Do	William Baker	68 15 —	Gunner of a 2d Rate.
Do	Vide Note *	68 15 —	Do of a 3d Rate.
Accountant	John Burton	85 10 —	Clerk of Chatham Rope Yard.
Cheque on Treasurer of the Navy	{ E. Falkingham }	88 10 —	Chief Clerk to Comptroller of the Navy.
Surgeon	Hugh Macklerath	60 — —	Surgeon of Chatham Yard.
Do	James Bromley	60 — —	No other Employment.
Attorney	Edward Twopeny	30 — —	Do.
Clerk	William Sugden	56 5 —	1st Clerk to Commissioner of Chatham Yard.
Do	Gideon Davis	56 5 —	2d Clerk to Do.
Do Assistant	John Towers	50 19 —	Clerk to Masters Attendant.
Messenger and Door Keeper	{ Richard Didham }	25 4 6	Messenger to Commissioners Office.

* As, on Account of Ships continuing in Ordinary but a short Time, several Boat-swains and Gunners were superseded, and others chosen in the Years 1795, 1796, and 1797, no particular Name is here specified, though the Vacancies were always filled up from Third Rates as soon as they happened, so that there was no Chafin.

Supplement (A. 3.)

An ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS of MONEY, as distinguished under the several Heads of DEFALCATIONS, INTEREST and RENTS, which constitute the FUND for the Support of the CHEST at CHATHAM.

FROM every Seaman, Warrant and Petty Officer, employed in His Majesty's Navy, are deducted 6*d.* a Month out of their Wages, for the Benefit of the Chest; 4*d.* a Month for the Chaplain, and 2*d.* a Month for the Surgeon. But whenever it happens, that no Chaplain or Surgeon is borne on any of the Ships Books, the Four Pences or Two Pences so appropriated, are passed to the Credit of the Chest at Chatham: which has the Advantage also of any Mulcts or Fines imposed in consequence of Naval Courts Martial. The Money thence arising is called Defalcations; which, as the Ships are paid, are charged to the Treasurer of the Navy, who remits to the Governors, on their Application, such Sums as they may require. The last final Defalcation Account, which has been adjusted and transmitted to the Governors, is brought down to the 10th August 1782; the End of the Treasurership of the Right Honourable Isaac Barré. But the Checque on the Treasurer of the Navy, sends to them every Year an Account of the Balances due to the Chest. On the 31st December 1796, the Balance was £.39,288. 8*s.* 7½*d.* of which, in the Year 1797, was remitted the Sum of £.39,000. The Balance due on the 31st December 1797, is £.45,859. 8*s.* 9½*d.* for which the Governors have not yet applied for an Imprest Bill; the usual Time being in the Month of April. But as the Defalcations are considerably reduced in Time of Peace, the following Statement for the last Ten Years, will serve as a Comparison betwixt Peace and War.

Years.			Defalcations.		
			£.	s.	d.
1788	-	-	6,608	16	6
1789	-	-	8,846	9	6
1790	-	-	15,231	12	—
1791	-	-	21,078	2	—
1792	-	-	7,595	17	7
1793	-	-	9,106	16	8
1794	-	-	23,403	15	6
1795	-	-	32,111	—	—
1796	-	-	38,955	5	—
1797	-	-	45,571	—	2

The Governors, having taken into Consideration how much the Expenditure of the Chest exceeds the Income of it in Time of Peace; but that, in Time of War, the latter exceeds the former, resolved, with the Approbation of the Supervisors, in the Year 1794, to invest the Surplus Money, after the General Payment, and after reserving a sufficient Sum for the Expense of the Monthly Meetings, in the Three per Cents Consolidated Annuities, at the Bank of England; which having been continued every Year since that Time, and the Dividends, as they became due, being also invested, the Stock at present amounts to £.102,000; which produces an Annual Interest of £.3,060. To which must be added the Sum of £.66. 5s. being the Interest of £.2,208. 18s. 10d. purchased in the same Stock, in the Name of the Deputy Remembrancer of the Exchequer, as the Value of a certain Portion of Land, formerly belonging to the Chest, that was bought by Government, for the Purpose of erecting Fortifications, on the South Side of Chatham.

The Governors are also Trustees for several Estates that had been formerly purchased for the Benefit of the Chest, the Annual Rental of which is £.801; the greatest Part clear of all Deductions, and the Tenants subject to repair.

The Governors having, as they hope, fully complied with the Injunction of the Honourable Committee of Finance, have no further Observations to make, neither can they suggest any other Retrenchments in the Expenses of this Department, or Improvements in its Cheques or Regulations, than what have been already made.

Chatham Chest Room,
26th March 1798.

<i>Wm. Nichelson,</i>	<i>Wm. Baker,</i>
<i>John Madgshon,</i>	<i>W. Cunningham,</i>
<i>Edw. Sison,</i>	<i>Wm. Coates.</i>

Supplement (A. 4.)

The EVIDENCE of Sir ANDREW SNAPE HAMOND, respecting certain Regulations proposed to be adopted in the Government of Chatham Chest.

Q. 1. AT the Meetings of the Governors of Chatham Chest, could any Steps be adopted to prevent the Business from being protracted, without the Risk of debarring the unfortunate Petitioners from every proper Attention on the Part of the Chest?

A. As I have never attended the Payments personally, I do not think myself qualified to answer this Question fully; but as it has been represented to me that only a certain Number of Petitioners are paid in each Day, and that a larger Number, even to 130, might be

be paid, without lessening the proper Attention to the Claimants, it appears right that such a Regulation should be recommended.

Q. 2. Do any Retrenchments in the Payments from the Chest occur to you?

A. The Purfers who are Governors of the Chest, appear to have double Pay for their Service at the Chest; I see no good Reason for it, therefore might be reduced to the same Allowance as given to other Warrant Officers. These Two Regulations would be a Saving to the Fund by lessening the Number of Days of Payment; but in what Degree, or to what Extent, I am unable to judge.

Supplement (B. 1.)

EXTRACT from the RETURN of the Directors of the ROYAL HOSPITAL for SEAMEN at GREENWICH.

THEY beg leave to represent that the Hospital, founded originally by the Royal Donations of King William and Queen Mary, and by many private Subscriptions and Bequests, has received, in the course of this Century, several Grants and Estates from Parliament. Those Estates were vested by 16th Geo. III. in the Commissioners and Governors of the Charity, incorporated in the preceding Year by His Majesty's Charter, which appoints His Majesty's Brothers, together with the Archbishop of Canterbury; the great Officers of State; the Lords and others of the Privy Council; the Justices of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas; the Barons of the Exchequer; the Attorney and Solicitor Generals; the Master of the Trinity House; the Lord Mayor and Three Senior Aldermen of London; the Governor, Deputy Governor, Treasurer, Auditor, and Directors of the Hospital (together with many others) to be incorporated, with the usual Powers to purchase, demise, sell, &c. to sue and be sued; to direct and manage all the Affairs of the Hospital, and to make Bye Laws; and the Governor, Treasurer, and Auditor, with Twenty other Persons therein mentioned, are declared and appointed to be a standing Committee, and to be styled the Directors of the said Hospital.

The Salaries are stated in the Annual printed Calendars; and there are not any Fees or Sinecures.

If the Commissioners and Governors, or the Directors, were aware of any practicable Improvements in the Management, it would be a sacred Duty, which is strongly impressed on their Minds, not to wait for any Recommendation of those Improvements, but to order, and to execute them conformably to the Trust imposed by the Charter.

The Number of Seamen provided for by the Hospital has gradually increased; in 1708 there were 300; in 1728, 450; in 1738, 1,000; in 1751, 1,300; and in 1782, 2,350; which, with 140 Nurses, and 150 Boys (the Sons of Seamen, who are educated for the Sea Service) is the present Establishment.

There are also at present about 2,000 Out Pensioners.

The greatest Part of the magnificent Structures, of which the Hospital is now composed, have been raised by the Commissioners and Governors at different Periods of this Century, with an anxious Regard, on the one Hand, to Œconomy, and to the Funds of the Hospital; and, on the other, with a due Attention not only to Convenience but to Appearance, in the Completion of an Establishment superior to any other, and suitable to the greatest Maritime Power that has existed in the History of Mankind.

The Expense recently incurred in re-building and ornamenting the Chapel and Cupola, which were destroyed by Fire in 1779, and of restoring the other Parts of the Building which were damaged on that Occasion, amounted to £.62,571. 7s. 1d.

The Revenue principally consists of the following Branches:

Six Pence per Man per Month from all Seamen and Marines in the King's and Merchant's Service; the Half Pay of certain Officers of the Hospital; forfeited and unclaimed Shares of Prize and Bounty Money; the Duties arising from the North and South Foreland Light Houses; the Rents of the Market at Greenwich, and of Houses there and in London; the Rents and Profits of the Derwentwater Estates, including Lead Mines, and of other Estates purchased in the North; and the Interest of Money invested in the Public Funds.

The total Receipt for the Year 1797 was £.85,840. 16s. 7½d.

The total Expenditure for the same Period, under the different Heads of Household Accounts, Works, and Contingencies (which comprize the whole Expense of the Establishment, including Out Pensioners, and an Annuity of £.2,500, payable to Lord Newburgh) amounted to £.85,875 17s. 3¼d. exclusive of the Charge of the Boys Maintenance, Cloathing, and Education, which is defrayed out of a separate Fund, arising chiefly from shewing the Hospital, and from the Profits made in consequence of some of the Pensioners taking up Money in lieu of their Provisions; for which they are allowed something less than the full Value.

The Money, as it comes into the Hands of the several Receivers, is regularly paid or remitted to the Treasurer, and all the Balances are cleared in the Annual Declarations before the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer varies necessarily, but is kept as low as the Circumstances of large and fluctuating Receipts and Disbursements will allow; it amounted to £.13,528. 7s. 1d. per Month, on an Average, in the Year 1797.

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Supplement (B. 2.)

RECEIVER'S OFFICE for GREENWICH HOSPITAL,
on Tower Hill, 20th March 1798.

An ACCOUNT of Money received for the Use of the ROYAL HOSPITAL at GREENWICH, in the Year 1797, with the Net Sum paid the Treasurer, and the Particulars of Disbursements, &c.

Total Amount of Receipts, &c.			£.	s.	d.
£.	s. d.	By Cash paid the Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital - - - - -	12,148	8	14
13,533	4 —	By Cash paid for Salaries { * - - - £.870 addition 50	920	—	—
		By Cash { on Salaries, House, and In- } for Taxes { surance from Fire. }	97	16	10
		By Cash paid for Tradesmen's Bills, Repairs, Coals, Candles, &c. - - -	113	—	4
		By Cash paid for Postage, Parcels, and Sundries - - - - -	67	14	6
		By Cash paid for Ground Rent of House and Office - - - - -	41	16	—
		By Cash paid Plantation Clerk at the Custom House, being £.10 per Cent. on £.382. 16s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. received from America and West Indies in Anno 1797	38	5	7
		By Cash paid Principal Receiver at Newfoundland, being £.7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. on £.554. 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. received from the Island - - - - -	41	11	— $\frac{1}{4}$
		By Cash paid for Stationary Ware, Printing, and Stamps - - - - -	63	19	1
		By Cash paid for making Affidavit to the Account - - - - -	—	12	6
£13,523	4 —		£.	13,533	4 —

* Fifty Pounds per Annum was added to the Clerks Salaries by Warrant from the Admiralty, dated the 4th May 1796, to commence from 25th March 1796, in the following Proportions; viz.

Receiver's First Clerk - - - -	£.20	—	—
Do. - Second Do. - - - -	10	—	—
Accountant's Clerk - - - -	10	—	—
Comptroller's Clerk - - - -	10	—	—

£.50 — —

John Rasbleigh.

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Supplement (B. 3.)

RECEIVER'S OFFICE for Greenwich Hospital,
on Tower Hill, 20th March 1798.

An ACCOUNT of the Gross Sum received for the Six-pence per Menssem, for the Use of the ROYAL HOSPITAL at GREENWICH, from the Year 1782 to the Year 1797, both included; distinguishing the Net Sum paid the Treasurer, and the Amount of Disbursements in each Year; viz.

Year.	Gross Sum received.			Paid the Treasurer.			Disbursements.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1782 -	13,224	18	11	12,007	14	5	1,217	4	6
1783 -	11,500	2	11	10,268	14	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,231	8	— $\frac{1}{4}$
1784 -	12,749	2	— $\frac{1}{2}$	11,536	10	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,212	11	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
1785 -	13,295	9	— $\frac{1}{2}$	12,005	17	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,289	11	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
1786 -	13,562	10	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,228	10	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,333	19	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
1787 -	13,877	14	9	12,368	7	4	1,509	7	5
1788 -	14,969	2	6	13,646	10	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,322	12	— $\frac{3}{4}$
1789 -	15,485	10	— $\frac{3}{4}$	14,123	2	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,362	7	11
1790 -	14,880	4	9	13,361	7	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,518	17	— $\frac{1}{2}$
1791 -	14,520	7	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	13,180	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,340	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
1792 -	14,554	10	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,135	14	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,418	15	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
1793 -	14,122	—	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	12,708	9	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,413	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1794 -	13,985	17	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	12,614	2	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,371	14	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1795 -	14,060	—	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	12,642	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,417	9	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
1796 -	15,286	12	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	13,937	3	6	1,349	9	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
1797 -	13,583	4	—	12,148	8	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,384	15	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
							$\frac{1}{12}$ 21,693	17	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
							1,355	17	4

OBSERVATIONS.

In the Year 1787, 1790, and 1792, the following Sums were paid for Repairs, and allowed by Admiralty Orders, dated 20th July 1787, 16th October 1790, and 6th January 1792; viz.

	£.	s.	d.
1787 - -	130	—	—
1790 - -	145	4	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
1792 - -	80	—	—

£. 355 4 9 $\frac{1}{4}$

John Rashleigh.

Supplement (B. 4.)

An Account of the ESTABLISHMENT of the SIXPENNY RECEIVER'S OFFICE, for the Year 1798.

R A N K.	N A M E.	Net Receipt for 1797.	Other Employments, Places, or Pensions, under Government.
Commissioner and Receiver {	John Rashleigh, } Esq.	£. s. 300 —	{ Director of Greenwich Hospital, 10s. a Day. Ditto.
Commissioner and Accountant	John Cleveland, Esq.	200 —	
Commissioner & Comptroller	John Beverly, Esq.	100 —	
Receiver's First Clerk	John Bryan	82 10	{ Clerk in the Victualling Office.
Receiver's Second Clerk	Charles Stanbridge	62 10	
Accountant's Clerk -	Charles Eve	72 10	
Comptroller's Clerk -	John Bryan, Jun.	62 10	
Custom House Clerk	John Dalley	50 —	
Messenger -	William Carey	20 —	
Housekeeper -	Ann Bryan	20 —	
		£. 970 —	

ATTENDANCE.] From Nine till One o'Clock.

DUTY.] General Business of the Office. This Office acts under Direction of the Admiralty Board, and is appointed, 1st. To receive the Duty of Six Pence per Mensen deducted out of the Wages of Seamen employed in the Merchants Service, granted for the Support of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich.—2d. To appoint Deputy Receivers at the Out Ports of England, Scotland, and Ireland, as also at the several Islands and Dominions in America and the West Indies for the Purpose of collecting the said Duty, agreeable to several Acts of Parliament made in that Behalf. 3dly. To examine the Accounts of the said Receivers, which Accounts are transmitted to this Office, with the Balances due thereon, Yearly, Half Yearly, and Quarterly, according to the Amount of their respective Receipts.—4thly. To receive all Forfeitures payable to Greenwich Hospital.—5thly. to receive the Amount of Run Men's Wages employed in the African Trade; and by a late Act of Parliament, appointed to receive the Wages of Seamen employed in the West India Trade, who die on their Voyage, for the Use of their Executors, &c.—6thly. To keep an Account of all Money received, under particular Heads appointed for that Purpose.—7thly. To pay the whole Sum received into the Hands of the Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital, which is done by Eight Payments in each Year.—8thly. To deliver a general Account for each Year to the Board of Directors of Greenwich Hospital, after being sworn to before one of the Barons of His Majesty's Exchequer.—9thly. To attend the Directors in the examining the Accounts with the necessary Vouchers, which, after being signed and allowed by them, is delivered to the Auditor, and by him presented to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for Re-examination, who in Consequence thereof grants the Receiver his Quittus.

Supplement (C. 1.)

AN ACCOUNT OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ROYAL HOSPITAL OF CHELSEA, for the Year 1798.

R A N K.	N A M E.	Salary.	Other Emoluments.	Other Employments, Places, or Pensions, under Government.
Governor	{ General Sir William Fawcett, K. B. }	£. s. d. 500 — —	{ Apartments, 31 Chaldron of Coals, 6 Bushels of Small Coal, 200lbs. of Candles, and 100lb. of Wax ditto. }	{ Col. of 3d Regiment Drag. Guards, 988 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> Adj. Gen. to the Army, 336 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> Gen. on the Staff, 2,074 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> }
Lieutenant Gov.	{ General Bernard Hale, (deceased) now General Dalrymple }	400 — —	{ Apartments, 30 Chaldron of Coals, and ditto as the Governor. }	{ A Pension upon the Irish Establishment. }
Major	William Bulkeley	250 — —	{ Apartments, 15 Chaldron of Coals, 3 Bushels of Small Coal, and 150lbs. of Candles. }	{ A Company of Invalids, Clear Pay and Arrears, 171 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> a Year, }
Adjutant	George Acklon	109 2 6	{ Apartments, 7 Chaldron of Coals, 3 Bushels of Smallcoal, 100lbs of Candles, a Surtout Coat, 15 <i>l.</i> for inspecting Hospital Cloathing, and 16 <i>s.</i> a Year for bringing Ammunition from the Tower. }	
First Chaplain	Rev. T. Cornyn, deceased	100 — —	{ Apartments, 2 Chaldron of Coals, 3 Bushels of Smallcoal, & 52lbs. of Candles, each. They are allowed 12 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> for Sacramental Expenses, the First Sunday in every Month, and 18 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> for ditto on the Three Grand Festivals, Christmas, Easter, and Whitfunday, }	
Second ditto	Rev. William Haggitt	100 — —		
	Carried forward	£. 1,459 2 6		

R A N K.	N A M E.	Salary.	Other Emoluments.	Other Employments, Places, or Pensions, under Government.
Physician	Brought forward Doctor Benjamin Moseley	£. s. d. 1,459 2 6 100 — —	Apartments, Coals and Candles as the Chaplains.	{ Commissary General of Muf- ters, 1,812 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> upon the Average of Six Years.
Secretary & Register	George Aust	500 — —	Ditto. The Office is furnished and kept in Repair.	
1st Clerk in the Se- cretary's Office	Joseph Lynn	180 — —	{ Apartments at the Office, 4 <i>ol.</i> for his Trouble at the general Examination of Out Pensioners in 1796, ordered him by the Board.	
2d Ditto	George Feagan	110 — —	{ 3 <i>ol.</i> on Account of Examination, as above. Apartments, Coals and Candles as the Chap- lains, 600 <i>l.</i> per King's Warrant, and an Allow- ance of 2 <i>s.</i> a Day, also a Contingent Bill.	
Deputy Treasurer	The Hon. Frederick Vane	100 — —	{ Apartments, 2 Chaldron of Coals, 3 Bushels of Smallcoal, and 5 <i>ol.</i> of Candles a Year.	{ Inspector of Regimental Hospitals, 168 <i>l.</i>
Comptroller	Loftus Nunn	100 — —	Ditto.	
Steward	Valentine Fowler	100 — —	Ditto.	
Surgeon	Thomas Keate	1,000 — —	Ditto.	
Apothecary	Richard Robert Graham	50 — —	{ Ditto. Bills for Medicines served to the Hof- pital, amounting for 1797 to 1,027 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>os.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	{ W. North is Assistant Sur- geon at York Hospital, at 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per Diem, 13 <i>ol.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Clerk of the Works	Samuel Wyatt	20 — —	{ Apartments furnished, Coal and Candle as above, and 200 <i>l.</i> per Annum, in lieu of Per- quisites and former Allowances.	
Surgeon's Deputy	William North	20 — —	{ 2 Chaldron of Coals, 3 Bushels of Smallcoal, and 2 <i>ol.</i> of Candles; and 50 <i>l.</i> per Ann. each for attending Boards to examine Invalid Soldiers.	
Surgeon's Mate	James Harbroe	20 — —	{ Apartments furnished, Coals and Candles, as the Clerk of the Works.	
Lamplighter	Francis Gander	20 — —		
	Carried forward	£. s. d. 3,779 8 6		

R A N K.	N A M E.	Salary.	Other Emoluments.	Other Employments, Places, or Pensions, under Government.
Wardrobe Keeper	Brought forward	£. s. d.		
Whistler	G. Wood (late resigned)	3,779 2 6		
Comptroller of the Coal Yard	Francis David Pittmett	20 — —		
Master Cook	Joseph Jefferies	30 — —	Ditto. All the old worn-out Furniture. Apartments furnished. Apartments furnished, Coals, Candles, the same as Clerk of the Works, and 20 <i>l.</i> in lieu of a Perquisite formerly paid by the Contractor.	
Second Cook	John Morris	40 — —	2 Apartments furnished, 2 Chaldron of Coals, 2 Bushels of Smallcoal, and 26 <i>lbs.</i> of Candles, a Year. He is allowed 50 <i>l.</i> for supplying the Two Festival Dinners with Provisions.	
First under Cook	William Bramley	30 — —	Ditto, except the 50 <i>l.</i> for Provisions. Apartments furnished, 12 Aprons, a Coat, and Pair of Breeches, Once in Two Years; victualled the same as the Pensioners.	
Second ditto	John Morris	10 — —	2 Apartments and ditto; also 5 <i>l.</i> per Annum in Addition to his Salary, in compassion to his large Family.	
Third ditto	John May	10 — —	The same as the First under Cook.	
	John Thorpe	10 — —	N. B. The Three Under Cooks are allowed Two Chaldron of Coals, 3 Bushels of Smallcoal, and 26 <i>lbs.</i> of Candles, Yearly, between them.	
			2 Apartments furnished, Coals and Candles, as the Clerk of the Works; 25 <i>l.</i> per Annum for Assistants, and 16 <i>l.</i> per ditto for Losses by the Abolition of the Governor's Table, which is not to be continued to his Successor; 50 <i>l.</i> to supply the Two Festivals with Wine; and 13 <i>l.</i> per Ann. to supply Mustard to the Pensioners Table.	
Master Butler and Servants	John Laifne	40 — —		
	Carried forward	£. 3,969 2 6		

R A N K.	N A M E.	Salary.	Other Emoluments.	Other Employments, Places, or Pensions, under Government.
	Brought forward £.	£. s. d. 3,969 2 6		
Master Barber and Servants	John Lucas	60 —	{ Apartments, 5 Chaldron of Coals for Houfe and Shop, 3 Buſhels of Smallcoal, and 5 lbs. of Candles a Year; 10 <i>l.</i> per Annum additional Salary, he having double Duty, and 6 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> for Linnen, and waſhing the fame.	
Scullery Man	Benjamin Lucas	20 —	{ Apartments furniſhed, 2 Chaldron of Coals, and 26 lbs of Candles, and is allowed 8 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> per Ann. for Expens in fcovering the Pewter.	
Two Under Scullery Men	James Joſeph Lambton Brown	10 — 10 —	{ A Room to live in, viſualled by the Houſe the fame as the Penſioners, and have every Two Years a Coat and Pair of Breeches each.	
Sexton	John Parſey	20 —	{ Apartments, Coals and Candles, as the Scullery Man, 10 <i>l.</i> additional Salary, and every Two Years a Coat and Pair of Breeches, and 1 <i>s.</i> for digging the Graves.	
Uſher of the Hall	Sarah Dobinſon	20 —	{ Apartments furniſhed, Coals and Candles as the Scullery Man.	
Porter	Miriam Church	12 —	{ Ditto.	
Canal Keeper and Turncock	William Brett	20 —	{ Apartments furniſhed, Coals and Candles as the Scullery Man.	
Gardener	Thomas Broadhurſt	20 —	{ Ditto, 2 Chaldron of Coals, 3 Buſhels of Smallcoal, and 52 lbs. of Candles.	
Sweepers	Joſiah Durant	10 —	{ Apartments, Proviſions as the Penſioners, 2 Chaldron of Coals, 3 Buſhels Smallcoal, 26 lbs. of Candles between them, and once in Two Years a Coat and Pair of Breeches each.	
Messenger	John Godfrey (ſince dead) Thomas Holmes	10 — 20 —		
	Carried forward £.	4,201 2 6		

R A N K.	N A M E.	Salary.	Other Emoluments.	Other Employments, Places, or Pensions, under Government.
Organist	Brought forward	£. s. d. 4,201 2 6		
Keeping Organ in Order	Dr. Charles Burney	20 — —	{ 30 <i>l.</i> additional Salary, and 2 <i>l.</i> for looking up the Organ.	{ One of the King's Band of Music, 40 <i>l.</i>
Keeping Engines in Order	John Byfield	6 — —		
Rector of Chelsea for Tythes	George Davis	20 — —	4 <i>l.</i> per Annum for looking after them.	{ Smith to the Hospital, and under the Board of Works, at Windsor.
Vicar of Kensington for ditto	*			
Clock Keeper	John Martin	6 — —		
Cellerman	Richard Barnes	20 — —	{ Apartments furnished, 2 Chaldron of Coals, 3 Bushels of Smallcoal, and 26lbs of Candles.	
Housekeeper	Elizabeth White	30 — —	{ Apartments, 7½ Chaldron of Coals, 4½ Bushels of Smallcoal, and 78 lbs. of Candles; 2 <i>g</i> <i>l.</i> for a Servant, and 1 <i>s.</i> per Head per Diem to provide for the Sick Men under her Care.	
Agent to the Out-Pensioners	Joseph Smith	1,000 — —	{ An Allowance of 1 <i>s.</i> for every Pensioner† paid at Chelsea, Edinburgh, Ireland, Jersey, Guernsey, &c. established in the Year 1786.	{ Receiver General of the Stamp Duties, 600 <i>l.</i> Agent for Newfoundland, 100 <i>l.</i>
	Total Salaries	5,303 2 6		

* For the Land of the Hospital, which is in both Parishes, and has always been considered as Part of the Establishment.

† This was, by Mistake, stated in the Stamp Office Report to the Committee of Finance, to have been an Allowance of 1*s.* per Pound, instead of 1*s.* for each Pensioner, paid Half Yearly. His Office is furnished and kept in Repair.

Supplement (C. 2.)

AN ACCOUNT of the ESTABLISHMENT of the ROYAL HOSPITAL at
CHELSEA, with the Attendance and Duties of the Officers. :

R A N K.	Attendance and Duties.
Governor - -	Constant. The Command of the Garrison, the whole Direction and Superintendence of the Interior of the Hospital, and Attendance as Commissioners at the Boards.
Lieutenant Gov.	Daily. To put all Orders of the Commanding Officers into Execution, and receive the different Reports of the Serjeants, &c.
Major - -	Daily. The same, &c.
Adjutant - -	From Eleven to Twelve in the Forenoon every Day, and from Half past Two to Three in the Afternoon, for Chapel Duty.—
First Chaplain -	To read Prayers in the Chapel Twice a Day, and preach a Sermon every Sunday Morning, administer the Sacrament the first Sunday in every Month, and at the Three grand Festivals, Christmas, Easter, and Whit Sunday; and on Wednesdays and Fridays besides the regular Prayers, the Visitation of the Sick is read in the Three Infirmeries; and to bury the Dead.
Second Chaplain	Whenever the Pensioners require his Assistance. To visit the Sick and Wounded Pensioners, &c.
Physician - -	From Ten o'Clock to Three Daily, and at all other Times as Business occurs. To receive all the Discharges of the Invalid Soldiers, make up particular Lists of them, in order to their being laid before the Board, &c.
Secretary and Register - -	Occasionally, as Business requires, except when the Officers of the House are paid, then constantly. To receive from the Treasurer of the Hospital the Money issued from the Treasury, and to make the several Payments, pursuant to Warrants of the Commissioners for the Affairs of the Hospital.
Deputy Treasurer	Daily. To inspect the Provisions, Gardens, Canals, Furniture brought in for the Use of the Hospital, Bedding, &c. and every Article belonging to the Hospital; to examine and comptrol all the Accounts, make out Abstracts, of the same for the Commissioners for the Payment thereof.
Comptroller - -	Daily. To receive and inspect all the Provisions, and superintend the Distribution of them; to take Care they be good and wholesome, and in every respect agreeable to Contract, and to buy such Provisions as are not contracted for, at the best and cheapest Rates, &c.
Steward - -	Whenever his Assistance is required. To attend the wounded Pensioners, and dress their Wounds, &c.
Surgeon - -	Constant. To attend and prescribe for the Sick, and prepare the Medicines judged proper for each Case, &c.
Apothecary - -	Constant. To direct and superintend all necessary Repairs to the Buildings in general, &c.
Clerk of the Works - -	Constant. To take Care of the In and Out Pensioners, who require Assistance in Surgery, under the Direction of the Surgeon; and to attend the Board to examine the Invalid Soldiers as are referred to them.
Surgeon's Deputy	
Surgeon's Mate -	

402 THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT:

(continued)

R A N K.	Attendance and Duties.
Lamplighter	Every Day. Contracts every Year to supply the Lamps with Oil, and light them, &c.
Wardrobe Keeper	Every Day. To keep an Inventory of all Goods, Bedding, and Furniture belonging to the Hospital, particularly mentioning what belongs to each Apartment, to be entered in a Book kept for that Purpose; and to take Receipts from the respective Matrons of what belongs to the several Military Officers, Wards, and Infirmaries, and to view the said Goods and Bedding every Three Months, and compare it with the Inventory, and if any be lost or embezzled acquaint the Board therewith, and by whose Neglect; to walk through the Wards every Night when Fire and Candle is allowed, to see them put out at the proper Hours; to wait upon all Persons of Quality who wish to see the Hospital, and shew them the Halls, Wards, Chapel, Walks, &c. and obey such further Orders and Directions as he shall receive from the Board; and not be absent from the Hospital without Leave of the Governor.
Whistler	Every Day. To wash and smooth the Linen belonging to the Hospital, agreeably to his Contract.
Comptroller of the Coal Yard	Every Day. To take charge of the Coals, Charcoal, and Brush Wood, also Candles, and deliver them out to the several Officers, Wards, &c. according to the Allowances of the House, and Candles to the Sick Men when required, &c.
Master Cook	Every Day. To take care that the Meat sent in is good, and to see it cut up into the different Messes, and that it be well dressed
Second Cook	and dished up at the proper Time, and that all the Stores be taken Care that they be not spoiled or embezzled, and that the Kitchen
First under Cook	and Larder be kept clean; and to keep an Account of the Provision brought in for the Use of the Hospital.
Master Butler and Servants	Every Day. To take care of all the Plate, &c. belonging to the Governor's Table; to lay the Cloths in the Halls, and to see the Tables properly covered; to take Charge of all the Pewter thereunto belonging, &c. to receive the Cheese and Butter sent for the Use of the Hospital, and cut the same according to the several Allowances of the House, and not to be absent without the Governor's Leave.
Master Barber and Servants	Every Day. To shave the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Major, as often as they shall require; the Captains, Light Horse Men, and Serjeants, Twice every Week; and the Men in the 16 Wards Once a Week; the Sick in the Infirmaries as often as is required.
Scullery Man	Every Day. To take care of all the Pewter and Brass in use.
Two Under ditto	The Two Under Scullery Men are to assist daily in the Kitchen, in filling the Broth and handing away the Dishes, till all the Tables are served, &c.
Sexton	Every Day. To keep the Chapel and Vestry Room swept daily, and washed when necessary; to lay the Mats for the Soldiers to kneel upon, &c.
Usher of the Hall	Every Day. To sweep the Great Hall daily, and wash it when directed by the Comptroller; not to suffer Strangers to come into the Hall when the Pensioners are at Dinner, but if they desire to see them eat, to admit them in the Gallery, &c.

(continued)

(continued)

R A N K.	Attendance and Duties.
Porter -	Every Day. To open and shut the Gates every Morning and Evening; attend at the Kitchen while the Meat is taken in, and cut up, and served up, &c.
Canal Keeper and Tufncock -	Every Day. To keep the Hospital well supplied with Water, and the Engines and Pumps in good Order, &c.
Gardener -	Every Day. To take care of all the Gardens belonging to the Hospital, to keep them well stocked and cropped, &c.
Sweepers -	Every Day. To sweep the Octagon, all the Pavements and Passages in and about the Hospital, the Halls and Privies, &c.
Messenger -	Whenever required. To attend the Commissioners on Board Days, and at other Times deliver their Letters.
Organist -	Every Sunday, and other particular Holidays. To play the Organ.
Keeping Organ in Order -	Whenever required. To tune the Organ, and mend such Strings as are broken.
Keeping Engines in Order -	Every Day. To keep the Engines in proper Order, &c.
Clock Keeper -	Every Day. To wind the Clock up, and regulate it.
Cellerman -	Every Day. To take Care of the Beer, and draw the same.
Housekeeper -	Every Day. To take Care of all the Linnen belonging to the Hospital, that none be lost, spoiled, or embezzled, and to enter the same in a Book, and when any is given out, to take Receipts from the different Persons; to take Care that the several Matrons behave decently, and attend Divine Service, repair orderly to the Tables appointed for them at Dinner and Supper; that none of them be out at Night without your Leave, and then only upon extraordinary Occasions; to take Care that the Sick in the Infirmary have Broth and such Diet provided for them as the Physician, Surgeon, or Apothecary shall direct; and in no Case to give the Sick Men Money in lieu of Diet.
Agent to the Out Pensioners -	Every Day. To pay Half Yearly the Pensioners of every Description who attend at Chelsea; to arrange and make out the Lists for the Half Yearly Payments of Pensioners residing in Great Britain, Ireland, Guernsey, Jersey, Gibraltar, &c. to correspond with his Deputies in those Places, &c.

Besides the foregoing Salaries and Emoluments, the following Officers receive in Addition thereto, in lieu of Table,

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
The Governor's. per Diem } during Residence, and -	7 10 —	Physician - - -	54 15 —
Lieutenant Governor -	21 15 —	Secretary and Register -	50 14 —
Major - - -	54 15 —	Comptroller - - -	54 15 —
First Chaplain (deceased) -	— — —	Surgeon - - -	41 11 —
Second ditto - - -	49 1 —	Apothecary - - -	27 9 —
		Clerk of the Works - -	50 11 —

The Deputy Surgeon, Surgeon's Mate, Lamplighter, Wardrobe Keeper, Comptroller of the Coal Yard, Master and Second Cook, Butler and Servants, &c. 10*l.* 5*s.* each, Board Wages; the Master Barber and Housekeeper 2*l.* 10*s.* each.

Supplement (C. 3.)

ROYAL HOSPITAL at CHELSEA:—Extracts from the Minutes of the Board.

8th DECEMBER 1783.

THE Patrole on the Road to London ordered to be increased with Six Men in consequence of the frequent Robberies, and their Pay augmented; the Expence of which, in Addition, will be about £77. 12s. 3½d.

18th DECEMBER 1783.

The Apartments of the Adjutant to be fitted up for an Infirmary, and Two additional Nurfes appointed to the same; and that the Adjutant should have the Surgeon's Apartments, and the Surgeon the Master Baker's, and the Office of Master Baker shall henceforth be abolished; and in consideration of his advanced Age, being 82, the Board are pleased to allow him the Sum of £.140 per Annum for his Life, in lieu of Apartments, Furniture, and all Fees and Emoluments of Office whatsoever, to take place the 25th Instant.

Ordered, that the Salary of the Organist be raised to £.50 per Annum, he having no Apartments, or Allowance of Coals, Candles, or any Perquisite whatever, and the Duty of his Office requiring his Attendance at a Distance from London; which was approved by the Lords of the Treasury.

B O A R D, 5th OCTOBER 1785.

Ordered, That a Letter be written to Governor Pinfold, in consequence of the Representation of General Sir George Howard, signifying that the Board are willing to contribute Ten Pounds a Year towards the Support of the Three Watchmen proposed to be Annually kept round Burton's Court belonging to the Hospital.

B O A R D, 22d DECEMBER 1785.

The Gentlemen of the Parish of St. Luke, Chelsea, having represented to the Board, that it is not in their Power to keep a Yearly Watch round Burton's Court, in the Hospital, for the Allowances granted at a former Board, and General Sir George Howard,

Howard, K. B. having represented that it is become absolutely necessary that a Watch should be continued the Year round, not only for the Safety of the Inhabitants of the Parish, but particularly for the Officers, &c. belonging to the Hospital; the Board, taking the same into their Consideration,

Ordered, That Twenty-five Guineas per Annum be allowed for the Support of a Watch, upon the Terms that have been delivered in to the Board by the Gentlemen of the Parish of Chelsea, for the Security of the Environs of Burton's Court.

BOARD, 6th FEBRUARY 1792.

It having been represented to the Board, by the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, that the late Adjutant, Mr. Grant, had been Fifty Years in His Majesty's Service, Thirty-six of which he had been the Adjutant of the Hospital, that his Character and Conduct had been irreproachable, but that having lost his Lieutenancy of Invalids upon his Appointment to the Adjutancy of the Hospital, and having had a large Family to support, he had unfortunately left Two Daughters wholly unprovided for; it was in consequence of this Representation, and at the Suggestion of the Governor,

Ordered, That Fifty Pounds a Year be allowed to the two Daughters for their joint Lives, and to the Survivor of them, from the Death of their Father; and that the same be charged to the Account of Extraordinaries, as in other Cases.

At a BOARD held at the Hospital Chambers at Whitehall, on Friday the 21st June, 1793.

Ordered, That no Alterations or extraordinary Repairs be made in any of the Buildings or Apartments, without an Order of the Board made when Five Commissioners are present.

The Paymaster General and Governor to be Two of them.

That before any Alterations or extraordinary Repairs are so ordered, an Estimate of the Expense thereof be prepared by the Clerk of the Works, and each Artificer do sign an Engagement to execute the Work in a satisfactory Manner for the Sum estimated.

Resolved, That the Practice of furnishing the Apartments of the several Officers, and of supplying them with various Household Articles without Restriction, having been attended with great and increasing Expense, and being in its Nature liable to Abuse, be discontinued, and that no Article whatever, except the necessary Fixtures, be in future provided or repaired at the Public Expense, except the Great Room in the Governor's House.

That,

406. THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT.

That, as the present Officers came into their respective Situations with the Expectation of enjoying this Privilege, the above Resolution do only take place upon all future Appointments; and that the necessary Articles of Furniture do continue to be repaired and supplied to them during the Time they possess their present Offices, in a moderate and reasonable Extent.

That when any Officer is appointed in future, such Furniture belonging to the Public as may then remain in his Apartments be left for his Use.

That upon every such Appointment, there be added to the Salary of such Officer the Annual Sum set opposite to his Name.

	£.		£.
The Governor - -	100	Second Cook - -	10
Lieutenant Governor - -	50	Three Under Cooks (£.5 each) - -	15
Major - - - -	30	Master Butler - -	10
Adjutant - - -	25	Barber - - - -	10
First Chaplain - -	25	Scullery Man - -	10
Second Chaplain - -	25	Two Under Scullery Men (£.5 each) - -	10
Physician - - -	25	Sexton - - - -	10
Surgeon - - - -	25	Usher of the Hall - -	10
Secretary - - -	25	Porter - - - -	10
Deputy Treasurer - -	25	Canal Keeper and Turncock	10
Comptroller - - -	20	Gardener - - - -	10
Steward - - - -	20	Two Sweepers (£.5 each)	10
Clerk of the Works - -	20	Housekeeper - - -	10
Wardrobe Keeper - -	10		
Comptroller of the Coal Yard - - - -	10		
Master Cook - - -	10		
			<u>580</u>

That no Officer do act by Deputy without the special Leave of the Board, given in Writing when Five Commissioners are present, of which the Paymaster General and Governor to be Two.

That in case any Officer be permitted to appoint a Deputy, such Deputy be previously approved by the Board, constituted as before.

That no Furniture whatever, nor any other Household Articles, nor any internal Repairs, be allowed from henceforth in any Apartments which are not inhabited by the Officer to whom they belong, or by his Deputy, previously approved by the Board.

Resolved, That the several Poundages of One Guinea in the Hundred to the Secretary, and of Three Pence in the Pound to the Deputy Treasurer, upon the Amount of the Artificers Bills, be no longer paid by or received from the Artificers, but that the said

said Officers be allowed respectively to charge Annually a Sum equal to the Amount thereof in each Year, in their Contingent Bills.

That the Fees of £.1. 8s. 6d. paid on the Admission of a Letterman; of £.1. 1s. on the Admission of Ninepenny Man, and of One Shilling to the Secretary's Clerks on the Admission of an Out-Pensioner, for Copies of his Instructions, and of his Affidavit, be no longer paid by them, but that the Secretary be allowed to charge the same in his Contingent Bill.

That the Poundage of 4d. in the Pound, received by the Clerk, of the Works upon the Amount of the Artificers Bills, be no longer paid.

That the old Materials be no longer allowed to be taken by the Clerk of the Works as a Perquisite, but that he be directed to dispose of them to the best Advantage, and to account for the Amount to the Board.

That the Allowance of 5s. per Day to the Clerk of the Works for incidental Expenses, and of 40s. per Annum for the Care of the Engine, be discontinued.

That in lieu of the several Poundages, Perquisites, and Allowances hereby discontinued, an additional Salary of £.200 per Annum be given to the Clerk of the Works.

That the said Salary do commence from the Date of the Appointment of Mr. Wyatt, deducting therefrom whatever may have been paid him on Account of the Poundages and Allowances hereby discontinued.

Resolved, That the present Amount of the Gardener's Bills is excessive and unnecessary.

That from and after Midsummer next, the Gardener be allowed £.80 per Quarter for Labour, Dung, Utensils, and Materials, for keeping the Kitchen Gardens, Walks, Lawns, and Courts, respectively, in proper Order, and the Garden well stocked with the Produce of the Season, that the same be wholly applied to the Use of the Hospital, and of such Officers as have been supplied therewith.

That the Gardener be allowed no Contingent Bill, but that he do make a separate Charge for the Bush-harrowing and rolling Burton's Court, and for mowing, making, and stacking the Hay.

ESTIMATE of the EXPENSE of the GARDEN.

	£.	s.	d.
Foreman, by the Year	-	25	-
A Woman to serve the House, 52 Weeks, at 4s. per Week	-	10	8
		<hr/>	
Carried forward	35	8	-

408. THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT:

	Brought forward	35	8	—
Eight effective Men the Year round, at 9s. per Week	-	-	187	4
Six Women the Year round, at 4s. per Week	-	62	8	—
Amount for Labour		-	£.285	—
Fifty Loads of Dung Annually, at 6s.	-	-	15	—
Utenfils and Materials per Annum	-	-	20	—
			£.320	—

Bush-harrowing Burton's Court, rolling Ditto, mowing, making, and stacking the Hay, to be a separate Charge.

That the Comptroller do diligently and strictly perform his Duty according to his Instructions, and that, within Fourteen Days after each Quarter, he do transmit to the Secretary the Bills subject to his Controul, with his Observations thereon, to be laid before the Board at their next Meeting, and that no Warrant be prepared for the Payment thereof, until approved by the Board.

The Board, observing the great Increase of Expense in the Tradesmen's Bills, and particularly in such Articles as the Officers have usually ordered without Application to the Board, do specially recommend to all such Officers to be moderate and reasonable in their Requisitions, and to comply with the Board Minutes of the 3d February 1785, a Copy of which, with the Secretary's Letter at the Time, is to be sent to the Comptroller and Wardrobe Keeper, which Orders, as expressed in the said Minute, are to be delivered by the several Tradesmen to the Wardrobe Keeper, and shall be by him given in to the Comptroller, along with their Quarterly Accounts, who is hereby directed and required not to pass any Article in their Accounts for which such written Order is not produced.

MINUTES of BOARD, 3d February 1785.

Ordered, That every Officer of the Hospital, having Occasion for any Articles of any Kind of Furniture, such Officer shall send a written Order for the same, signed by himself, or such Person as he shall appoint.

Sir,

Chelsea Hospital, 17th February 1785.

THE Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Chelsea Board, at their Meeting the 3d Instant, were pleased to direct, that in future every Officer having Occasion for Articles of

any

any Kind, such Officer shall send a written Order for the same, signed by himself, or such Person as he shall appoint; this is to be observed in respect to those Officers who bear the King's Commission. Those called Warrant Officers are always to give a written Order, signed by themselves. You will take Care and give the necessary Direction to the proper Officer, that the Order of the Board may be strictly complied with.

Charles Cooper, Esquire,
or in his Absence, Mr. John Hufley,
Deputy Comptroller.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) *Samuel Estwick.*
S. & R.

BOARD, held Thursday 24th December 1795.

The Board took into Consideration the Salary and Allowance of the Secretary and Register of the Hospital, and of the Clerks belonging to the Secretary's Office, and came to the following Resolutions:

1st. That the Salary of the Secretary and Register should in future be as follows, to commence from the 25th of December 1795.

	£.	s.	d.
Per Establishment.	100	—	—
Per Board Warrant	400	—	—
In lieu of Furniture, or Household Articles, as per Minute of Board, 21st June 1793	25	—	—
	<hr/> 525 <hr/>		

2d. That the Secretary be allowed to charge in his Contingent Bill the Deductions of 1s. and 6d. in the Pound, payable out of the above-mentioned Salaries.

3d. That no Fee, Perquisite, or Gratuities of any Kind be taken by the Secretary from any Person whatever.

4th. That the Poundage taken upon the Artificers Bills, the Fees upon Lettermen, Ninepenny Men, and Instruction Papers, which, by a Minute of the Board on the 21st June 1793, were directed no longer to be paid by the above-mentioned Persons, but to be charged in the Secretary's Contingent Bill, shall no longer be so charged.

5th. That no extraordinary Allowance be made to the Secretary and Register for any Examination of Out Pensioners, or other temporary Business, for which such Allowances have heretofore been claimed, but that in case of any extraordinary Business for which Assistance is necessary in the Office, he shall be allowed to charge the actual Expence of such Assistance in his Contingent Bill, subject to the Approbation of the Board.

410 THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT:

6th. That the Amount of the Fees payable on Contracts and Warrants, for the Year 1796, be deducted from the Bills of the Persons who have Annually paid them.

7th. That the Fees and Poundage usually paid by the Upholsterer and Linen-draper be deducted from the Amount of their Bills in the ensuing Year, unless their Bills shall have been subjected to fresh Regulations in the mean Time.

8th. That Mr. Lynn be appointed First Clerk in the Office of Secretary and Register, with a Salary, by Board Warrant, of One Hundred and Eighty Pounds per Annum, in lieu of all Fees, Perquisites, and Emoluments, except as herein-after mentioned.

9th. That Mr. Feagan be appointed Second Clerk in the said Office, with a Salary of One Hundred and Ten Pounds per Annum, by Board Warrant, in lieu of all Fees, Perquisites, and Emoluments, except as hereinafter mentioned.

10th. That the usual Fees paid by Officers appointed by Board Warrant, and upon entering King's Commissions, and by Artificers and Tradesmen upon their Appointment, shall continue to be received and divided between the First and Second Clerk in the same Manner as they have been heretofore divided between the Secretary and the First Clerk; and that the Fees of 1s. paid by the Men who have lost their Papers, for a fresh Paper, be still received by the Second Clerk.

11th. That the usual Allowance for Coals and Candles for the Office be given to the First Clerk, who is to furnish the same out of the said Allowance.

That the First Clerk do receive the Fees paid upon Warrants signed in December 1795, and report the Amount thereof to the Board.

The Fees upon the Contracts signed in December 1795, not to be paid by the Contractors, but they are to be informed that the above Sums will be deducted from their Bills at the End of the Year.

28th NOVEMBER, 1796.

Major Bulkeley inclosing a Letter from several Officers of the Hospital to Marquis Townshend, received from his Lordship, in order to be laid before the Board relative to their having an Allowance in lieu of dining at the Governor's Table, the Money allowed not being sufficient for the Supply of the same.

Laid before the Board an Estimate from Mr. Fowler, Steward to the Hospital, of the Annual Expense of the said Table, amounting to £.327. 14s. 7d.

Laid before the Board a Representation from the Physician, Comptroller, and Clerk of the Works, strongly complaining of the Cooks in supplying the Governor's Table with Provisions, and of the Conduct of the Steward relative to the same.

Laid

Laid before the Board the Steward's Reply to the said Letter.

Laid before the Board the Physician's, Comptroller's and Clerk of the Work's Answer to the Secretary's Letter, written by Direction of the Commissioners the 10th Ultimo, relative to the Quantity of Wine consumed.

Ordered, That the Table, called The Governor's Table, be abolished from Christmas Day next, excepting the Two Annual Festivals.

That an Allowance of 3s. per Day be paid to such of the Officers as were entitled to dine at that Table, for every Day that they shall be actually resident in Chelsea Hospital.

That the Governor be requested to take some Measures to ascertain such Residence, in order to its being certified to the Board every Quarter.

The Room lately used for the Governor's Hall is now converted into a Board Room for the Commissioners to meet in, and the House at Whitehall will be given up at the Expiration of the Lease, at Christmas 1799, by which Means a very great Saving will be made to the Hospital of upwards of £.300 per Annum, exclusive of the increased assessed Taxes.

Laid before the Board the Memorial of Mrs. Elizabeth White, Housekeeper to the Hospital, stating, that it is impossible to supply the Pensioners with Provisions for 8d. per Diem, without being a considerable Loser; the First Week she supplied them, when only Seven Men were furnished with Provisions, she lost £.1. 1s. 1½d. as will appear by her Bills; also relative to her Apartments, which are in Want of Chairs and Kitchen Utensils, which are worn out in cooking for the Men. Incloses an Account of her Disbursements for Six Weeks. Total Loss £11. 13. 4d.

Ordered, That the Disbursements be paid, above the Allowance of 8d. per Day; and that One Shilling per Man per Diem on the Matron's Diet be allowed in future, in consideration of the present high Price of Provisions; and that the Gardener be ordered to furnish Vegetables for such Men; and that £.25. per Annum be allowed her for a Servant to assist in cooking and carrying out the Diet to the Sick Men.—Kitchen Utensils will be supplied upon the usual Application.

19th DECEMBER 1796.

The Board having taken into Consideration the Papers laid before them by Mr. Keate, respecting the Emoluments of the Surgeon of Chelsea Hospital, together with such other Papers respecting the same, and respecting the Emoluments of the Surgeon of other Military and Naval Hospitals, which have at different Times been laid before the Board, have

Resolved,

Resolved, That the Surgeon of Chelsea Hospital be allowed no Contingent Bill, except for Milk and Bread for Poultrices, Soap to wash Rollers, and Flannel for Rollers, and that the Matron do provide these Articles, by Order of the Surgeon or Deputy Surgeon, given in Writing; the Quarterly Bill to be examined and signed by the Surgeon.

That all other Articles for the Use of the Surgeon, be provided from Apothecary's Hall, by Order of the Surgeon or Deputy Surgeon, given in Writing; the Quarterly Bill to be examined and signed by the Surgeon.

That the Salary of the Surgeon for his Attendance upon the In-Pensioners and Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital (in lieu of all Profits, Perquisites, and Emoluments whatsoever) be, in Time of Peace £.500 per Annum Net, including the present Salary of £.100 per Annum, according to the Establishment of the Hospital, and that an additional Salary of £.200 per Annum Net be given to the Surgeon during the War, and for Six Months after a definitive Treaty of Peace, in consideration of his additional Trouble in attending such temporary Hospital or Hospitals in the Neighbourhood as have usually been established during the War.

That in consideration of the particular Circumstances under which Mr. Keate was appointed, his Salary, to commence from Christmas 1796, be £.800 per Annum Net during Peace (including £.100 according to the Establishment) together with an Addition of £.200 per Annum Net during War, and for Six Months after the definitive Treaty of Peace; the same to be in lieu of all Profits, Perquisites, and Emoluments whatsoever.

General Sir William Fawcett, stating the Situation of the Infirmary Nurses and their Helpers, incloses Letters from the Physician and Surgeon relative to them.

Ordered, That for the future, the Nurses should be allowed £.20 per Annum, instead of £.18, and the Helpers increased from £.4 per Annum, to £.8, which Advance, it is stated, will fully satisfy them, and be of essential Service to the Wounded Pensioners.

Ordered, That an Allowance of Six Pence per Day, in lieu of the House Diet, be given to every In-Pensioner during his temporary Absence from Chelsea Hospital upon Furlough, with the Leave of the Governor, or other Commanding Officer, for the Purpose of assisting in the Public Service, or visiting their Friends; Notice to be given accordingly to the Comptroller and Steward, that their Provisions may be stopped, and to the Deputy Treasurer for paying the Allowance.

